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JANUARY MAGAZINE NUMBER

The Union Signal.

Vol. XXIX. No. 1.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1903.

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MOTHERS' DAY, JANUARY 3.

BIRTHDAY OF MADAM WILLARD.

News of the Week.

Discovery of race of negro Jews in Australia announced by Sidney Klein in "Jewish Chronicle" of London.

Mrs. U. S. Grant's will, filed for probate, disposes of an estate worth about $250,000. It is left in equal shares to her four children. General F. D. Grant is named as executor.

Acting Governor Northcott, of Illinois, instructs Sheriff Barrett, of Cook county, to see that law regarding prize fights is enforced. Blow aimed at Chicago Athletic Club exhibitions.

United Mine Workers' Journal says miners expect an advance in wages during the present year, and intimates that the question will be brought up at the national convention at Indianapolis Jan. 19.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, makes New Year's gifts of $175,000 each to Illinois college, Jacksonville; Fargo college, North Dakota; West Virginia seminary, Buchanan; and Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas.

Attorney General Hamlin, of Illinois, announces that he will make rigid inquiry into causes of coal famine in Chicago. Railroad companies charged with keeping loaded cars on outskirts of city to force raise in prices.

Deaths of noted people: The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England, December 24, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, of California, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder," December 21. Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, of Chicago, noted novelist, December 26.

Allied powers practically agree to accept The Hague tribunal for arbitration of Venezuelan dispute. Blockade will be continued during arbitration, according to special arrangement between Italy, Germany, and Great Britain; Washington officials will try to have order rescinded because of bad effect on trade. German demands modified; guarantee that claims will be paid, instead of immediate settlement, now declared sufficient.

The Human Family Coming Together. The Hague Court of Arbitration has already a vast amount of work on its hands. No fewer than sixteen cases are now before it, and its course is found to be by no means all plain sailing. Not the least of the difficulties this tribunal is meeting with is that of language. Its sessions in the "Pious Fund" case were, it seems, modern reproductions of the confusion of tongues. "Never," says a Paris paper, "was more clearly shown the need of a uniform language. The multiplicity of tongues was not the outcome of any principle, but resulted merely from the fact that judges, advocates and the representatives of the several governments had no common language." It is evident that this judicial and the sure-to-come legislative court of the world are destined to draw the human race still closer together through the bond of international court language.

The Drink and the Bite. "The free lunch," it is sometimes said, "is the redeeming feature of the saloon." Hear what Mrs. Chauncey Depew says about it: "The free lunch is largely responsible for the enslavement of young men to drink. As sure as a man eats a free lunch, just so sure will he be a drinking man, unless he is possessed of rare self-control. A man takes a drink and a bite. The bite makes him thirsty and the drink makes him hungry, and many a man who would leave a saloon after having imbibed one drink, will stick all day as long as the free lunch is there. It isn't the drink that keeps him, but the ingenious make-up of the free lunch, and that's why I say it's a blotch on civilization and should be wiped out." We don't believe in the free lunch business, either, but we would wipe it out by wiping out the saloon business. It is the drink, not the bite, that is a blotch upon civilization, and the same power that can enforce the prohibition of the one can enforce the prohibition of the other.

Law an Expression of Love. "You can't legislate morality into people; love, and not force, must save the world from the fearful curse of intemperance." Thus a ministerial friend, whose grievance against the W. C. T. U. is that they want the ballot. Now, we white-ribboners know—as do all who have realized the deeper truths of religion and of science—that Love IS force; that it is the "greatest thing in the world," the supreme vitalizing, sustaining energy of the universe. "God fufils Himself in many ways;" love works in many directions, uses many weapons, and the ballot in these latter days is one of the most potent and practical agencies for the advancement of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth. While the ballot cannot be called exactly a spiritual weapon, still it is a much less carnal weapon than the sword. And, as once, in the more primitive stages of human existence, the sword was the symbol of progress, so in this more advanced but still transitional era, the ballot is the lever which moves the world. In the age of brute force, it is the sword; in the age of brain force (which recognizes the equality of the sexes), the ballot. And law-legislation is one aspect of that love which would save men from themselves, would make it as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong, would be their schoolmaster.

American Nations to the Front. The Pan-American Sanitary Conference recently held in Washington, D. C., is a cheering sign of the times. The next meeting of such conference is to be in Chili, March, 1905. The world is getting on.

Requirements of Modern Warfare. No less an authority than Benjamin Ward Richardson advised athletes to abstain from alcohol, because, he said, "it will undermine all the qualities on which you depend for success, will injure your precision, your decision, your presence of mind and your endurance." No one will dispute the statement that of all men the soldiers, officers and privates of the United States army, need these qualities, and need them to the fullest extent. Says President Roosevelt in his message to Congress: "In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officers and the enlisted men." Taking this last sentence as our first premise, and Dr. Richardson's statement as our second, it follows logically and common-sensibly that all officers and all enlisted men to be efficient as such must be total abstainers. If the administrators of this government really want the highest workmanlike and soldierly qualities they will—for they can—banish alcohol in every form, not only from the military posts, but from the territory adjacent to them.

Arbitration of the Venezuelan Difficulty. As the result of negotiations conducted by the United States, the Venezuelan controversy will be referred to The Hague tribunal. The allied powers and Venezuela have so agreed, provided an amicable understanding as to preliminaries can be reached. While the trial of the case before the Hague court will doubtless consume more time than arbitration by the President would have done, this course commends itself to the popular mind as the best and wisest way of settling the difficulty. In the first place international differences should be adjusted by an international court, and the Hague court is established for just such purpose. In the second place, arbitration by the President would be construed by the powers to mean an indirect guarantee of the payment of the sum awarded—a situation which might give rise to unpleasant complications. An encouraging feature of the Venezuelan question is the fact that both sides of the controversy stand squarely for the principle of arbitration. Condemn as we may (and must) the action of two great nations in pouncing upon a little one when it is down and rent with internal dissensions and virtually bankrupt—we can but admire the attitude of these same two nations who, with powerful forces on land and sea to back their claims, are not saying, "We have nothing to arbitrate. We are collecting our just debts and it is nobody's business but our's. Hands off!" On the contrary, they are declaring themselves willing to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, be it the President of the United States or the Hague Court, provided the other side will do the same. This is an instance of "civilized warfare." The result of the Venezuelan dispute and its settlement is bound to strengthen the cause of international arbitration and of universal peace.

Current Temperance News.

Texas Jottings.

(Special Correspondence.)

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 27.—A prohibition election held in King county, December 9, in Precinct No. 1, went dry with a large majority.

At a meeting of the city council in Denton recently the city marshal sent in a letter stating that since prohibition had gone into effect the fees in his office had amounted to nothing. He requested that body to make some provision for his salary. The Denton "Monitor" says, "this means that nobody is getting drunk, shooting in the town, and doing all sorts of mischief."

A call is expected to be made on the legislature to enact a law enabling the people to vote in congressional districts. This law will apply to Dallas and Fort Worth and stop them from shipping liquors to prohibition districts.

The courageous mayor of a local option city in Texas arrested his own brother for a violation of the local option law. He loaned some whisky to a sick person, and when it was paid back the law against "barter" was broken, and this truly brave mayor had the brother arrested. Let justice be done if the sky fall. A few more such mayors as this and prohibition will certainly prohibit.

Dallas saloons are now closed every Sunday. The chief of police told the patrolmen if they could not keep them closed, there are men who can and will. The present force has discovered that they can enforce the law.

Carson county has just gone dry by a majority of forty-two.

Senator Davidson, of Cuero, the author of the poll tax amendment to the Texas constitution, recently adopted, has discovered a flaw in the bill. He has found that additional legislation is necessary to put the law into operation. He considers it in good shape with this exception. If a voter's ballot is challenged and he says he has paid his poll tax in another county, but cannot produce a receipt, in order to ascertain this fact the authorities will have to investigate the records of every county in the state to discover in which county it has been paid. This is the only way to convict the illegal voter. The way it now stands the voter does not have to say in which county he paid it. To remedy this defect Senator Davidson has another bill to present to the legislature, which convenes in January, which will seek to make it a prima facie case against the voter if he cannot produce his poll tax receipt, and the records disclose that he has not paid the tax in the county in which he voted. The burden of proof will be for such voter to show in which county he has paid the tax.

Precinct No. 5 in Hardin county held an election, which resulted in 211 votes for and thirty against local option.

On December 13th the school district including Goldthwaite, in the midst of much excitement, held an election, and the prohibitionists carried with a majority of twelve votes.

The local option election in Denville resulted as follows: For prohibition, sixty-five; against, twenty-two; majority, forty-three.

There are two kinds of people in Denton. One class says "the town is dead." To these it is. Their seven saloons are closed up, and there are no drunks, no fights and all is peaceful and quiet, save the sounds of the hammer and saw, and the voices of little children, and the congratulations of friends and the prophecies of what the future will bring of prosperity and peace. Denton has men in office, not tailor-made men, but men whom God has made, men who can and do enforce the laws.

Never in the history of Texas since the day Henry Stevenson stood beneath the old oak tree in Nacogdoches and preached the first Protestant sermon has the church of Christ presented so courageous and united a front, and marched so solidly against her worst enemy, the liquor traffic, as she does to-day. At every conference, association, synod, all kinds of church meetings, prohibition comes up and resolutions are passed against whisky in all its horrid forms.

Major F. C. Vincent, of Chicago, while visiting Fort Worth a few days ago, in the interests of the National Retail Druggists' Association, with headquarters in Chicago and branch offices in every state and in Canada, said that this association had practically made the vending of alcohol, opium and cocaine and other stimulants a thing of the past. A grand banquet was tendered this gentleman, and looking over the menu we failed to see a single kind of wine served.

At a Baptist Association meeting recently held in Nacogdoches the committee on temperance reported that the church withdrew fellowship from all its members who were social dram drinkers, and that pastors of the Baptist church preach oftener on the subject. The association pledged itself to support the cause of prohibition.

Mrs. Maude Hardwicke, W. C. T. U. press superintendent, says in the "Texas Sun": "The druggists of the state are besieging State Revenue Agent J. D. Cunningham with inquiries as to whether they will be compelled to pay a liquor tax on medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication. Judge Bell says, that if this particular medicine, or any similar product, is capable of producing intoxication, the selling of it is subject to the occupation tax imposed by the statute. In a second letter to Mr. Cunningham on the same subject, Judge Bell, referring to the assertion of the former, that a certain patent medicine is an intoxicant, says: "These are matters concerning which I had no information until I had received your communication, but since it is as you state, there can be no possible question but that any person who sells the commodity in the state of Texas is liable for the occupation tax imposed on the sale of liquors capable of producing intoxication; and there can, of course, be no question but that it is the duty of the officers to enforce the law which imposes such a tax."

Austin city council has ordered the saloons to remove all slot machines.

Those who attended the Fort Worth National Convention last year will be glad to hear that there is one little corner "dry." Riverside held an election and forty-one votes were cast, forty for prohibition, one against. The war on the liquor traffic in our city will be long and fierce.

All persons traveling on the Cotton Belt Railroad from Forth Worth to Texarkana, a distance of 215 miles, must take their whisky with them or do without, as not a drop can be bought. All the intermediate towns and precincts are local option.

In Montague county the officers have recently destroyed a moonshiner's outfit.

The line between the liquor men and the prohibitionists is being drawn tighter each day. The churches are taking tremendous strides and even the most skeptical begin to see the morning light of sobriety breaking upon Texas. The trains are crowded with home-seekers, and over a million acres of land in Texas and Louisiana have been sold in the last few weeks. Applications for dates are being received for W. C. T. U. workers to lecture, but these must be indorsed by state or National. It is a difficult matter to keep up with counties and precincts voting local option.

Victory in Mississippi.

(Special Correspondence.)

Fayette, Miss., Dec. 29.—Somebody has said: "A Browning notion of victory often means just keeping eternally at it, and realizing that surrender is the only defeat."

The above being true, Mississippi, "hot on the trail" again, should be in most joyous flush of conquest just now. The annual convention met October 9-12, at Oxford, where the State University is located. It was a significant session. Crowds always awaited the speakers. Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, of Texas, charmed and led her audiences; Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford made one of the finest addresses ever heard on a W. C. T. U. platform; B. G. Lowrey, the noted president of the great college at Blue Mountain, gave a memorable and vividly practical address on "The Saloon, the Citizen and the State;" Miss Russell, state organizer, with equal distinction, filled an evening. On Sunday morning Rev. Walter G. Harbin's annual sermon, "The Vision of Christianity," far more than justified the faith of the state in this young "New Century Knight's" devotion to truth, his power of vision and rare eloquence of utterance. The faculty of the University were nearly unanimous in sympathy for our cause and were each one at some time heard on our platform. Miss Charlie Garner, state L. T. L. secretary, held a children's rally on Sunday afternoon and organized a Loyal Temperance Legion of seventy members. A large union and a Y were also formed at Oxford as a result of the convention. Immediately after Miss Russell organized five other unions roundabout.

Four other women's organizations were in fraternal representation—Mississippi Federation of Clubs, King's Daughters, Methodist Missionary Societies and Old Ladies' Home Association—in conference for concert of action respecting a bill against child labor to be submitted to the next legislature.

One afternoon was devoted to a conference of prohibitionists from all over the state, touching the conduct of a campaign, during the coming year, for a state prohibitory law. Many letters of advice and sympathy were read from influential men who could not attend.

A state prohibition committee was formed, with the president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. as chairman, whose immediate duty should be to prepare and issue a call for a mass meeting of prohibitionists during the early year, at Jackson. This call has been made for February 17th. Its publication in the New Orleans and state papers caused a mighty stir. In the main the press has treated the fact seriously, and concedes that the issue is upon us; and candidates on the state ticket recognize the necessity of declaring themselves for or against.

The annual conferences, representing 85,000,000 white Methodists, have just adjourned, both declaring in favor of state prohibition, which makes the Christian sentiment of the state pratically unanimous, the Baptists and others having already put themselves on record. The fight now will be as to method, to reconcile the opposing camps of prohibition as to statutory or constitutional mode of routing the liquor traffic. "Life's business being just the terrible choice," it is easy to foresee this will not be a minor struggle. So let me end as I began—with a little of the "Browning tonic:"

"When the fight begins within himself
A man's worth something."

May it so prove with our prohibition host!

Fight for Local Option.

Dover, Del., Dec. 19.—The new State Temperance Alliance, formed yesterday upon the adjournment of the State Local Option Convention, has already begun its work. President Vaughan S. Collins will order thousands of petitions for ministers and Christian workers in every voting precinct of the state and to be circulated among the residents, one petition being for the names of voters only, the other for all non-voters, including women and younger men. These are to be presented to the members of the General Assembly from the respective voting districts on the first day of the legislature's session and on every subsequent day until the constitutional provision giving to each district of the four named—Wilmington, city, rural New Castle county, Kent county and Sussex county—has been complied with.

Governor Hunn favors the local option movement and may do some effective work for it when the new temperance alliance gets it as far as the state house doors. The governor, when asked for his views today, said: "I cannot see how any accredited representative of the people can afford to refuse and stand out against referring a question to popular vote. After all, the people are the state, whom we represent, and whom we must not misrepresent."

Pledge Signing in Canada.

Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 22.—A pledge-signing campaign was inaugurated at Sunday afternoon's meeting of the Canadian Temperance League. Scores of young men proceeded from all parts of Massey Hall to the tables and signed their names to the league's total abstinence pledge. The president, J. S. Robertson, announced that a movement would be commenced preparatory to the social season that surrounds Christmas and New Year's and the coming of the closing of the bars.

The speaker of the day was Rev. F. H. Jacobs, of New York. Mr. Jacobs a few years ago succeeded Rev. Ira D. Sankey as chief gospel singer in the great Moody meetings in Northfield, but is at present superintendent of the famous Fulton street noonday prayer meeting in New York. His earnest address appealed to all, and there has been no gospel singer on the Massey Hall platform who has sung with such wonderful effect as he did yesterday.

Barrooms Must Close.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 22.—City Marshal Henry M. Breed, of Augusta, to-day notified all the alleged liquor dealers to immediately quit business. In the mandate, which emanates from police headquarters, no distinction is made between the first-class hotels and restaurants, leading drug stores and common barrooms. Although in the past in other cities in the state notification has been given the alleged dealers, this is the first instance of the kind in Augusta. There are thirty-seven places in the city holding United States licenses, which is prima facie evidence that the persons are engaged in the liquor business, although several hold only malt liquor licenses. Many of the dealers say that they will quit the business, while others state that they will dispense only beer below the requisite two per cent of alcohol, which is under the bane of the law.

Temperance Volunteers Active.

Three Rivers, Mich., Dec. 18.—The "Temperance Volunteers," recently organized here, have issued a statement of their aims. The constitution provides that a list of the names of all persons ten years of age and over shall be kept in each ward in cities, and in every township in counties, and that the society shall endeavor to induce them to become total abstainers. Schools, societies, trades, business houses and different nationalities shall be canvassed with the purpose of making them "Solid for Total Abstinence."

Want Prohibition Clause.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 20.—An organization has been formed for the purpose of devising methods and plans to secure a prohibition clause in the forthcoming Constitution of the State of Oklahoma.

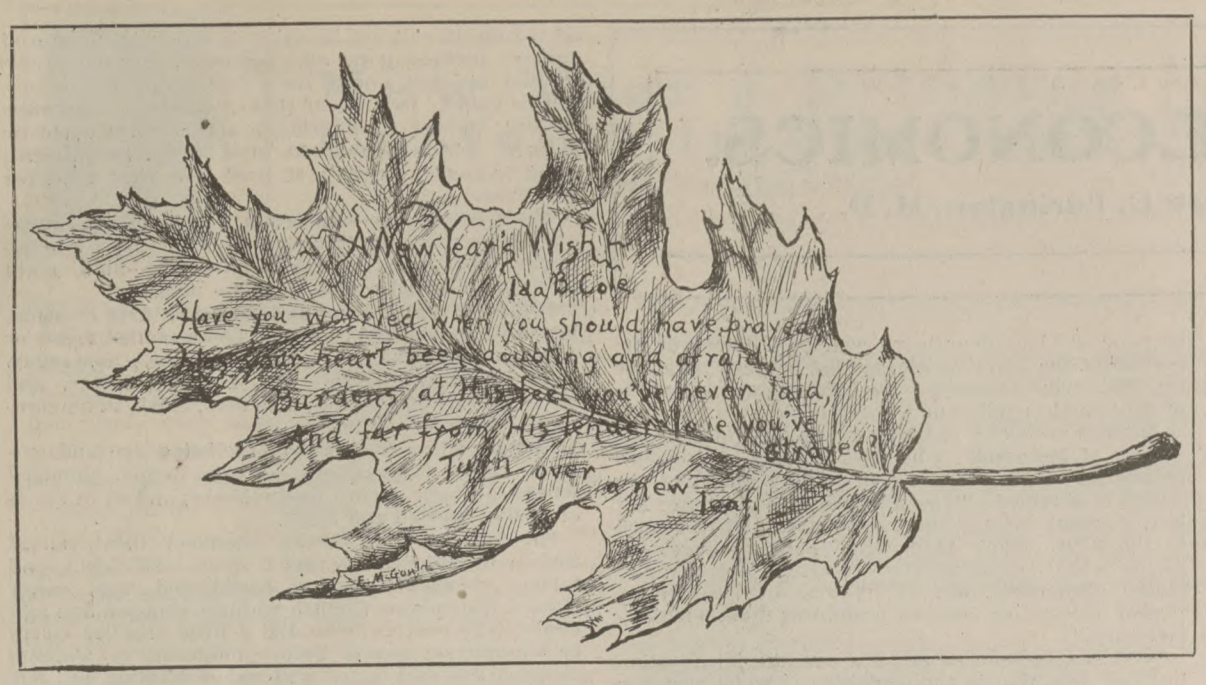
The Prohibitionists are arranging to make a desperate fight on this question. In the recent election their nominee for Delegate to Congress polled 1,000 votes. They are enlisting the aid of the woman's clubs and all church and charitable organizations throughout the territory.

Whole Township Goes Dry.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—The church-going people of Tunkhannock township have won a victory in that Reuben Keiper cannot have the liquor license originally granted him, the Superior Court having just reversed the lower decision. Tunkhannock township is now dry.

"Drys" Win at Mt. Olivet.

Mt. Olivet, Ky., Dec. 17.—In the local option election the "drys" polled seventy votes and the "wets" fifty votes, the "drys" carrying the day by twenty majority.



The Apollos Union.

WHAT REDEEMED MEN ARE DOING TO HELP OTHERS.

By Jane A. Stewart.

"Help your fallen brother rise
While the days are going by."

THE words of the familiar hymn, sung in loud stentorian tones, came clearly through the open doors as I entered the comfortable, homely structure of the Sunday Breakfast Association in the congested center of busy Philadelphia. It was Monday, the evening set apart for the meeting of the Apollos Union. The singers were mostly men, who were gathered in a spacious room approached directly from the street.

The visitor is at once impressed by the pleasant atmosphere of the place, its cleanliness and attractiveness, although the furnishings are of the simplest and plainest kind. Bright gas jets cast their radiance through the room and a dozen or more illuminated Scripture texts hang on the walls, cheering the eyes with such inspiring words as these: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and Thou Shalt be Saved"; "Looking Unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our Faith"; "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before Thee."

A rather rough-looking man with a hearty bass voice stood in the rear of the room and performed the double duty of leading the singing and showing the men to their seats. A modest young Christian Endeavorer presided at the organ, which was placed on a platform near the leader's desk.

The first hymn was followed by others, evidently equal favorites:—"Rescue the Perishing," "I Need Thee Every Hour," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "There Comes to My Heart One Sweet Strain." During the singing there were constant arrivals of men, young and old, who were roughly and poorly clad, with faces that bore the indelible marks of dissipation. Yet all were clean, most of them had an air of self-respect and they were attentive and serious in demeanor. Here was a white-haired man, scarcely able to walk, and just behind him sat a young man, fresh-faced, with tense, drawn lips.

"These are the men," said one of the leaders to me, indicating the center section, "who have stood up in our public Sunday evening meetings, have asked for prayers, and are really seeking a changed life. Over there," indicating a group of a dozen or more respectable, well-dressed men, "are the redeemed men who have found God. I am one of them, too," he added. "God only knows how happy I am."

"The Apollos Union," he went on to say in answer to my query, "is an organization for mutual encouragement, formed among the redeemed men of the Sunday Breakfast Association, and it holds its meetings every Monday night. We have from five hundred to six hundred members, but they are now scattered and settled all over the land. Most of them are leading honest, useful lives. We often have as many as sixty at our meetings and there is great help and encouragement to keep right on in this blessed communion with Christ and exchange of spiritual experience which we enjoy here."

The voice of a redeemed man was heard in prayer: "We thank Thee that Thou wilt give us peace and that Thy love reachest out after us when we are erring. O, how great that love! Thou alone knowest how we are tempted. May Thy great love keep us from drifting. Anchor our souls in the haven of rest. Raise us up, we pray Thee, from the mire and clay and place our feet upon the rock of Thy salvation."

The Scripture lesson was the eleventh chapter of John. The joy of loving Jesus and of His loving friendship was earnestly dwelt upon. How keenly the speaker felt in his own heart's experience the truth of his message! "When drifting down the stream of destruction what a glad thing to have a friend like Jesus." How the listeners seemed to hang upon every word of hope, with eager, hungry eyes, pleading for a revelation and a realizing sense of the personal, saving power of the promise. "No matter how bad Satan breaks the face into a thousand pieces, yet God's image is on each one," he hopefully said, as he emphasized the indwelling power of God which had changed the whole course of his own erring life and set him free from the slavery of sin.

"There's a hand held out to you,
There's a hand held out to me,
There's a hand that will prove true,
Whatever our lot shall be,"

was sung fervently, suggesting the thought of the hundreds rescued here every year by "the hand held out" in this quiet, consecrated place. The sin-sick, discouraged souls, saved for eternity, become in turn Christian workers and leaders of the greatest power. In joy at their release, they devote themselves to directing others towards salvation. Going from individual to individual, the life history of the wanderers is often learned, with the cause of their present condition and the remedy applied for their restoration. As they pass along, these redeemed men speak kind words to their fallen brothers. They are heard in the Christian Endeavor meeting and the prayer meeting in earnest supplication for others and thankfulness to God for their redemption, or in testimonies and talks, making urgent and pathetic appeals to those in their presence to lead a new and righteous life. It is not easy, undoubtedly, for all to do this. But to help some one else to better living, they efface all thoughts of selfish reluctance. There is no lack of evidence that by their testimonies and the inspiration of their example, many others have been rescued and saved.

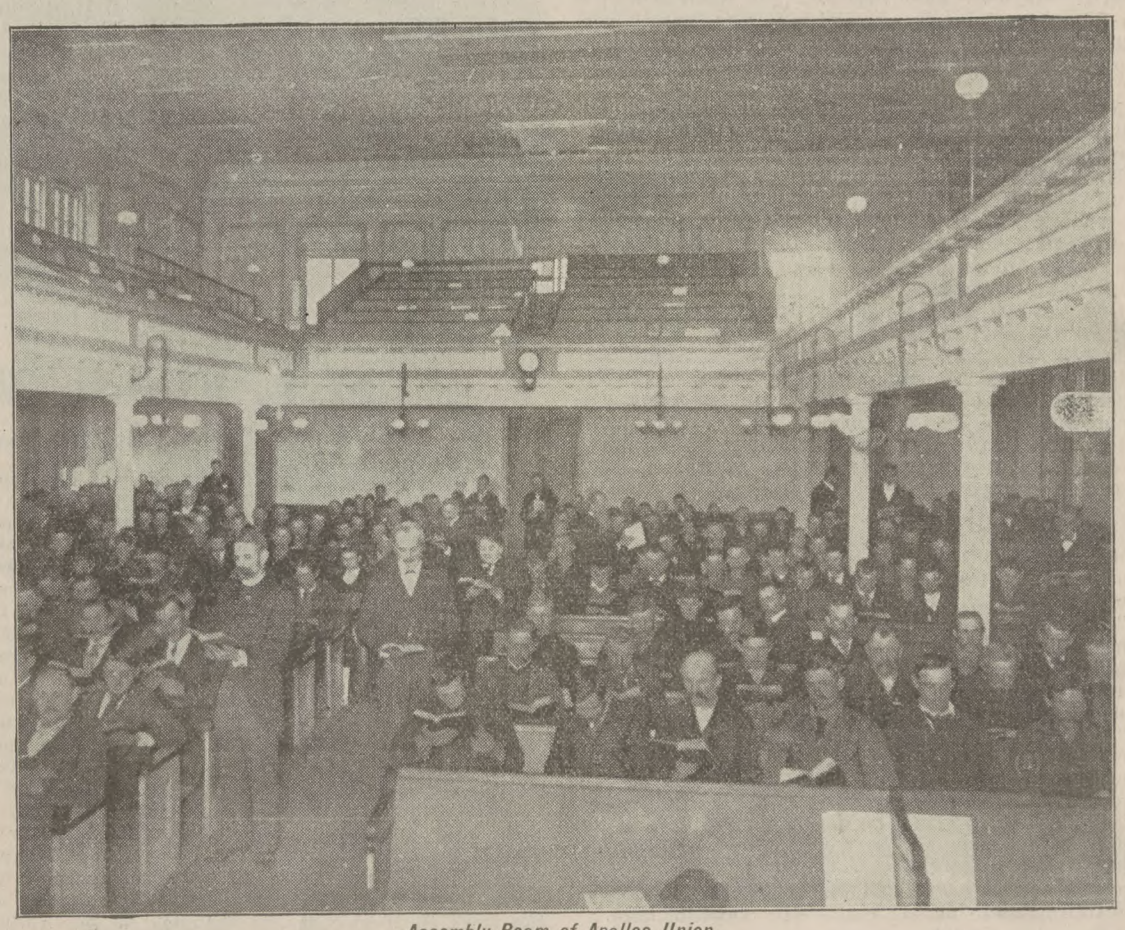
"I have found here all that makes life worth living," said one at a recent meeting. "Only sixteen months ago I knew what it was to want to drink,—the terrible craving. How many times I tried! But I couldn't stop,—neither can you—but Jesus Christ can take it all away."

The testimonies came thick and fast.

"About three weeks ago I was as low as a man could get through drinking. Now I have a good position; have only worked a week and have had my salary increased. I ask an interest in your prayers that I may be kept faithful."

"About a fortnight ago, I fell from grace for four days. They were the most miserable of my life. I couldn't rest till I made it right with my Saviour. Pray for me."

"Every man must obey some power," said a redeemed man of high spiritual and intellectual power, who has become a wonderful evangelizing factor. "No slave in the darkest ages is more miserable than the man who can't say NO to his evil passions. The question is, shall we accept the highest and best or some mean, ignoble power to govern us? The sympathy of the Christian worker went out to me when I came here, a poor, homeless fellow, a criminal in the eyes of the law, but Jesus saved me. How do I know? Because I don't want whisky any more; nor to swear; nor to steal. I pray now to be forgiven for all the ignominy I've cast on the saving grace of God."



Assembly Room of Apollos Union.

The work of the Apollos Union must continue to thrive. It is well planted, earnestly and hopefully watered, and God has given and continues to give the promised increase. Of the successive groups of erring men brought in humble petition before God in its meetings, at least two-thirds are safely won and kept for the Master.

Philadelphia, Pa.

FOOD ECONOMICS.

By Louise C. Purington, M. D.

PART II.

PART First, of Food Economics called out the following letter, which I give entire that the answer may be better understood.

"In The Union Signal, October 3, 1901, is an article by Doctor Purington on 'Food Economics.' It contains this statement: 'As to breads, graham and entire wheat flour are more laxative, the standard white is more digestible and nutritious.' In the first place, I think it is a misprint; in the second place, I don't believe it; in the third place I want to know the absolute scientific truth about the flours, and in the fourth place, it cannot fail to have a bad influence to have one set of our W. C. T. U. workers plead for the use of the whole wheat and another class claim that the white flour is more nourishing. It is on this fourth point that I want to sift the matter and to know the truth.

It is but fair to admit that experts abroad and in this country have been divided on this subject. Within a brief time the *London Illustrated News* opened its columns to a debate on the question, "White or brown bread, which?" This was the conclusion arrived at: The graham and the whole wheat (sometimes called "purified graham,") act more directly upon the digestive system itself—a laxative influence—while the white is more easily assimilated, its nutrient properties are taken up by the body in larger proportion, and greater nourishment is the result. It is no misnomer to say of white bread, as we always have said, it is the "staff of life"; and the old proverb, "Beware of the man who does not eat bread," is undoubtedly of white-bread origin. "The 'fayre white life' is a primal instinct."

Remember that in this article, as in general on health problems, we have reference to the average normal digestion in the living, acting, working, human being. If the argument as above is wrong, why is it that those who work hardest and who learn by experience the food that serves them best, prefer the white bread? They say, in a great majority, that it "stays by them better." The truth is that a hard-working, actively-exercising person, with a normal digestion, can eat almost anything good for food. The fuel supply for the flame of life must not be in excess.

For sedentary and for idle or lazy people undoubtedly the coarser preparations of flour have a special adaptation.

Even physicians speak of the "brown-bread delusion" and claim that their patients do not thrive so well on a diet containing an excess of whole meal compounds. The coarse bran may be too irritating, may even, in susceptible cases, cause gastritis or some other disease.

Our national government in this country is turning its attention to the question of food. The "Drosius Bill" is a "bill to prevent the adulteration, imitation, and misbranding of foods," and this is a remarkable advance in the annals of legislation. A result has been that a series of investigations have been carried on in this line and, among other things, to ascertain the value in nutrition of coarse-grain preparations, such as whole wheat. As in London, the conclusion reached was such as to contradict the superiority of these preparations in nutritive value.

So great has been the faith of many in whole wheat that there may be those, like the writer of the above letter, who will still say, "I don't believe it." If our friend and others will admit the distinction, it will be clearly understood that a value, a great value, to whole wheat flour is admitted; but it is not the flour which makes the brawn and nerve we work on, and the flesh and blood, also the fuel supply, the flame of which contributes to bring about the processes of nutrition; and all for the simple reason that the one, the brown bread, tends to relieve a torpid digestive system and is valuable in digestion by elimination or excretion, and the other, the white bread, takes more to the physiological process, digestion and assimilation, and thus adds to the strength and power of the body. One conclusion is that the average person may thrive best on both.

The food sceptic may still inquire, "Are not these investigators mistaken?" Perhaps so, but this was the process: Analyses were made, prolonged and thorough, of all kinds of flour—the graham, whole wheat, and the patent, from the first patent to the "red dog" flour, which is the lowest grade. Experiments were made also with human beings by artificial digestion, with samples of bread in a solution of pepsin. The results were exactly the same and as follows: The bread from the best patent flour was best digested, the entire wheat less, and the graham least of all.

Very many would regard Dr. J. H. Kellogg, at the head of Battle Creek Sanitarium, as authority in this matter. In an issue of *Good Health* magazine, occurs this statement: "White flour made by the best patent process is composed chiefly of the free, white starchy center of the kernel. This is removed and made into the so-called family flour in the patent process; the best flour being composed chiefly of the portion of the grain which lies just beneath the outer covering, which possesses the highest nutritive value of any single portion of the kernel."

Another authority is Professor Snyder, of the University of Minnesota, who says that by our modern process of milling 62 per cent to 70 per cent of the wheat is obtained. "The granular middlings are not lost, as many believe, but are reduced and recovered in the flour. Flour made from hard northwestern spring wheat is characteristically rich in protein and gluten compounds, not all starch, but containing twelve per cent or more of protein or muscle-making materials."

Food has become so much a commercial question in these days that in the exploiting of some varieties very absurd statements are made.

Then follows a menu—a series of them—including several courses, and in each one some preparation of the kind of food necessary to restore the impoverished (for lack of nourishment) American nation. Who has observed that Americans are a "gaunt, ill-fed people"?

Appetite, physiological needs, and common sense clamor for variety in the makeup of this wonderful instrument by which we move, manifest ourselves and have a being.

Nuts for Food.

Nuts are becoming more and more a food staple, and there is no question as to their dietetic value. The almond contains 21 per cent of protein, food for blood and muscle, 55 per cent fat, 17 per cent starch; English walnuts 17 per cent of protein, 6 per cent starch, 66 per cent of fat, and so on. In general, a pound of nuts furnishes about as much nourishment as a pound of wheat flour. These nuts mentioned and the pecans and peanuts, also cocoanuts, are most used, and they enter into many commercial products, such as oil, butter, soap, and flour. It is claimed of peanuts that a quart is equal for nutrition, to a pound of rump steak, the protein matter being 29 per cent, and fat 49 per cent. The chestnut, specially cultivated in France, has many uses for food. Unlike most nuts, it is composed chiefly of water, 50 per cent, and starch, 43 per cent. Filberts are not so much used in this country but are found in great quantities in England, the county of Kent alone producing 100,000 tons per annum. The butternut is specially the American nut and has good possibilities for food.

Convention Menus.

Shall we undertake to write upon this most difficult subject—the convention menu?—that is the question. If we do, it will not be to write down the ham and tongue, pickles, pork and beans—O, no! repetitious as they are, but simply for a few suggestions of nutritive value. In some of these I have the assistance of Mrs. Marvin A. McBride, a specialist in domestic science. Pie and cake, she says, would be all right, more hygienic, anyway, if beef lard were used for the shortening.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium foods are wholesome and nourishing and furnish a variety. Meat is eliminated, but there are good substitutes—nuts, grain preparations, and vegetables, the make-up.

Potatoes, beans, peas and nuts are flesh-creating, hence of special food value. The so-called fresh or green vegetables, such as tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, lettuce, celery, etc., furnish variety, and have healthful properties, also corn, fresh, or as cornmeal, yellow or white.

Breads, white and brown, including rye and oatmeal; cereal preparations, as rice, farina, shredded wheat—all have a vital food mission; and so of fruits of course, stewed and fresh.

Sandwiches with delicate chopped meat, sliced turkey or chicken are good, also with nuts and raisins chopped; yolks of hard-boiled eggs, celery lettuce, cucumbers; English walnuts chopped fine and mixed with cream-cheese and a little chopped celery or watercress; peanut butter; chestnuts or walnuts chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing and left over night, a good filling. If salad dressing is used in the preparation of any of these, lemon is a good substitute for vinegar.

Less substantial sandwiches may be made of sliced marshmallows with pecan nuts and of lady-fingers with marmalade.

Other preparations good for food are maccaroni baked with tomatoes and cheese, breadstick fillet with chicken, beef, or pork, dainty meat cakes, creamed hash on toast, cottage cheese and ground chestnuts, gingerbread and cheese.

For desserts, puddings are healthful: Orange, berry, rhubarb, pineapple, apricot, apple, prune, etc., also shredded wheat biscuit. Battle Creek and other flake preparations may be used with jam, strawberry or raspberry or other fruits. Cream added improves the dish.

The Morale of Diet.

The question of diet is a question of morals, and we are stupid not to think of it in this way. We pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," (unless we are very ungrateful), giving thanks for the supply, and that is all. Only a few study the adaptation of food to the highest mental, moral, and spiritual growth. W. Bramwell Booth, Chief of International Staff of the Salvation Army, pleads thus for a simple, natural diet:

Our eating, the waste and worse than waste from the overplus, and the diseases engendered tend to the undoing of nations. On this ground, I, a man, humbly devoted to the spread of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, plead for a reform in favor of a natural diet. It is a moral as well as a national question and has a bearing upon the life to come as well as that which now is; it is to be rightly classed among the greater problems which confront the church of God.

Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Fields' Work in Mexico.

By Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

AS is well known to most of the readers of The Union Signal, the World's W. C. T. U. sent one of its best workers to organize the W. C. T. U. in Cuba and in Mexico. The selection of the woman for this difficult position shows the astuteness and good judgment of the National Executive. Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, well known throughout the Union for her organizing ability, was selected. At that time Mrs. Fields did not known a word of the Spanish language, but with the spirit of patient courage and untiring energy, she set herself about accomplishing the difficult task of gaining a thorough acquaintance with the Spanish language. At first her work had to be done through an interpreter, but after a few months she had sufficiently mastered the language to be able to address cultivated Mexican audiences in their own languages. Señor Sierra, the Minister of Education, more than once in my presence complimented Mrs. Fields upon her beautiful Spanish.

The manner in which Mrs. Fields has approached the work in Mexico speaks volumes for her ability. She realized immediately that before she could hope to get the ear of the people, it was necessary to gain the support of the government. In order to accomplish this, she visited the governors of the different provinces, laying before them the plan of Scientific Temperance Instruction for the public schools, and receiving their hearty co-operation and interest. The superintendents, teachers, and pupils, as well as their families, were all delighted with the manner in which the instruction was given.

When I reached the City of Mexico, a short while after Mrs. Fields had begun her work in that cultivated, artistic metropolis, I found that her name was a household word.

To show in what high esteem the government holds her work, each morning one of the government officials would call for her and take her to the schools at which she was to speak. Each morning she speaks in from one to three of the public schools, being always accompanied by the inspector, who introduces her and escorts her from place to place. In an interview at which I was present, the superintendent of education told her that the board had decided to publish literature bearing upon the subject, which might be distributed by the tens of thousands, free.

An interesting incident will show the attitude of President Diaz on the subject of temperance. Quite a number of the officials were willing to have the children taught regarding the effect of the uses of liquor in too large quantities, but total abstinence seemed a little too advanced for them. One of the officials, in speaking to President Diaz on the subject said, "She is a little fanatical. I believe that it would be better not to attempt to teach total abstinence to the children; it is beyond their comprehension." President Diaz replied: "Let her alone; in order to help these people she must have a high ideal to hold up before them. Nothing was ever accomplished in the world except by fanatics."

Not only is Mrs. Fields respected by the Mexican government, in Mexico, but she is exceedingly popular with the English-speaking colony, having held a number of drawing rooms in the most fashionable houses in Mexico, and having, as officers and members of the union recently organized there, some of the most representative American and English people in the Republic.

While Mrs. Fields is untiring in her efforts for her temperance propaganda, she is ready to lend a helping hand to any enterprise for the good of the Mexican people, as is shown by her lively interest in the various mission schools, rescue work, and the work of the various evangelical bodies. No one could be wiser than she in the methods she has used, and no one has already reaped a richer reward for her untiring labors of love.

Washington, D. C.

New Year's Drinking Customs in Scotland

BY AMELIA JOHNSTON

"EDINA, Scotia's darling seat," does not usually look her best on New Year's eve, or "Hogmanay," the old Scotch name for the thirty-first of December, for the atmosphere at that season is seldom clear. Only when snow has fallen, followed by frost of sufficient density to retain it, while the wintry sun calls forth its iridescences, does "Modern Athens" rejoice in a glorious New Year's day.

As a child, I remember being taken out to see the shop windows on New Year's eve, but I must confess to being more impressed by the street criers with their peculiar calls—the men whose thin clothing always sent a shiver through me as I saw it flutter in the chill December wind, and watched them moving along slowly outside the curb, calling, "Al-manacks! New al-manacks. Belfast al-manacks for the new year!" Again, perhaps on both sides of the street, and trying to drown each other's voices. I would often see men in rags, with bloated faces, and to all appearance in decided need of a saving acquaintance with their own wares, as they would offer with hand and voice, "Drunk-ards' summon-ses for the new year!" I cannot remember seeing anyone buy these pamphlets, although, judging from the number of men—and even women—reeling along the street, under the impression that they were celebrating right royally, there was much need of reform.

Hogmanay, or New Year's eve, long ago was dear to children, from the fact that wherever they went on that day, they got their "cakes." First-footing was by many considered an essential accompaniment to the ushering in of the new year, particularly among young men who desired to be the first to enter the homes of their sweethearts. In cities, such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, groups would congregate at street corners, in the neighborhood of public buildings or churches, waiting for the announcement of the midnight hour. In smaller towns the public market-place was the rendezvous, and here with the last stroke of twelve o'clock would arise cheers and shouts of greeting to the new year. The "fun," however, did not end here, for most of the jovial crowd were provided with black bottles and glasses, which they at once handed to each other, the result being that in many cases they were in no condition to visit the homes to which they sought entrance. First-footing is now practically unknown among really respectable people, although a trace of the old habit still remains and is practiced by a very few of the working class.

On New Year's Day, and for at least a week afterwards, it was formerly considered a mark of great inhospitality to allow a visitor to depart without offering cake and wine or whisky. Later, as the temperance work began to tell upon the habits of the community, ginger cordial was introduced as a teetotal drink.

New Year's gifts have always been customary in Scotland, and in former years they were the only gifts of the season, Christmas being entirely ignored except as it appeared on the calendar. During the past forty years, however, a gradual change has been taking place in the manner of celebrating the New Year, until Christmas has really superseded it, being now observed almost as religiously in Scotland as in England.

Respectable persons have almost entirely renounced offering wine to their guests, and when New Year's calls are made, the season's "cakes" are usually accompanied by afternoon tea or some other harmless beverage.

Drinking practices are discountenanced by the church and by professing Christians generally. Indeed, to quote from a recent personal letter: "The temperance question is now, fortunately, so prevalent that the use of intoxicating beverages is not considered good form in respectable society." It, therefore, seems anomalous that according to statistics, drunkenness should be on the increase in Scotland. This increase, it is stated, appears most marked "in those classes whose social status places them in circumstances which render access to liquor exceptionally difficult and whose influence is exceedingly detrimental in society."

The Scotch are essentially a religious people, and the fact that drunkenness still abounds in the midst of so much Gospel light, is a deviation from rule hard of solution.

Long ago, as now, devout spirits, Bible in hand, awaited the advent of the new year in solemn silence, and as the hour struck, they opened the holy book, taking the first verse on which their eyes rested as a direct message from God; then they reverently besought his favor for the coming year. It is possible that this practice among a few has gradually led up to the holding of religious services at midnight, which now generally prevails.

May we not hope that the united prayers of those who lift their hearts to God on "Watch-Night" may be answered by the outpouring of his spirit on the temperance work and may effectually stem the tide of drink not only in Scotland but the wide world over?

Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter.
Ex-President of Indiana W. C. T. U.

I have no better wish for the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL than,

"A guid New Year to ane and a',
An' mony may ye see,
An' still through a' the years to come,
Oh! happy may ye be."

Austin, Ill.

Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter.

By Katie Wert-Holler.

WHEN history shall tell the story of the abolition of the liquor traffic, the name of Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter, of Indiana, will be among those who devoted heart and brain to the work of its destruction. Mrs. McWhirter, who was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, was reared under the most favorable Christian influences. Her father, the Rev. Hezekiah Smith, was a member of the Northwest Indiana Conference and her mother was a noble help-meet in Christian service. In the daughter there is happily blended her father's sunny temperament and her mother's independence and steadfastness of purpose. Thus it is that we find developed in her those traits of Christian character which have made her not only a leader among women, but one who is beloved by all who know her. While yet a child, her father's sight failed and she became his constant companion, reading to him every day from the Bible as well as from the current literature of the day, until she acquired a fund of religious, political, and general information possessed by few persons of her age. Thus the foundation for her future work was well laid. She was educated at East Tennessee and De Pauw universities. Fidelity to principle and love for her church caused her to unite with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its aggressive and potent influence against that church enemy—the rum traffic. In 1893 Mrs. McWhirter was elected treasurer of the Indiana W. C. T. U. and she served in that capacity for three years, during which time a large state debt of long standing was canceled.

In 1896 she was unanimously elected to the state presidency, serving for four years, when ill health compelled her to resign. During her term of office the state made marked advances along all lines and many new names were added to the membership roll. Mrs. McWhirter's talents are ever at the service of the W. C. T. U. She is now editor and business manager of the Indiana state paper, "The Message," and through its circulation makes her influence felt in every union throughout the state. She also edits the woman's page of "The Patriotic Phalanx." As a public speaker Mrs. McWhirter has few equals. Her eloquence and charming personality, together with the soft clear tones of her voice, seldom fail to captivate her audiences and lead many to espouse the temperance cause. As a presiding officer she is characterized by grace and dignity.

In all of her efforts in Christian and temperance work Mrs. McWhirter is nobly supported by her husband, Prof. F. T. McWhirter, who is himself an accomplished worker and speaker of national reputation in the temperance and prohibition cause.

Their home life in Indianapolis may be said to be ideal. In the training of three lovely daughters and a manly son is reflected the tender, true and unselfish devotion of the wife and mother and the kind and affectionate disposition of the husband and father.

South Bend, Ind.

A Raveling.

By Fannie B. Damon.

IF the fragments of conversation which were scattered about through the Convention crowd at the "Jefferson," under the spell of the intervening darkness and under the inspiration of unnumbered jewels of light, could have been gathered up and pieced together, what a magnificent crazyquilt might have been fashioned! What a subject for a presentation speech, or what a bonanza to sell at auction and turn into W. C. T. U. currency!

There were personal scraps and political scraps and religious scraps and scraps of jokes, plain, scrimpy bits and gorgeous, generous patches.

The Convention has been more fully reported, I believe, than any other W. C. T. U. meeting, but there is an immeasurably great side of it, a kaleidoscopic part of it, which is inherently unreportable.

They were waiting by the hundreds for the exercises to begin. People were talking back and forth and cross-wise all over the place.

"Is it true," one woman asked another, who sat just behind her, "that the Friends have given up the observance of the communion?"

"Why, you must know, my dear, that the Friends have never observed the Lord's Supper as you do. You would say that they have never observed it at all."

"But I wonder however they get round 'This do in remembrance of me?'"

"They believe in breaking the daily bread in remembrance of him. 'Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.'"

The voices were low and serious and easily slipped into silence.

Now it chanced these two women were among the crowd that went over to Stroudwater and entered into the home of the President. They were not state officers. They were not delegates. Possibly they were intruders. Certainly they were the humblest of the white-ribbon laity. But they came with hearts full of love and reverence, and walked softly from room to room, conscious that they were treading in vanished footsteps.

One of them pilfered a half-burned bit of wood-coal from the hearth in Mrs. Stevens' den and slipped it into her handbag. To-day, splinters from this souvenir, centered on legend-bearing cards, are quite soberly and sacredly cherished by several members of a Maine union. The inscriptions run after this fashion:

"This coal has on the hearthstone glowed
Within a century-old abode.
By its spent light affection traces
A fireside group of haloed faces.
Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard,
But spirit hath its sign and word.
Our leader's ingle is so wide
We all are sitting by her side."

The women passed out into the dining-room and sat down with others to a cup of chocolate and a piece of the historic cake. Their souls grew humid with the sense of association. What blessed hands had here extended hospitality to what blessed hands! Who had drank from these same cups, sitting in these very chairs, near to this very table?

One of the women—one of the two—leaned to the other and said softly: "This is the communion."

She meant it for one ear, only, but the hush in the room gave it away to all. Yet no one seemed to think the remark an eccentricity. As for the other woman, "You oughtn't to have said that to me now," she returned, with a sudden softening of her dark eyes.

When they came out into the walk, one white ribboner—and she wonders if this might not be said of every other woman there—tarried a little to lift her heart to God for a blessing upon her for whose sake the place was so peculiarly dear; that in her sojournings here, in her going and coming under these trees, she may always sojourn and go and come in the Divine Presence.

O leader loved! awake, asleep,
Jehovah bless, Jehovah keep.
Day unto day on thee and thine
His face in peace and beauty shine.

Dexter, Maine.

The Patent Medicine Enemy.

BY MARTHA M. ALLEN.

IN a recent issue of *American Medicine* the editor asks: "Why do not the temperance people fight the patent-medicine enemy?" He desires that some member of the W. C. T. U. will answer the question. The article following the question states that if the army canteen made drunkards, surely the patent medicine syndicates make a thousand times as many.

No one is ignorant of the fact that there are many million dollars worth of these alcoholic nostrums sold each year, and that thus multitudes of people secretly and ignorantly become drunkards. Think of a crusade against beer, which contains only from 2 per cent to 5 per cent of alcohol, while allowing the free sale of bitters containing ten times as much!

Had the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania been working the department of Non-Alcoholic Medication, this Philadelphia editor would probably not be so lacking in knowledge of what has been done by the W. C. T. U. in "fighting the patent medicine enemy." As they have recently taken up this work, they should feel greatly encouraged to have so powerful a medical journal ready and anxious to aid them.

Since there may be many other people who are unaware of what the W. C. T. U. has been doing, in this direction, it seems wise to give a brief resumé of its work.

At the Buffalo Convention, in 1897, in the writer's report as superintendent of Non-Alcoholic Medication, percentages of alcohol in some of the most widely-advertised patent medicines were given. This was the first attack upon this enemy, and the reporters of the daily press said they dared not mention it, as it would injure the advertising department of their papers! The following year two articles by the writer upon "The Danger and Harmfulness of Patent Medicines" apeared in *The Christian Advocate* of New York, and were then published in leaflet form. A copy was sent out to every local W. C. T. U. in the country, to be used as a study. These leaflets were entrusted to state superintendents and state presidents to forward to unions, and probably most of them reached their destination. The leaflet gave percentages of alcohol in many proprietary medicines, as examined by Massachusetts' Board of Health; showed the dangers of morphine in cough syrups and soothing syrups; of cocaine and coal-tar derivatives in headache powders, and of alcohol also in malt extracts.

Many unions were quick to see the great value of the information thus given, and the leaflet was read extensively at public meetings. Then several patent medicine firms threatened lawsuits against our women, and frightened many from further work in this direction; but as these firms saw that the women had the authority of state chemists behind them, they desisted from troubling. Their threats accomplished not a little, however, in retarding the great wave of interest which was sweeping over the W. C. T. U., and this influence has been hard to overcome.

The next step in opposition to this enemy was the publishing of a book for the department, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," one long chapter of which is devoted to Proprietary Medicines. Percentages of alcohol in about fifty different medicines are given here, together with an exposé of fraudulent testimonials and much other useful and interesting information. This book is being used for study in some hundreds of unions, and every such union becomes a center of intelligent opposition to the use of patent medicines, many of which are simply whisky flavored with cheap drugs. Indeed, it is now said that wood alcohol, an article much more dangerous than the ordinary ethyl alcohol, is being used in some of these medicines because of its cheapness.

When the W. C. T. U. through all its branches, shall have become well informed upon this subject, it is the purpose to seek the co-operation of medical societies and state boards of health in endeavoring to secure legislation which shall, to some extent, hinder the patent medicine syndicates from further depredations upon the health and the wealth of the people.

Too much cannot be said in condemnation of religious and temperance papers which, for greed of money, advertise these preparations of disguised whisky, morphine and cocaine. One set of remedies advertised in nearly all religious papers and some temperance papers as a sure cure for consumption, bears upon the label of one bottle of the set, "To be taken in half a wine glass of pure whisky after each meal." Nor do these papers sin ignorantly in admitting such advertisements, for some W. C. T. U. women have been faithful in sending information to editors of such journals.

To promote study of the evils of patent medicines, the department of Non-Alcoholic Medication for the National W. C. T. U. is now offering a prize of $12 for the best humorous article, suitable for recitation, showing the evils and absurdities of the use of these medicines, and $10 for the best oration upon the same subject. Conditions of these prizes may be obtained from the writer. A copy of the leaflet mentioned above will be sent to any one who has never seen it if address is sent.

Syracuse, N. Y.

The Canteen from the Soldier's Standpoint.

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will find interest in the testimony of two soldier boys regarding the Canteen.—Editors.

AS a soldier in the ranks, I wish to give my conviction upon the subject of inebriety in the army. I have read in the *Army and Navy Register* the reports of some of our officers, in which they invariably demand, or advise, the return of the army canteen, and they say that the soldiers desire it.

I do not desire it, and eighty-five per cent of the soldiers who drink to excess, instead of asking for the return of the saloon, cry, "I wish the curse were wiped out, so that I could not get it, for as long as I can get it, I will drink."

Far from asking for the canteen, these soldiers would be glad if the temptation were removed altogether.

Shall our government listen to the petty pleas of these officers, after hearing the prayers of the nation's mothers pleading for their sons, and when those boys themselves cry, "Away with the evil! May the temperance people win!"

If those officers who filed their report for the *Army and Navy Register* could exchange places with the "general prisoners," who are serving months, perhaps years, as the result of intemperance, they would understand the problem of court-martials and desertions, for, under my observation, at least seventy-five per cent of the court-martials and all of the desertions have been caused by liquor.

Let the mothers of America hold the ground won, in the abolishing of the canteen, and for the sake of the boys who wear the blue, let them try to do what army officials have failed to do. I wish that I might pour out my soul in supplication to the American people, to save the great army of America's youth, from the hor-rible reign of King Alcohol.

The following letter to a lady in Washington, D. C., was written by a soldier, now in the Philippines, who has acted in the capacity of Company Clerk for two years. He is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with the workings of the canteen, both before and since the passage of the anti-canteen law.

"I am sorry to learn that you are having so much trouble in getting started again at Fort Meyer. They won't even give you a chance to prove the right or the wrong of the case, and they keep harping on the same old string of 'how we have deprived the poor soldier of his interest in the profits of the canteen, and that the canteen cannot be run without the sale of beer.'

"This is not true, and it can be proved if put to a fair test. Why, here we are in Troop K. 5th Cavalry, running a small canteen of our own. We buy our soda water, chewing gum, syrups, etc., all in Manila, and handle nothing but temperance cold drinks, on a small scale, yet we managed to clear between three and four hundred dollars for the months of May and June, which is over one hundred dollars more than we would have received from the Fort Meyer canteen had we been there and they handling beer; besides having a large general store and restaurant. We never got over $100 a month, yet they sold all kinds of beer, had four troops, the band, hospital, and signal corps to deal with, besides civilian employes and visitors. Every soldier in the post could draw from $3 to $10 a month in checks, and the majority drew the allowance and spent it in the canteen, and they could only scrape up $100 profits for each troop, and a few drippings for the hospital, band, and signal corps; whereas, we have seventy-two at this post, and twenty-eight detached service—total one hundred, with a few civilian employes, not many visitors, sell nothing but "pop," sandwiches and tobacco, and manage to clear something over $150 a month for our troop fund.

"I hope the canteen law will stand for a long time to come, as it does to-day, and by and by necessity will compel some other expedient besides beer. I guess they will find there is as good profit in a temperance canteen.

"Things will come good our way some day, I am sure, and we will have a chance to prove the difference between right and wrong in this matter."

UNTIL we shall be able to make men rational and moral in the satisfaction of their two radical appetites,—nutrition and propagation—nothing else that we can do for them will be of effectual help.—Bishop Spalding.

"In Old Virginny."

By Elizabeth P. Gordon.

WHITE ribboners of the "Old Dominion" state deserve the highest praise. They exemplify Frances E. Willard's splendid motto: "Be good-natured as sunshine, steadfast as gravitation and as persistent as a Christian's faith."

One of the counties, "Carolina," is making a brave fight for "no license," and the vote comes January 8th. The county president, Mrs. Richard Ricks, *nee* Eliza Crenshaw, of Richmond, whose family first welcomed Frances Willard to the South, drove twenty-four miles in one day over a muddy, rough road to make my appointments. To meet these engagements in the course of a week I was driven fifty miles in a cold wind through red or black mud, and into gullies and again through creeks; and once narrowly escaped a serious accident, the horses stepping into a bad hole in the road concealed by muddy water.

Members of unions often live two, five or even eight miles from the church where the meetings are held. The president of one union I visited lives five miles from the church in one direction, and many of the members of her union live five miles in the other direction.

The Home of Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, President of the Virginia W. C. T. U.

In the days of slavery the wealth of Virginia was in the country. Here were the estates of the "F. F. V.'s," miles off the railroad. After the war, for lack of "hands" to cultivate it, the land was gradually divided, and some of it is now valuable timber land. It is still true, however, that most of the homes are far away from church and railroad, and this makes the work of a union exceedingly difficult. The president would far rather write her letters herself than drive several miles over a dusty or rough road to find her secretary.

What rare and charming hospitality one meets in the country. The state and county presidents can preside as well over a culinary feast—their own handiwork—as over a convention. Whoever tasted any hing lighter and more palatable than Mrs. Hoge's "soft corn pone" made of the sweet yellow meal!

A stage ride over the famous Blue Ridge mountains gave me an extended view of the scenery which so delights the summer visitors. In the midst of this is the "Evergreen Home" of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge.

There was an old lady in the stage—a typical grandmother. Her face was shining with Christmas cheer. She begged the driver not to leave behind the full trunk which she "reckoned" had a "heap" of presents for the grandchildren.

Giving me a shrewd glance, she said vehemently, in a tone loud enough for all to hear: "Seems like this lady is certainly a Yankee from 'way up yonder in Massachusetts. I'm a Virginian! If I thought I had a drop of Yankee blood in me I'd cut it out! I've seen this valley in a blaze! After Sheridan had burned us out a crow crossing over had to carry provisions for three days!"

As the wrinkles in the motherly face had a good-natured turn, no one's feelings were hurt and the old lady herself joined heartily in the merry laugh that followed.

Wearers of the white ribbon are multiplying. There was a net gain of 384 last year. The "F. F. V.s" of to-day are those who take the "Fast Flying Virginian" to attend state and national conventions. We think they surely belong to the "first families of Virginia!"

Mr. and Mrs. Hoge are soon going out into the state to hold Institutes. They let no difficulties stand in the way. If they can successfully do this work in communities where they encounter not only opposition to temperance work, but prejudice against woman's speaking, surely Institute work can be done anywhere.

Educational work along the lines of our departments is sorely needed. To aid those who wish a simple program for Institute work, I append this excellent one, prepared by Mrs. Hoge:

W. C. T. U. Institute.

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge.

FIRST EVENING.

Address—Mrs. Hoge.
Short Address—Mr. Hoge.
Collection for state W. C. T. U.

MORNING SESSION.

10 a. m., Devotional Exercises—Arranged by the local union.
Branches—Paper on Y Branch, written by state Y secretary. Discussion.
Paper on L. T. L. Branch, written by state secretary. Discussion.
National and State Papers. Discussion and soliciting subscriptions.
Paper—"Necessity of Department Work."
Paper—"How To Become a Specialist."
Question Box.
Noontide prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m., devotional exercises, arranged by union.
Department Papers—Six to be selected by union; written by the state superintendents. Discussion after each.
Paper—"Importance and Use of Dues," written by the state treasurer. Discussion.
Paper—"Why Should Christian Women Be Interested in Temperance Work and How Can We Enlist Them in the W. C. T. U.?"
Miscellaneous business.

EVENING.

Address—Mr. Hoge.
Short Address—Mrs. Hoge.
Collection for state W. C. T. U.
Devotional exercises and music for each evening to be arranged for by local union.

Lincoln, Va.

The Hour-Hand and the Minute-Hand in the Reformer's New Year.

By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D.

THE supreme reform is to enlist the church in reform. This should be the hour-hand in the work of every reformer. Something should be said about it in almost every reform speech and in almost every issue of reform periodicals, for there will be no decisive victory until the main army of the Church of God is brought up to the firing line, where at present a little band of skirmishers, hardly more than one per cent of the church membership, are winning victories out of proportion to their numbers, but making no real advance—scarcely more than protecting a slow retreat.

Unanswerable statistics show that in every large division of the world the liquor traffic is increasing, and wherever that increases every other evil is sure to increase with it. I believe that the time has come when by kindly argument the churches can be persuaded to do with moral reforms what they did one hundred years ago with missions—put them into their regular schedules of work and benevolence, on the ground that moral reforms are really a branch of missions, of home missions, of city missions, and now preeminently of foreign missions, when the greatest crusade before the world that has any promise of immediate success is the effort, which many nations are favoring, to suppress the sale of intoxicants and opium among all uncivilized races. This shows the way to the most strategic point to start this forward movement, namely, in the Woman's Missionary Societies of the churches.

The anti-polygamy movement has been led from the beginning by the woman's missionary societies. Why should not the defense of the family and of the Sabbath and home protection against the saloon be pressed for adoption officially by the churches, through resolutions and debates, in every body of the church officers, whether representing an individual church or a group of churches? The young people's societies have their "Christian Citizenship Committee," which is mostly a nominal appointment, but the time is ripe to ask that the governing body of each local church shall appoint such a committee to represent it in all moral movements for social welfare. Such an advance is more likely to begin in progressive local churches than in great conservative church courts, which will be reached from below when the local churches have made successful use of this new agency, that will help conversion before and after by creating a better social environment.

But what is the reformer's minute-hand, the next thing that can be done? Nationally, the best chance to secure definite action this winter is unquestionably on the prohibition of beer-selling at immigrant stations, to which let us all rally with utmost energy for this slice of prohibition, which has passed the House and has been favorably reported in the Senate, is in great danger from the brewers and their political allies. The most serious aspect of the case is that Secretary Shaw, a Christian member of the President's Cabinet, by whose permission, amounting really to a license, this beer-selling goes on at United States immigrant stations, is avowedly and aggressively fighting to retain this liquor-selling in government buildings, just as Secretary Root, with like aggressiveness, is working to restore beer-selling to the army. President Roosevelt has said nothing on either side in either case, but legally and morally what a cabinet officer does the President does, and it would seem that temperance Republicans ought to speak in loud protest.

The moral battles at Washington as to liquor-selling to immigrants and to soldiers, are but two glimpses of one battle against government beer-selling. Twice Congress has declared against government beer-selling, which has a strong bearing on the question of government ownership dispensaries and the theory that beer is relatively harmless. In the second anti-canteen law, after four years' consideration of the subject, Congress has declared that the sale of beer, even under government ownership, is bad for health and bad for order—and as General Carlin has said, if bad for health and bad for order in the army, bad everywhere. In my judgment, it is because of this tremendous implication of the canteen and immigration prohibitions that the brewers are making so stiff a fight and enlisting such powerful political allies. They see, what temperance people ought to see as clearly, that there is no ground on which restrictive legislation can stand consistent with this verdict of Congress. Surely even the sale of beer, much more of the harder liquors, ought not to be allowed anywhere, if it has proved itself harmful under the very eye of government officers, both at Ellis Island and in the army.

Let us then fight against the mighty forces that are seeking to restore beer to the army, and let us keep at Ellis Island the full force of Christian citizenship by petitions, letters, telegrams and deputations. The best weapon to use in most cases will be a ten-word telegram signed by ten people, paying ten cents each towards the expense, to say, in each case, to one or both of their Senators: "We favor immigration bill, especially provisions on illiteracy and liquors." Let us not be so narrow in our zeal for reform that we cannot see that the exclusion of illiterates is a moral question since it is from the illiterate immigrants that the buyers and sellers of liquors are largely recruited as well as the paupers and criminals generally. The whole country would be better off morally, politically and financially—especially the workingmen in eastern cities, where most of the illiterates remain—if these undesirable citizens were excluded from our shores.

But in any case, let not Uncle Sam welcome those who come with an official invitation to continue the drink habit or the liquor traffic. The immigration bill also forbids liquor-selling in the Capitol, another step towards the goal in sight, to which the McCumber bill might carry us even in this Congress if there were a sufficient uprising to carry it, the prohibition of liquor-selling in all government buildings.

Washington, D. C.

UNDER THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY MARY HENRY-ROSSITER.

BENEATH the little white bow that you wear on your breast, your heart is beating. The heart of your body and the heart of your life underlie that symbol. Both must be sound and strong if you are to further successfully the great principles for which the emblem stands.

The interdependence of the heart of the body and the heart of life, the soul, is not always sufficiently considered. We are only beginning to learn in a practical way that mind and body go together, that there is a physical basis of character, that health is an indivisible principle uniting the life of matter and spirit. In a general, vague, indeterminate sense we may have recognized and accepted this principle, about as we accept a handsome volume of Shakspeare and place it carefully and admiringly on the shelf. But we must do more than this before we shall see the progress we desire in reform.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in speaking of intemperance in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," compares this vice to the guinea worm that burrows into the naked feet of savages. He says: "Now the true way to deal with these obstinate animals, which are a dozen feet long, some of them, and no bigger than a horsehair, is to get a piece of silk around their heads, and pull them out very cautiously. If you only break them off, they grow worse than ever, and sometimes kill the person who has had the misfortune to harbor one of them. Whence it is plain that the first thing to do is to find out where the head lies. Just so of all the vices, and particularly of this vice of intemperance. What is the head of it, and where does it lie? I have heard an immense number of moral physicians lay down the treatment of moral guinea-worms, and the vast majority of them would always insist that the creature had no head at all, but was all body and tail."

The first time I read that it impressed me as having a peculiar application to modern methods of temperance work; not that we are paying too much attention to the body and tail of the monster, alcoholism, but as yet we have not been able to get a string strong enough and tenacious enough to twist round its vicious head and pull it out.

We can never decapitate the greatest evil of the ages by snipping at it with penknives however sharp. We must find out where the head lies and upon what the creature feeds. Then if we can not pull it out we must starve it out.

Upon what does this creature feed? Upon our boys and girls. As to this, we are all agreed. The head of the monster, then, lies in the home. Where do drunkards, and smokers, and lawbreakers, as well as all other classes of men and women, receive their first training?—In the home; if not in their own homes, then in other children's homes. The street is no worse home for many a boy than his mother's house. Why?—Because she does not teach right principles; because she does not illustrate right principles in her own life.

The child's first education is in physical habits. Before he can talk the baby has learned to gratify or to control appetite. The very young baby has but one appetite, and yet how fearfully he can be taught to abuse it, even before he has lived in the world one year! If these very wee ones learn the habit of self-indulgence, of eating to forget pain, of eating as a reward or a special favor, of eating things simply because they "taste good going down," of eating merely for the sake of eating—whose fault is it? If these same children in later years gratify the same appetites and seek to deaden other pains by drinking and smoking, whose fault is it then? The mother, the nurse, the teacher, has inculcated the principle. The child has made the logical application of it.

Children are the shrewdest of all observers. No preconceived notions or prejudices dim their vision, cramp their understanding. When they hear mama say that she knows coffee is not good for her but she can't resist it, it is hardly to be expected that they will see the immorality of over-indulgence in candy and pastries. It is of no use to expatiate upon the evils of smoking and then do it yourself. It is of no use to declare, "I will see to it that my child is brought up better than I was," and then yourself go on in the same old way because "grown people can not form new habits."

So it is of fundamental importance that white ribbon mothers in particular represent in their own personal life the highest ideals of the principles they believe, ideals of temperance in individual habits, ideals of physical as well as moral purity, ideals of total abstinence not only from intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and swearing—no effort at all for women—but from every injurious practice. As some writer has very sensibly remarked: "The most profoundly efficacious 'temperance man' is the temperate man. Not by mind-power, nor by water-power, but by power of example, he reforms others. His conduct is a moral prohibitory act. His practice preaches. His influence enforces constitutional amendments to the habits of his associates and observers."

Likewise the "poor parson of a town" described in the "Canterbury Tales," gave "this noble ensample" to his sheep:

"That first he wroghte, and afterward he taughte."

This is the keynote of all successful work—to practice first and preach afterward.

To represent truly the best ideals of manhood and womanhood, parents must study. They must progress. They must be ready at any time to make individual sacrifices for the sake of their children. They are responsible if the vices of the age creep into their homes.

It is not enough to provide the boys and girls with food and clothes, to send them to school and to church and Sunday-school, to forbid them from doing this and that. We have too many negative instead of positive influences. We deal too much in prohibitions instead of permissions. We proceed too often upon the stern principle, "Thou shalt not," instead of cultivating the all-persuasive "Thou shalt love" taught by Christ. So we must provide and lead our children to prefer good food and healthful clothes. We must see to it personally that they have the right kind of educational and religious instruction. We must see to it, above all, that the home atmosphere is wholesome and stimulating. We must choose for them helpful and interesting books to read and games to play. We must make the home the center of a beautiful, true, perfect circle within the circumference of which no child can enter without thereby becoming stronger and better.

Is this too much to ask of fathers and mothers?—Nothing is too much to ask. Fathers and mothers are responsible to their children, not their children to them. One can not reiterate this too often, for there is and always has been a general idea that children have a paramount duty to their parents. Be assured of this, if we do our duty by our children they will never fail in their duty to us.

True fathers and mothers look upon parenthood as the most sacred and beautiful opportunity. They see in their child a miniature world, a representative of the entire universe; of the one eternal and unfathomable mystery; the great controlling force that makes and remakes society; the mind that invents, the soul that feels, the spirit that creates. They understand that all other possible work, or business, or pleasure, is secondary to that—not of "bringing up" their children, but of helping them to grow. Never was there a greater misnomer than the expression "bringing up"—as if children could be brought up like an armful of wood and put where you pleased; as if they were houses to be built according to the plan of an architect or the whim of an owner.

Children are seeds. You may plant them, but if you do, you are bound to give them food and water, air and sunshine. Then, if you would have them thrive, let them alone. Let the seed develop. You can not make the pansy a rose or train the tulip to climb a wall. The trouble is, we do not always take pains to see that our children have pure food, pure water, pure air, and sunshine. This is true both literally and figuratively.

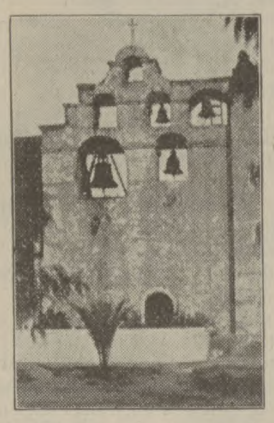
It is amazing that mothers, in this century, can be so indifferent to the important question of foods. They can not be ignorantly indifferent; too much is being written and said concerning the relation of diet to health and character. Our grandmothers did not know any better than to feed their families soggy pancakes and greasy doughnuts, but we do. To-day, every intelligent woman can learn what foods are best for health and strength, what foods should be combined to give the suitable and necessary variety, what foods are good for the sick, the convalescent, the dyspeptic. That woman who in the light of present knowledge continues to put upon her table the traditional assortment of highly seasoned, indigestible foods lacking in proper nutriment is herself responsible if her children grow up physically and morally susceptible to temptations. Says Holmes: "I think you will find it true that before any vice can fasten on a man, body, mind or moral nature must be debilitated. The mosses and fungi gather on sickly trees, not thriving ones; and the odious parasites which fasten on the human frame choose that which is already enfeebled."

We often neglect to see that our children get plenty of pure water, pure air, and sunshine. It is more important, we tacitly declare, that they study the effect of alcohol on the stomach than that they romp and play outdoors, and thereby acquire an appetite for wholesome food to build up the body and make it strong against temptation. It is more important, we think, that we bake pastry and sew trimmings on our children's clothes, than that we go outdoors with them, and breathe in oxygen and optimism, to be breathed out again in smiles and good cheer. In short, in our ordinary everyday life we are wont to ignore the basal principles of all healthy, happy existence.

Figuratively speaking, we often fail to provide our children with wholesome materials for growth. We give them intellectual indigestibles, traditional courses of incongruous mental food, careless and injurious preparations that cloy the appetite but do not satisfy the need. This is, however, because in all our habits of life we have neglected the fundamental principles of health. Said Montaigue, "Our work is not to train a soul by itself alone, nor a body by itself alone, but to train a man; and in man, soul and body can never be disunited."

So we are brought back to the beginning. As white ribbon women we must make sure that underneath the little white bow, emblem of purity and love and truth, beats a heart in unison with the one great principle running through all life and health, the principle of harmony with natural law. When every heart among us does so beat and when we have learned the one great primary lesson of Nature, we shall be strong enough and wise enough to vanquish our enemy forever.

Evanston, Ill.



The Bells of San Gabriel

By Julia Mills Dunn

THE evening mists, shot through and through by the golden arrows of sunset, lay like a soft, purple halo along the rim of the San Gabriel valley. In the distance, the tops of the Sierra Madre, snow-capped and solemn, melted softly into the pink and amethyst of the afterglow. Kathryn Connor, coming suddenly round the corner of the bell-tower, met, face to face, Miguel Sanchez, a Spanish corporal attached to the Mission, who was lounging in the yard, hoping, if truth must be told, to meet Kathryn in this very spot.

"Good evening, Miguel."

Her greeting, spoken in her pretty, broken Spanish, was in a tone of assumed carelessness that was belied by the heightened crimson in her cheeks.

Miguel bowed low with the exaggerated gallantry of his countrymen, then reached up and picked a flower from the climbing rose that clambered up the wall for thirty feet, wreathing the bell-tower with a mass of fragrant blossoms.

"Let me fasten this rose in your hair in the fashion that our Spanish girls wear them."

But Kathryn drew back and with a quick turn of her head evaded his outstretched hand.

"And you will not take my rose?"

Kathryn tried to speak, but the words came chokingly. "It has happened again, Miguel," she said sadly, "and we must part."

"O Kathryn! You will not marry me, because of a trifling thing like that."

"It is no trifle, Miguel. I can never make you or anybody understand the terror, the absolute horror that comes over me when I see an intoxicated person. As a child it made me ill, and I would lie in bed for hours trembling with a terror that I could not control. I cannot marry a man who gets drunk, Miguel; do not urge me—it will be useless."

"But I promise—" began the corporal.

"You promised before." Her tones were quiet, but there was a sadness in them that touched Miguel's really kind heart. "At the last sheep-shearing festival, again on last saint's day, and now—"

Miguel threw the rose to the ground and crushed it with his heel.

"This is no time for discussing my faults," he said dryly. "In an hour we may be separated, perhaps forever. A native runner has just brought the news that Bouchard is coming this way with a large force of men, intending evidently, to repeat the debauchery and plunder he indulged in at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, where he rioted for days, desecrating the church and destroying such valuables as he could not carry away. If he could—"

"Bouchard!" she faltered, with white lips. Well might all helpless women and children cower and turn pale at the name of the bold and cruel pirate who trampled upon all holy relics, destroyed altars, and drank blasphemous toasts from the communion cups. Well might they flee at the approach of this monster whose name was a terror to the whole coast and whose presence was a menace to life itself.

"Granny!" she faltered, "What will become of Granny? She is old. What can be done?"

There was a sound of footsteps falling hurriedly on the stone pavement of the court and two young Indians rushed forward, touching their foreheads by way of military salute. "Senor," said one, we are sent to tell you that Bouchard, the pirate, is making his way to the mission, with a large force, murdering and plundering as he goes. The women and children of Santa Barbara mission are fleeing to the mountains for safety."

He spoke thickly and with wild, emphatic gestures to aid his halting speech, for the Spanish tongue did not lend itself readily to his savage gutturals.

Miguel drew his pistol from his belt—the instincts of a soldier asserted itself even in the midst of his love-making.

"We must act at once. You will separate here; one of you will go to the winery and the other to the soap factory and the mill to warn the men to gather inside the stockade, armed ready for defence. I will confer with the padre regarding the women and children."

The young Indians again saluting, ran swiftly in opposite directions, while Kathryn stood speechless, with cheeks from which every vestige of color had fled.

"Kathryn," pleaded Miguel, "if you could trust me once more, dear, I swear that wine shall never pass my lips again."

As she struggled to reply, the bells of San Gabriel overhead rang out sharply, not the soft, musical chimes that call to matins or vespers, but the sharp clang, clang, known far and wide as a signal of danger.

At the sound, men in the winery, the forge, the factory and the mill, women from the looms and bakeries, even children, and one or two old women, with knitting in hand, all moved by a common impulse, swarmed towards the stockade which was walled about with growing cactus, impenetrable to man or horse.

Each Indian mother had hastily strapped on her back a cradle of rushes from the top of which was visible a baby's face, a little brown face with round, wondering eyes. Their stoical calmness was in strong contrast with the excited volubility of their Spanish sisters, who chattered, wept, and meanwhile murmured Ave Maries over their rosaries. Last of all came Granny Connor, an octagenarian with the feebleness of age joined to the alertness of brain and sharpness of tongue that had characterized her youth.

"An' its runnin' ye air from the ugly haythin—runnin', an' ye call yersilf a sojer."

Her remarks were addressed to Miguel, but her shrill cackle of derision seemed to include the whole gathering.

Her tones and gestures were partially comprehended, if her words were not, and Spanish and Indian alike pushed closer, frowning, weapon in hand.

But Miguel stretched his sword barring the way in front of her. "If any man offer discourtesy to her by so much as a look, it shall go hard with him. Gobo, you know well every trail in San Gabriel valley. Yours will be the task to guide or transport the women to a safe hiding place. Take as many native men as necessary, leaving not less than four hundred here for defence. Make ready, and go at once."

Surely so odd, so motley a procession, had never before fared forth from the gates of San Gabriel. The old and sick were furnished mules for conveyance, children too young to bear the fatigue of the march were loaded into huge basket paniers that were hung over the mules, jolting along to their unspeakable satisfaction. There were pack-mules loaded with provisions and blankets for a stay of uncertain length, and though the natives worked swiftly and silently, as was their wont, all was noise, bustle and confusion, until they were finally ready for the march.

At the last, Granny Connor flatly refused to become a part of the exodus.

"Folley that b'y?" she shrieked, "me, the widdy iv Dinnis Connor, an' him own cousin to a pound-keeper in Tipperary? Sure, ye cuddent ixpict an' illigant lady like meself to folley the lade iv the loikes iv that haythin."

Kathryn put her strong young arms about the old woman and pressed her fresh cool cheek coaxingly to the old, withered face. "Come, Granny! We must go, but we will go together by way of the sheep pasture, and join the rest at the mouth of the canyon."

Old residents of San Gabriel valley tell to this day the story of the raid of Bouchard, the pirate—how he and his wicked buccaneers prepared to raid the church before which four hundred Indians and ten Spanish soldiers under command of Corporal Sanchez and the good and gentle padre had ranged themselves for its defense, but hearing of the kegs of wine stored in the vaults of the winery, the pirates resolved to attack that first. Having glutted themselves with wine, which had been secretly drugged, they were soon helpless and fell an easy prey to the Indians who dispatched them with ease, while Bouchard and his chiefs were held for ransom.

Kathryn, taking, as she supposed, a short cut through the chapparal, with her rebellious grandmother, and being overtaken by the darkness, lost the trail. Half supporting Granny, they stumbled over and through mesquite bushes, and were scratched and torn with cactus thorns. Though quaking with fear, Kathryn tried to cheer her grandmother by assuring her that they must soon strike the trail and find their friends.

The night grew chilly, and later a dense fog wrapped the mountain from base to summit. At last, exhausted and hopeless, they sank to the ground. Occasionally the howl of a wolf broke the silence with a prolonged wail, and the bark of a coyote echoed near. Clasped in each other's arms the night wore on. They could only pray for daylight now, for with the coming of dawn perhaps they might find the trail.

"An' it's New Year the morn," wailed the old woman; "yer father'll be breakin' the heart in his bosom whin he finds us lost, an' all because he would come to this bastely counthry."

Sweet and clear through the break of day the bells of San Gabriel rang. Kathryn sprang to her feet and tried to lift the old woman from the ground.

"It's the signal to return, Granny! The pirates must be gone and the church safe. Listen to the bells, Granny!"

But when she started in the direction of the church Granny stubbornly insisted on taking an opposite direction.

"We're lost; ye'll not deny that, I'm thinkin'. Well, when ye're lost it's a rule to study out what ye want to do, an' thin go contrairy jist. It's the only sure way to be lost and found at the same time."

120 SAN GABRIEL MISSION

There was much rejoicing when the wanderers finally found their way to the mission, and Miguel, who was the first to greet them, took this opportunity to tell Kathryn that he had become a believer in total abstinence.

"When I saw those pirates besotted with drink and lying like dead I began to realize what sickening horror a wife might feel to see a man she loved changed to a beast. And so with the New Year the good God gives to-day, we will begin, sweetheart, our new life."

In due time the bells of San Gabriel rang their wedding chimes, a wedding, so tradition tells us, that neither ever regretted. And though they have slept for many, many years in the old cemetery behind the church the bells of San Gabriel still chime softly at matins and vespers their messages of peace to the living and the dead.

Moline, Ill.

THE LOCAL UNION.

Demonstration Night,

October 20, 1902.

IN response to urgent requests, we reproduce for THE UNION SIGNAL readers the representation of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools as shown Demonstration Night at the late annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Portland, Maine. For the benefit of those wishing to reproduce the exhibition some features are somewhat more fully developed here than was possible in the limited time in Portland.

Scene, Jefferson Theater, Portland, Maine.

The National superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in schools and colleges came upon the large and beautifully decorated stage accompanied by a standard bearer carrying a banner on which was inscribed the name of the department. Immediately the large temperance education map of the United States, for the first time showing all the states in white because scientific temperance is now a mandatory study in all the public schools of the whole nation, slowly descended from the ceiling and hung just above the heads of the actors in full view of the audience.

STEPPING TO THE FRONT, THE SUPERINTENDENT SAID:

We now present to you a line of work through which we are educating all the children of this nation as found in its public schools, to intelligent obedience to the laws of health, including those that teach the physiological reasons for total abstinence from alcohol and narcotics.

The gravest incentives to Christian patriotism impel us to this effort. We are trying in this country a new and dangerous experiment. Other great nations are composed of one or at most two or three races, with similar tastes, tendencies and histories. The Gaul is represented in the modern Frenchman, the German is a Teuton, the Russian is a Slav, the Italian the descendant of the wolf-fed Romulus. The Englishman is a union of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman. But in the United States, a land with the boundless resources of all zones, God is evidently making a new race by blending the blood of all peoples into one new type. Only a superficial mind will attempt to explain God, but He explains Himself in the story of the centuries as they unfold their history. This continent, hidden beyond the mysterious seas, was unknown to civilized man until it was time to get it ready for freedom-loving, God-fearing men and women who could be depended on to brave the wilds of the new world, stay here and become the nucleus of a great free nation. When that time arrived, Columbus came and the Spaniard. Here comes a representative of Spain bearing the flag of his nation.

ENTER A BOY BEARING A SPANISH FLAG. HE COMES TO THE FRONT OF THE STAGE.

SUPERINTENDENT: The Spaniards, coming for gold and conquest, were out of harmony with the future destiny of this nation, which manifestly from the first was dedicated to liberty. The Spaniard left no permanent settlement in the United States and we recently invited them to retire from Cuba, so that now Spain does not own a foot of land on the western hemisphere.

ENTER GIRL BEARING THE FLAG OF HOLLAND. SHE STANDS BESIDE THE SPANIARD.

SUPERINTENDENT: First of all permanent settlers came the Dutchmen, Father Knickerbocker's ancestors, landing in this country even before the Pilgrims. Senator Depew says, "Holland, at a time when there was no light for man elsewhere in the world, preserved the principles of civil liberty. For a century Holland was the safe deposit company of the rights of men." Thus the Dutch had common ground with those who came next."

ENTER STANDING IN LINE WITH THE SPANIARD AND HOLLANDER, BOYS AND GIRLS BEARING ENGLISH FLAGS REPRESENTING ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SUPERINTENDENT: This race brought with them the Bible, the fear of God, love of home, of fair play and therefore trial by jury and a genius for liberty. From the first they seem to have been divinely chosen to dominate the new world, not so much by might as by right and conscience.

ENTER AN AFRICAN BOY TAKING HIS PLACE IN THE RANKS WITHOUT A FLAG, THUS REPRESENTING A RACE WITHOUT AN ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT OF ITS OWN WHEN ITS PEOPLE FIRST CAME TO OUR COUNTRY.

SUPERINTENDENT: Next came a people of whom Booker T. Washington said, "The African is the only race specially invited to this country with an irresistible invitation." The wrong of that "irresistible invitation" to a land dedicated to liberty meant four years of bloody war in which this country, as Lincoln said, "sank all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil in which every drop of blood drawn with the lash was paid for by another drawn by the sword." The history of nations as well as of individuals echoes down through the centuries the divine mandate, "Whatsoever ye sow that shall ye also reap."

ENTER, A BOY AND GIRL BEARING FRENCH FLAGS.

SUPERINTENDENT: In those long ago days when the destiny of this country was being shaped, Louis XIV. was determined that over it the lilies of France should float. But such was not the divine plan, and long and bloody wars drove the French legions farther north and decreed that our country should be New England, the home of English-speaking peoples, and not New France. The Huguenots stayed, giving something of French vivacity to the solemn strain of Puritan blood in the new race that is being evolved. We must not forget that later France bravely helped our struggle for national freedom.

ENTER, JOINING THE OTHERS, A BOY BEARING THE GREEN FLAG OF IRELAND.

SUPERINTENDENT: Here comes the Irishman. What this country could have done for policemen, ward politicians, political heelers, and aldermen and sometimes even mayors, if the failure of the potato had not driven the Irishman to our shores, who can tell?

ENTER BOYS AND GIRLS WITH GERMAN FLAGS.

SUPERINTENDENT: Now comes the German driven from the fatherland by revolution, bringing to us brain and brawn, and alas, beer.

Enter boys and girls bearing the flags of their respective nations as the names of their countries given below are called:

SUPERINTENDENT: As the years rolled by, the story of the wealth and liberty of this land beckoned great hosts from the revolutions and oppressions of the old world, and their people poured in upon us from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Japan, China, Mexico, South America, Russia, Finland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the Orient and from every other country under the sun. Six hundred thousand, a real invasion, are coming to us this year, and still they come.

Can this mixed multitude be so permanently united in one great self-governing nation that it will withstand the stress and strain of the time, is the burning question before us. Can we be so assured of the capacity for self-government of these many peoples from many lands, that we may reasonably expect our republic, growing in strength and virtue, will survive a thousand years and more if the world shall stand so long?

Not unless alcohol is banished from the habits and traffics of its people, for alcohol destroys the capacity of man for self-government. It is its nature to dethrone in the human being that kingly quality of self-control without which a government of the people must perish.

Can alcohol be thus abolished? Yes. We depend upon education for the perpetuity of our institutions. A republic has no power with which it can compel majorities. It can only educate them to right choice and then depend on results. This nation has provided for the necessary education on this subject. The white map over our heads tells the story of the laws of this land requiring the 22,000,000 children in all its public schools to be taught, with the laws of health, the evil nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. As this teaching goes faithfully on the power of alcohol is being weakened, and the drinking ideas brought from other lands are giving place to the teachings of the new world. The whilom immigrant rapidly becomes an American.

Turning to the ranks with their foreign flags the Superintendent said, "You are here, children, representing many nations. Are you now Spanish, Dutch, English, French, German, Irish, and so on? What are you?"

The children, dropping their foreign flags and each waving the stars and stripes, which heretofore they had held down at their sides, in loud and clear voices shouted altogether, "We are Americans!" Then led by the piano they all sang in strong voices, keeping time with their flags,

"My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,' etc.

At the close of the song, enter a tall figure dressed in star-bespangled coat and vest in blue, and pantaloons of striped red and white strapped under his feet, and a bell-crown hat with broad star-decorated band, a veritable reproduction of the supposed tutelar genius of the Republic, Uncle Sam.

(Continued on page 23.)

Parliamentary Difficulties.

Answered by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin.

QUESTION: (a) In our last meeting I was very emphatically "called down" for saying "Resolution Committee" instead of "Resolutions Committee," the critic alleging, too, that I always talk about the "Credential," instead of the "Credentials Committee." If I am right, be sure to commend me, or at least defend me in UNION SIGNAL. (b) Do you approve of a "critic"?

ANSWER: "Resolutions Committee" is correct. We sometimes state it this way: "The committee on resolutions," "the committee on credentials." When stating as above, we should say: "Resolutions committee," "credentials committee."

(b) A critic may, or may not, be "approved of." That depends largely on the critic and on the body to be criticized. Without question a "body" that desires to improve may receive incalculable benefit from a wise, tactful criticism. It is self-evident that an individual, or an organization, ignorant of even their lack of knowledge, will not become wiser without instruction of some sort, but if the members are super-sensitive, and the critic captious, better not, for inharmony and "bitterness of feeling" are worse even than ignorance.

QUESTION: In our last convention Mrs. C. moved that a certain committee be appointed, which motion was followed by another that said committee be appointed by the Chair. The president did not make Mrs. C. a member of the committee. She was much hurt, and the members took it up, and by some the president was severely criticised. When it reached her ears, she took the ground that she was under no parliamentary obligation whatever to place Mrs. C. on the committee. There is no way to make this right except through THE UNION SIGNAL. Please do it in the very next "Difficulties."

ANSWER: The president was entirely correct. Personally (unless comment should be made, and thus call my attention to the fact) I should never give the matter even a thought. Aforetime it was the custom to make the member who moved the committee, one of the number, and before it was understood that a committee has the right to elect its own chairman, was usually made the chairman, but that (I assume) was for the reason that the member who made the motion knew more about the matter and had in it a greater interest than the average, or perhaps any other. Today this does not hold. Often in a convention a matter comes up concerning which the majority know little, or nothing. Manifestly, it is far wiser to refer to a committee and let the few investigate, and then bring the conclusion of the whole matter before the body in such well-defined shape as to enable them to vote intelligently, at once, than to take the time of the whole convention to consider. Under such circumstances a wise member, when the matter was first presented, would promptly move to refer. Is she the best fitted to act as chairman of that committee? Certainly not. She moved to commit because she knew nothing about the matter and did not wish to, until it was in actionable shape. If a presiding officer is in the "habit" of making the mover of a committee one of the number, it might excite unfavorable comment if she failed to do it. A Chair may save herself much responsibility by declining, as a rule, to appoint committees. Let "the people" do their own work, and then when the majority approve there need be no fault-finding.

QUESTION: In "Difficulties" column of June 5th, you answered very clearly a lengthy question concerning the duties and privileges of an Executive committee, but it does not embody our "difficulty." Kindly answer the following so plainly as will forever settle a similar trouble, for it is a serious trouble, when an executive use their power to thwart the wishes and set aside the judgment of a majority of the members. (a) To begin with, what are the duties and the privileges of an executive? Is the committee supposed to go directly from the regular meeting to another room, and there take special action against a measure that nearly the whole union favored, and leave the members to find out what has happened through the public prints? Is such a course a privilege? Surely it cannot be a duty.

ANSWER: (a) The duties and privileges of an executive committee are whatever the Constitution defines them to be. Without question an executive, like any other committee, has the right to meet whenever the interests committed to them can be further by such meeting, the report of course to be acted upon by the union. As a rule, our white-ribboners are by far too right-minded to even think of "setting aside the wishes of the majority." If, instead of "discussing the matter at length" and then leaving it, a vote had been taken, this special trouble would have been avoided, but I am more and more of the opinion that the duties of officers severally and collectively as set forth in the average Constitution lack definiteness. This is proved by a half-dozen questions now in my possession pertaining to secretaries, as well as by the three very similar "difficulties" that I am now trying to answer. It is exceedingly difficult to settle a difficulty to the satisfaction of the aggrieved, with only the partial facts before the reader, and I must be pardoned for reiterating that I cannot write out pages and pages in this column. To make a "full statement" is impossible. Only points of general interest can be given place.

In our polity by a two-thirds vote a by-law may be enacted, or amended without previous notice. An organization should never strike the same rock a second time. When the duties of officers as set forth in the Constitution are so indefinite as to need interpretation, they need to be made clearer, and chief among the governing rules of the W. C. T. U. should be the Golden Rule.

Children's Cozy Corner.

The Old Year's Farewell. By Julia F. Deane.

WITH a shrill, sharp call rang the telephone,
And Teddy sprang to reply,
"Hello!" said a voice in a trembling tone,
"I've come to say 'Good-bye.'

"I must leave you all at twelve tonight,
I'm the old, old year, I'll explain;
This minute the New Year is on his flight
By the Limited Fast Mail Train.

"I've given to you the best I had,
But the New Year is richer still;
He has stores of brand-new wisdom, my lad,
Your youthful brain to fill.

"He knows whole volumes of secrets rare,
Which he'll gladly tell to you;
He will teach you how to do and dare,
To be brave and loyal and true."

And then the voice grew weak and old;
"Ring off," it gently said;
While the bells of the happy New Year told
That the good Old Year had fled.

A Happy New Year.

HAROLD Hyndman was alone in his room. It was the last morning of the old year. He was busy with a note book. At his feet lay his dog, who was his constant companion.

"Father said it was a good plan to straighten out accounts before New Year, so as to begin the year shipshape. That's a good idea, and I'm going to do it. I owe Roland ten cents, and mama five and papa twenty. I'll pay those this morning. Then I owe Grace a letter. I'll scratch her off one by and by. Wish she could have come home for the holidays. It's awful lonesome without her. Don't you say so, Hero?" The dog rose, came to his side, laid his head on his knee and looked at him lovingly.

A tap at his door announced a caller.

"Come in, mama; I'm squaring up and getting things shipshape for New Years. Here's the nickel you lent me. I'm ever so much obliged."

"And do not forget to have it all right between you and your great Father before the New Year comes."

Mama said this softly as she went out. She was gone by the time she had finished speaking, and there was no need for a reply.

Harold was quiet for a few moments. He was a very sincere little Christian and was ambitious to grow to be as good a man as papa was. He had gained many victories over his faults in the past, and was very honest in his dealings with himself as well as with others.

Now that he began to think of it quietly there were several things which he realized were not straight. His thoughts ran like this:

"There's Jack—I promised faithfully I'd go over to see him every week while he had to stay in the house, and—let me see—I've missed going three times. Once it stormed so that mama wouldn't let me go, and once I forgot, and once I had company. I don't feel just right about that time I forgot, and I told Jack I was too busy to get over. I must straighten that out.

Then I've never told mama how I lent money to Frank for him to buy cigarets, and that one day I smoked a few whiffs on one myself. That was pretty crooked, especially when a boy has promised his mother he would never touch one. I'll clear that up, too, to-day."

His thought grew more troubled as he touched the next subject. "I suppose if Harry was hateful to me in that examination, I need not be hateful. I haven't felt quite right toward him since he mussed up my composition so and the teacher marked me down. I suppose I must quit that hard feeling if I want to be right with God.

"I don't quite see how I can do it, for if that feeling gets into a fellow's heart it's as hard to pull out as rag weed. But papa says a boy can always do right if he only makes up his mind to do it and lets God help him.

"I'll fix it up with mother first, then I can feel that it is all right."

He ran down stairs with Hero at his heels and found mama in her cozy corner by the bay window. "I'm ready for your errands now, mama, only I want to tell you first that one day last week Frank and I were out together, and he said he wanted some cigarets and asked me to lend him ten cents. I couldn't be mean—and he'd lent me money—and I thought then 'twas none of my business what a fellow did with money after he'd borrowed it of me, but I wish now I'd coaxed him to do something else."

"Live and learn. Next time you will know just what to do," said mama, cheerily.

"I'm sorroy to tell you another thing, mama. There were a lot of us boys together one day and they were all smoking, and they began to tease me, and they stumped me to smoke.

"You've never been a boy, mama, and you cannot think how aggravating boys can be. They say anything they can think of to stir you all up and make fun of you, and a boy would rather be knocked down between the eyes than to be called a spooney and a coward. I said:

"'I'll show you that I can smoke or let it alone just as I choose, but that I CHOOSE to let it alone. I'm going to buy me a nice farm out of money you would waste in smoke.'

"And then, mama, I took Frank's cigaret and puffed a few puffs and walked off. I'm real sorry. It's made me feel ashamed ever since, but I think you ought to know I broke my promise to you, and I would like to have you let me begin over again."

For answer mama opened her arms and gave Harold a good, motherly hug.

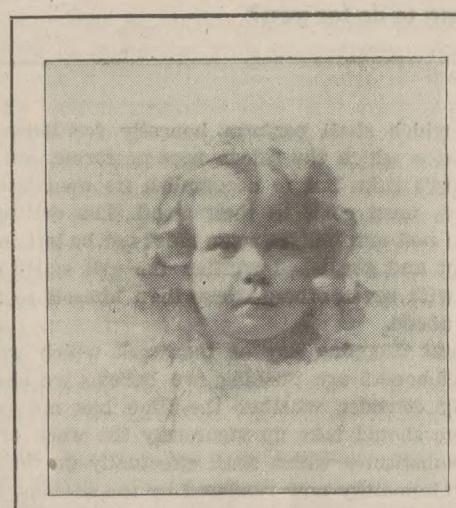
"Then there's a little matter, mama, that I've got to make right with Jack about my forgetting to go to see him one week."

About sundown that night Harold and Hero were returning from Jack's. In the west the clouds were rose and gold color.

Harold stopped and looked with delight at them and at the flush on the pure snow. He thought:

"It's worth everything to have it all right between a boy and the One who made this lovely world.

"And how I will shout, 'Happy New Year,' tomorrow!"—Selected.



"Du Bist Wie Eine Blume."

(Translated from the German of Heine, by E. L. C.)

THOU'RT like unto a floweret,
So sweet and pure and fair;
When I behold thee, sadness
Comes to me unaware.

Fain would I lay my hand upon
Thy head and God entreat,
That he should keep thee ever
So fair, so pure, so sweet.

The Firm of Grumble Brothers.

"POSTSCRIPT edition!" shouted the newsboy at at the door, as the street car stopped for a moment. "Paper, sir?"

"Yes," said Alan's father, and was soon deeply engaged reading the latest news from China. Alan, thrown on his own resources, amused himself by looking out of the window. He was not familiar with that part of the city, and found much to interest him. Presently he broke into a low laugh. "What is it?" asked Mr. Peterson.

"Such a funny sign, father—'Grumble Brothers!' I wonder if they live up to their name?"

"I think not," said his father, smilingly, "or they would not be the successful men of business that they are. But there are some 'Grumble Brothers' who, unhappily, do live up to their name. I hope you will not enter into partnership."

The next morning was rainy. Alan came down to breakfast decidedly out of humor. "Why should it rain on Saturday? I do not care if it pours on school days. We were going to play ball in the park this afternoon. It doesn't seem fair for it to rain. Mother, what is the matter with this oatmeal? It is not a bit good."

"When did they take you in, Alan?" asked Mr. Peterson.

"Take me in?" asked the boy, in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"Do you think it will be a good investment?" continued his father.

"Beg pardon, father," said Alan, greatly mystified; "I do not see what you are aiming at."

"Oh, I thought by the tone of your remarks that you had been taken into the firm of 'Grumble Brothers,' that is all."

Alan blushed and looked undecided for a moment, and then gave a good-natured laugh. "You have the best of me, father."

"Well, the next time I find fault with anything just remind me, please, of those 'Brothers,' and I will try to pick up a little pleasantness."—Selected.

Puzzlers' Packet.

1—*Charade.

"I'm tired of living on the farm,"
Tom Jones declared one summer eve.
"A city ONE is easier far;
When hayin's done the farm I'll leave."

His aged father sitting by
Laid trembling hand upon his arm.
"I hope that in my TOTAL, boy,
You'll be content upon the farm."

"Forgive me, Father," cried the boy,
"My TWO henceforward I will use
In making you and Mother glad;
No happier mission could I choose."

ETHYL.

2—Anagram.

(A familiar quotation from a well-known poet.)
Mr. So is at Venice.

R. A. W.

3—*A Kind of Grain.

1. What grain is a fabled animal?
2. What grain was a noted general?
3. What grain is an angle?
4. What grain grows on a tall tree?
5. What grain is a geographical term?

R. H. E. T.

4—Skeleton Poetry.

T-e n-t s-l be f-d w-h m-c,
A-d t-l c-s t-t i-t t-e d-y
S-l f-d t-r t-s l-e t-e A-s
A-d as s-y s-l a-y.

L. W.

5—Omitted Terminals.

-ar- thought it too -ar- to ride to the busy -ar- in a -ar- to buy a -ar-, and did not -ar- to pay her -ar- on the -ar-. As she did not -ar- to pass the -ar- after -ar- for fear of -ar-, she tarried at home on the -ar-. As she sat eating a -ar- she heard the dog -ar- and soon her brothers -ar- and -ar- came in from the -ar- and told her they had shot a -ar- with a -ar-.

6—Numerical.

24 letters.
5 6 8 9 12 17 22 24 is part of the body.
11 13 17 21 is a refined woman.
14 15 19 23 18 is to gather.
20 10 7 is a passage.
1 4 5 2 is sage.
3 16 14 is a person of humor.
The whole is the greeting of the

EDITORS.

(Answers in two weeks.)

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, January 1, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A Factor Worth Considering.

SOME good people strongly object to the phrase, "substitutes for the saloon," on the ground that the saloon is altogether evil and that it is a misuse of terms to speak of a "substitute" for an institution of that character. An evil thing calls for no "substitute"; it needs simply to be annihilated.

This seems unanswerable, for the saloon, an institution of the evil one, has used its good features as simply decoys to allure its victims. Yet the phrase, "substitutes for the saloon," has clearly come to stay. Such expressions do not perpetuate themselves unless they are based upon some truth. Christ himself countenanced the idea in the parable of the house swept and garnished to which the evil spirit returned, bringing with him seven others worse than himself.

The saloon assumes good characteristics in order the more effectually to accomplish its evil purpose, but the good characteristics are nevertheless good, not evil, and because they meet real needs of humanity they call for "substitutes." Because the gilded saloon is brilliantly lighted with electricity is no reason why reputable institutions should return to the dim flicker of tallow dips. Rather, we should substitute brilliantly lighted, attractive rooms where young men may gather without the temptation of the social glass. Because the high-class saloon gives concerts of the highest order and hangs upon its walls the best paintings of the great masters, it does not follow that music is degrading and art a thing of evil, but rather it teaches us that free art galleries and concerts should be substituted for those by which the saloon seeks to entice men to their ruin.

We need not accept all of the conclusions of some who are investigating the problem of the saloon, but we shall be guilty of the stupid folly of the bigots who refused to look through Galileo's telescope lest they should see Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus, if we do not avail ourselves of the information secured by these investigators.

The saloon furnishes meals at a much lower rate than the same quality is furnished elsewhere, yet at a rate which yields a fair profit to a firm furnishing meals on a large scale. With the possible exception of the "gilded saloon," it furnishes its own class of customers with a more comfortable place in which to eat their meals than they have at home and at a lower rate than they provide their own meals at home. A substitute in the way of a business firm furnishing meals equally good at equally low prices and in equally comfortable quarters, would be not only a good business investment but a most invaluable reform movement. The saloon furnishes without charge rooms for all kinds of public gatherings, whether social, political or educational. A "substitute" is one of the crying needs of the time. The saloon is a sort of free bureau of information through which many a man has secured a position. With this it often combines something of the features of a mutual assistance club where men are given meals and otherwise helped until they can secure employment. An association of the kind without the drunkard-making attachment would be a most important substitute for this function of the saloon. In many cities the saloon, and only the saloon, furnishes free bath and toilet rooms. Great service would be rendered humanity by providing a substitute for the saloon in this capacity by furnishing such accomodations without the temptation of the bar. The saloon provides drink for thirsty men. The public fountain often proves a most effective substitute. "Saloons must go!" Conversely, public fountains must come! "Saloons must go," but "substitutes" which shall perform honestly for humanity the service which the saloon now performs, not for humanity's sake but to accomplish its own wicked purposes, must come in their stead. The evil spirit must be cast out, but the room must not be left merely swept and garnished whither the evil spirit may return with seven others worse than himself to take up his abode.

Without dropping any of the work which we as white ribboners are pushing, we believe we should seriously consider whether the time has not come when we should take up vigorously the work of devising substitutes which shall effectually do the service for humanity now rendered by the saloons, that no excuse shall be left for the existence of these pitfalls of Satan.

Just how this is to be accomplished is a problem which must be solved by the different workers in their varying environment. It should be remembered by all such workers that movements of this kind will grow as they prove themselves worthy of support. Such movements would soon command public confidence and public support, and as they proved successful, it would become the fashion for millionaires to endow such institutions, as it is now the fashion to endow educational institutions and public libraries. Capital only needs a little illumining to see in institutions of this kind a place for profitable and philanthropic investment.

We have made so many propositions to our readers that we fear they may lose sight of the advantages offered. We offer the UNION SIGNAL in clubs of ten or more for One Dollar for each subscription. We offer the best magazines with the UNION SIGNAL for only a few cents more than the subscription rate of the magazines alone. We give valuable premiums to reward our readers for their time and work in behalf of the paper.

We at first asked for 25,000 new subscribers, but we wish to make this number 50,000. Have you done your part? If not will you not send us the subscriptions of your friends and neighbors? Don't depend upon some one else, but see to it yourself. If our various offers fail to interest you, will you not place them before members of your local Union whom you think they would attract? Can THE UNION SIGNAL depend on you as one of its strong friends who will do, in part, as much for it as it is trying to do for you?

The Latest Thing in Philanthropy.

THERE was a time when to be a philanthropist was to be unique. Originality in benevolence is growing rarer every day. Endowing chairs in universities and giving million-dollar gifts for libraries has become so commonplace that it has ceased to arouse in the public more than a mild degree of interest.

A Chicagoan of benevolent tendencies has varied the monotony by offering a cash prize to the boy or girl who shall exhibit within a given time the handsomest stray cat rescued from alley or highway and cared for until in fair condition, the animal to be placed upon exhibition at the cat show.

Without doubt the offer will stimulate the powers of observation of many children who never before considered a stray or alley cat as a matter of interest unless it had appended to it a tin can. It will encourage them to discover beneath the dusty and disheveled exterior, the marks of true feline gentility. It will, we trust, inculcate in them sentiments of pity and respect where only contempt has heretofore been felt and will enable them to see possibilities of development in many a "stray" if restored to its former cozy-corner privileges, with a saucer of cream three times a day. Not only the cats, but the children will be the better and happier for the experiment.

While it is to be regretted that patrician cats of aristocratic tendencies, boulevard cats and suburban cats, should ever retrograde and become, through evil associations, stray or alley cats, civilization might not come to a standstill if these evil things were to continue.

There seems an unparalleled opportunity for some great-hearted philanthropist to offer a reward for the discoverer of strays of another species, possessing possibilities of manhood or womanhood. It might bring about a revival of the Diogenes fashion—the going about seeking for men and women in embryo. It would, at least, bring to light the fact that oftentimes, through someone's misfortune or sin, the finest elements of manhood and womanhood are disguised in the alley child. One does not have to go far from the centers of our great cities to observe upon a puny, half-starved waif the ancestral mark of intellect stamped upon the broad, noble brow, or to note in some dweller of the dingy tenement the firm chin and clear, honest eyes that give evidence of pedigree of character.

It is true, one might be obliged to wait longer for proof positive as to results when dealing with human strays—cats develop somewhat more rapidly than children—but to many the interest in the subject would compensate for the delay. In the matter of cats, one could not hope to discover anything greater than an Angora or a Persian. In the matter of human strays there would be always a chance, justified by past history, of developing a great statesman, a big-hearted reformer, or a master poet, with a fair certainty, based upon statistics, that the result would be no less than an intelligent, useful citizen.

Such an object might, in a measure, justify the fashion of "slumming." Generosity and benevolence to the masses is the virtue of the age, but it is a somewhat cold-blooded virtue. The individual, personal touch is needed to make it Christlike.

The Abstemiousness of the Wine Expert.

IN what violent contrast to the life of the intemperate man is that of the temperate wine expert, whose vocation it is to create intemperance! To gain his livelihood in this capacity he must observe moderation in all things. His duty it is to test wines and liquors that the fashionable hotels and restaurants may serve their patrons with the finest and choicest beverages that can be procured.

That he may be infallible in his tests, he must deny himself every luxury of the table; he must not eat rich or highly seasoned foods; above all things, he must not touch wines! He must keep early hours; he must not indulge in tobacco in any form; he must forego the pleasure of idly dreaming at the point of a cigar—of building and again tearing down his air-castles of blue smoke. The veriest ascetic in his stone cell never employed greater rigor in his daily life than does the modern wine expert.

He works only on bright days, in a room flooded with God's glorious sunshine, and makes his test on an empty stomach through the clarified senses of

sight, taste and smell. If two glasses of champagne are placed before him, he must be able to tell to what vintage they belong. In regard to whiskies and brandies, he must be able to detect at once whether they have been aged in glass or wood and to name the district in which they have been distilled. His work is better accomplished under the most favorable auspices and when his senses are at their best.

Full well the wine expert knows that if he were allowed the use of either tobacco or liquor, his senses of taste and smell would lose their delicacy of perception and their nicety of distinction.

As the musician's ear distinguishes the mazurka from the polka, the symphony from the sonata, and as the artist's eye detects the most subtle shades of color, blending them into perfect harmony, so do the supersensitive organs of the wine expert show acute and deft training. If all lives were spent with equal rigor, how speedily would the evil of intemperance be eradicated!

The moral training of the wine expert is one of the greatest of human travesties, and furnishes the superlative admission that men cannot have clear brains who are in any way addicted to intemperance.

A Compromise with Evil.

THERE will always be many persons to believe in doing evil that good may come, insisting that the end justifies the means. There will be others to make a compromise with evil for the same reason. In this category may be classed the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The employes of this company number between 15,000 and 16,000, "representing a total population of about 75,000, scattered through forty communities and speaking twenty-seven different languages." These figures alone are sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the undertaking of this company in forming a sociological department and trying to carry it to a successful issue.

In the towns where these employes live, prohibitory laws have been winked at, and the result has been persistent drinking to the extent of incapacitating the men for work, upon one occasion even causing the mines to be shut down for several days.

The formation of kindergartens, cooking schools, sewing schools, reading rooms, gymnasiums, traveling libraries, etc., is a most praiseworthy effort, but if a place of social intercourse be provided for this community, where games and other innocent amusements may be entered into and enjoyed, it is surely unnecessary to make a compromise with these people by promising that if they become members of this club, they will be allowed to drink a moderate amount of what has proved to be their most bitter enemy. In seeking to reform the drunkard, why should we promise to give him drink?

It is claimed that here "liquors are sold of the best quality and at the lowest prices," but that "no man is encouraged to drink, no man is permitted to get drunk, and no treating is allowed."

Admitting that partial reformation is a step in the right direction, yet so long as liquor can be obtained by those who have been drunkards, radical reform will be an impossibility.

It is said that "these efforts to harmonize socially and to uplift groups so diverse is succeeding," and that "the success is most notable, perhaps, in dealing with the drink question." Briefly, they are adopting the homeopathic system, that "like cures like"—on the same principle as that of the establishing of the canteen in the army—and this great sociological department is monopolizing the drink traffic in so far as their own community is concerned.

Instead of a restricted supply of alcoholic drink, the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should make a new departure and offer to their members harmless and refreshing beverages, seeing that they, too, are "of the best quality and at the lowest prices." The libraries and reading rooms would then prove truly enjoyable and useful, appealing to clear brains and sane judgment. Viewed in the light of "business policy," if drunkards are unreliable workmen, then surely no intoxicant will be vastly better for them than even a restricted amount.

Evangelistic Echoes.

HER mother was dead, her father was a drunkard, and she, the eldest, a girl of eighteen, was acting as housekeeper and mother of four younger children.

The local W. C. T. U. did much for the family and became deeply interested in this young woman who was more than ordinarily bright but had limited knowledge and observation. I was invited to conduct a series of gospel meetings, and this girl was present from the first. Her father became exasperated, and for several nights in succession he turned the key of the house door against her. Each day following she gathered her brothers and sisters round her and repeated, with marked accuracy, the address of the previous evening. The children passed it on to the father, and his opposition ceased.

A week or more elapsed when the young woman expressed a desire to accept the Saviour, but she was ignorant of the way to Him. At the close of an afternoon service I tarried with her and read and explained the parable of the good shepherd, the keynote being, "I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved, and go in and out and find pasture." Giving her a Testament I urged her to feed upon these precious words as coming from the Good Shepherd who never turned the key upon a soul that loved Him and sought entrance.

At the time of evening service she was among the first present. She came gliding down the aisle, her face radiant with joy, and stepping up close to me, in an undertone she exclaimed: "I've found him; I've found him!" "The Saviour?" I said. "Yes, yes. He is mine."

A blessed change came to her home. After three years I received a letter as follows:

"Dear Mrs. Palmer: You will not know me by the new name I have taken, but will remember Miss ——— living in ——— who became a Christian during your meetings. I am married to a Christian man and we are living in Dakota. I wanted you to know of this, and that, every morning at family prayers we read from the little Testament that you gave me. Our's is a Christian home and we are happy."

This incident is but one among hundreds that have occurred in connection with evangelistic temperance work, but it illustrates the character of the work and its blessed results. I have been much impressed with the recent declaration of one of our evangelists that "never in our history as now has there been such an opportunity for W. C. T. U. evangelistic work." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has become a great and wonderful ministry. It has a message from God to the Church, to womanhood the world over, as well as to the sinful and erring. Gospel temperance is a seed of the church which sprang from Crusade soil, and, like the "grain of mustard seed," has become a plant of numerous branches towards which multitudes are flocking.

Gospel agencies and gospel methods are the only surety for meeting the needs of the age. Christ and the cross must be lifted up if this poor old world is to be saved from the bite of the serpent—strong drink—and the sting of the adder, both of which are sapping the moral life of the nation. Stealthily and unobserved on the part of many, these two leeches are drawing out the very life of the home, and of society. Well may we ask, Who is sufficient for these things? "Say not ye, there are yet four months and then cometh harvest. Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." May we, as evangelists become more and more an anointed band of reapers in the harvest field of Gospel Temperance.

ANNA M. PALMER.

Ames, Ia.

Monthly Bible Reading.

TOPIC: Prayer.

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

THESE references to the divine Word cover much of the ground: I. Heb. 11:6, "He that cometh to God must believe that He is."

"O," you say, "every non-atheistic one believes that." Does he? Really, solemnly, does he? There are different ways of believing a thing. I believe that the Green mountains are in Vermont, that the Yellowstone Park is in the United States; but this belief does not affect my life. The believing suggested by this text is very different. "God is God—the Heavenly One who lit the stars, and dug the ocean beds, and built the mountains, and made me.

The God of the Universe—ah, how I must realize my smallness and inability to come to Him unaided—yet, a God who made the lily grow, and the bird that sings, and reveals Himself to me as caring for my individual soul, my interests, my eternity. God is!

God "is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him." Now I believe that we have gotten a wrong idea in very faithlessness; that is, that though every sincere prayer is answered in a way we are not to be certain about getting the things we ask. A woman prays for her husband, a man in the next county may be saved, and the poor woman must accept this as God's way of answering her cry. A neighboring town may be swept by revival waves, and the one village we pray for most may be left out. Guidance may be sought in one special and to us important matter, and we be left to stumble along with only our own poor judgment. Is that receiving a "reward" on the part of "those that diligently seek Him?" No!

Let us interpret Scripture by Scripture. There is no promise in the Bible where it is not assumed that the petitioner asks aright. John xiv:14.

"In my Name." This is a wonderful word implying oneness with the divine wish and purpose of Him who said it. Now, read Mark xi:22, and then go into your closet and pray that some mountain be removed, without any regard to whether it would honor God or not, and believe, if you can, that it will come to pass.

One thing is sure: If this Bible be true, God wishes to do the best for us. We have no right to consciously ask for anything less than the best. We may talk over all our needs with our Heavenly Father, telling him all our feelings and desires in any matter, but when it comes to demanding a definite thing, we must hold it up before God in Christ's name and first settle that it is worthy our pleading, and therefore in His will.

How this method will expurgate a great many selfish, silly, unnecessary things from our praying! O, how patient God has been with our demands! Bringing our petitions down to this simplicity, what holy things for ourselves and others we shall seek, and how definite we shall learn to be. Yes, let us winnow our petitions and mean what we say to God. In the Belearic Isles the mothers teach their little ones to shoot with bow and arrow, by tying their lunches up in packages and fastening them to a tree twig. The arrow must hit the twig and sever it from the tree ere the package falls for the hungry lad.

God is true. If once in all eternity He had falsified, not an angel in Heaven would know that He might not falsify again. He means His promises. O, for overcoming praying! O, for definite pleading! O, for Christian believing!

The devil's master stroke to-day is not the card-table, the dance, the theater, or strong drink. It is that subtle influence which permeates much preaching and more practice, the leaven of spiritual corruption which works its way through children of praying mothers and Christian professors everywhere, that God is only a mighty lawgiver, with no personal, affectionate yearnings towards His individual child and that prayer is simply an ethical habit worth cultivating, as one might gaze at the moon, or enjoy a glowing sunset, and be uplifted thereby. Christians, wake up! Take your Bibles and learn that its teachings on prayer are simple and clear and that the God who answered Jonah and Daniel and your mother and mine is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Plant your feet on a promise and obey the conditions of prayer made so plain in the Bible, and go to praying as never before. The time is short. Commune with God, though the club, or the dainty salad, or the fancy-work go—all of which are well enough if they do not crowd out your Lord. Even fifteen minutes of real prayer daily will make new men and women of all who practice it.

Vassar, Mich.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—Before this you have received the circular letter from the National officers concerning the bills at Washington in which we are interested. The enclosure of literature on the polygamy question was not large, but, we hope, sufficient to set each one to thinking and seeking more light on this important question.

The fact that the House Judiciary Committee voted seven to six not to present the constitutional amendment bill should not dampen the ardor of our workers. It only means that the campaign will probably have to be carried over into the next year. This is, therefore, the time to become educated on this subject. We are hoping the states will keep Mrs. Weed and Dr. Elliott busy speaking. To let in the light is most important. Whether these speakers will be available next year at the favorable terms of the present is uncertain. By taking them now, unions are responsible only for traveling expenses and entertainment. Their salaries are paid by the Interdenominational Council. They go into states by invitation of the state executive, who becomes responsible for their itineraries within the state.

It will not be possible for Mrs. Martin to send out literature as was announced some weeks ago.

One of the most important actions taken lately is that of asking the several states to take immediate steps to secure state legislation prohibiting saloons within four miles of United states forts, army posts and camps, and all premises used for military purposes by the United States. This will not apply, of course, to states already having prohibition laws. Such laws, well enforced, will remove temptation from the soldiers to a good degree, and it is hoped do away with many of the complaints of drunkenness and disorder.

Just before Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon went east a delightful little banquet was given in honor of Mrs. Stevens as editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, at the Business Woman's Club, Chicago. Mrs. Jewett, the managing editor, Miss Alice M. Krimbill and Miss Julia H. Thayer, associate editors, and Miss Gilbert and Miss Austin, of the W. T. P. A., were hostesses. The social hour was most enjoyable, and gave opportunity not only for the renewal of old-time memories on the part of Mrs. Grow, Mrs. Fry and others, of the days when it was not an uncommon thing for an informal banquet "to happen" in the editorial rooms, but for a better acquaintance with Miss Thayer and Miss Krimbill, most genial and valued assistants on "THE SIG." Those so fortunate as to surround the home-like table will not soon forget the charm of the social time, or the feeling that the Business Woman's Club rooms must be just the nicest place in all Chicago for women traveling alone.

SUE M. D. FRY.

Superintendents.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

DEAR CO-WORKERS:—Looking backward over the work of last year I find much to commend, and looking forward, much to hope for in the future. Early in the year I sent out "Suggestions" and Annual Report to every state L. T. L. secretary, every superintendent, and to either the president or secretary of states not having a superintendent, and I have also sent out nearly 3,000 membership cards.

Words fail to express my appreciation of the faithful workers in thirty-two states and two territories, who all report greater interest in the work of this department, and many friends for the cause, at fairs and open air meetings.

New members, active and honorary, have been gained, and I regret that a record was not kept and the cards returned to me, so that the members gained might have been counted in the contest for the National Banner of the department and three cash prizes of five dollars each, in gold. Mrs. Adams, of Ohio, sent in the largest number of cards properly filled, and was awarded the National Banner. Indiana sent in the next largest number with a good report to open air meetings. Mrs. Phelps, of New York, sent in the best report of open air meetings, and gained the cash prize of five dollars in gold. I failed to receive a report of the number of honorary members gained by any state, or a report of work done by the L. T. L. at fairs and open air meeting, so these cash prizes could not be awarded.

Begin work now by supplying workers with department cards, and ask for a quarterly report, as increased membership will be the keynote of this department this year, and will be an important factor in the contest for the prizes offered. Appoint your committees at once so they will be prepared to wait on the fair directors in January. Early in the year secure a place on the program of the meetings to be held in the open air, then engage your speakers for the dates given you.

Organizations are rapidly multiplying in numbers; each one has its annual union, when thousands assemble. At such times your opportunity comes to interest the masses of the people in our work. Responsibility follows opportunity, and if you fail to send the message to these people, you lose the chance to sound a note of warning to a class you can reach in no other way. Organizers, lecturers, and evangelists say this is the only department where they are sure of a large audience, and where men are in the majority.

It is high time we put forth special effort to enlist greater numbers of men in our work, for we need their influnce and votes in legislative bodies, in the church, in state and local circles. Rally your forces and win the cash prizes offered for the largest number of honorary members gained this year.

Put forth special effort to have laws passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on fair grounds and in city parks. Spend more money for permanent buildings where Rest Rooms, Day Nurseries, Check Stands, and where a "Cozy Corner" can be fitted up for an Emergency Hospital. You can make such accommodations a source of revenue by charging the small sum of ten cents per hour for a cot or for the care of a child.

Look carefully after the illegal sale of liquor, gambling devices, and the sale or distribution of impure literature.

Interest the senior L. T. L. in your work; try to have a Children's Day, when Anti-Cigaret leagues, Junior L. T. L's., Bands of Mercy, Pledged Sunday-school children, and School Savings Bank children can march, the latter band singing Mrs. Oberholtzer's marching song, and when possible have a juvenile band.

Select a speaker who knows how to use her voice, one whose arguments and words are logical and convincing, so that people who are perishing for lack of knowledge may become interested in our work.

We should not forget the stranger within our gates. Immigrants of all nationalities are landing on our shores, whose ideas and habits are not American; and is it not our duty to reach them at these great gatherings, in their own language, and by the use of literature try to show them the better way. As this is a many sided department, you may apply to superintendents of all departments for such literature as locality and the special needs of a community seem to a superintendent to demand, and select carefully the subject to be discussed by the speaker.

Keep the banner of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union aloft; it should float from the daintiest and most attractive building at fairs and expositions, and at other great assemblies. When clouds appear, and your way seems hedged about, remember the passage in the first chapter of Joshua: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

If fair directors fail to provide ice water, get up a petition signed by leading citizens, requesting them to provide ice water for their patrons, and they will not turn a deaf ear to such an appeal.

I appeal to every state president to urge the work of this department. Why should we delay? A year hence the presidential campaign will be on, and we cannot gain the ear of the people then as now, so I entreat you to begin work at once in every state and territory.

If new superintendents have been appointed, do not fail to notify us. Enlist more workers, appoint superintendents—state, county and local. Then supply them with plan of work, etc. It means hard work to carry out successfully this line of work, but it pays in the "good we all may do."

I wish to impress upon you that we want members. You can secure ten pledge signers with greater ease than one new member. Keep a record of the new members, report quarterly to your state superintendent, and return membership cards with report. In this way your work will count in the contest for prizes. Write to me for cards, suggestions and plan of work. The telegram of greeting sent by department workers from Portland was appreciated.

H. T. GUILD.
902 W. Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.

WE have received encouraging letters from the state superintendents during the past year. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas, in almost every state there has been an awakening to the possibilities involved in this department.

Our women are learning that in no other way can members be added to their unions so easily as in a social meeting. They also find that temperance truths can be disseminated by voice and through the printed page to persons in a home who would not attend a public lecture.

The different departments can be definitely explained in papers prepared by the superintendents, or addresses by our specialists. Scientific Temperance Instruction might be the subject for one afternoon or evening. Invite the superintendent of schools with his corps of teachers to participate in the discussion. A bond of sympathy would be promoted between the teachers and the union, and temperance instruction in the schools would be more effective. Meetings in the interest of franchise, mercy—in fact, each one of the departments—would result in doubling our members. A medal and a membership contest in each union during the year, followed by a social, would advance the temperance education of the masses and strengthen public sentiment in our favor. For gaining members, for circulating literature, for winning the conservative, for keeping our members, there is no department that can excel social meetings and Red Letter days. Try it this year, so that each state can take part in Benefit night. Try it so that you may win some of the banners. Send a two-cent stamp to my address for leaflets.

Thirty-eight states have reported 9,409 Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, 843 of which have been observed by the L. T. L.'s. We have gained 5,212 members. The L. T. L.'s of New York and Pennsylvania gained 369 of this number Unions generally observed Frances E. Willard's memorial day, and $272.34 were contributed to the fund. More has been given, but it was not reported to me. Seven hundred fifty-two thousand seven hundred eighty-three pages of literature have been distributed, and $9,152.13 collected at the Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.

New York has made the largest gain in membership. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa, New Jersey and Missouri deserve honorable mention.

While many of the states have gained a greater number of members, South Dakota and Delaware have made the greatest percentage in membership, and South Dakota will again take the banner which she took in 1897.

The L. T. L. banner returns to Pennsylvania.

MARY D. TOMLINSON.
212 La Grande Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

News from the Field

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.
Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.
Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.
Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.
General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St., New York City.
General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

Australia.

Our Promoted Comrade, Mrs. James Lyall.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Edinburg, Scotland, on April 15th, 1832, and entered into rest on October 22nd, 1902. She was the second of three daughters of godly parents, only one of whom survives (the accomplished wife of the distinguished missionary Dr. J. G. Paton.)

Possessing a nature gentle and retiring, she was yet strong as basalt in the principles of faith and truth which formed the basis of her character. Reared in a Scottish home, in the historic city of Edinburg which teems with members of the Covenanters and their allegiance to God and the right, in some measure accounts for that conscientiousness which in a marked degree characterized her speech and action.

Mrs. Lyall possessed the pen of a ready writer and one cannot estimate the good she accomplished by its use. Only a stern sense of duty made her speak from the public platform, but the booklets she published showed her an able exponent of our temperance cause. This literary gift she inherited from her father, Mr. Whitecross being the author of several books of anecdotes illustrative of the Old and New Testaments and the shorter Catechism, works that were widely known a generation ago. From her mother she caught the spirit of ministry to the needy, the erring.

April 29, 1857, she was married to the Rev. J. Lyall, with whom she lived in most devoted fellowship for over forty-five years. Shortly after their marriage they came out to Adelaide, and Mr. Lyall was for over forty years the esteemed minister of Flinders Street Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Lyall was an ideal minister's wife, taking an affectionate interest in each member of the congregation, helping her husband in every way that was open to her and sustaining him by her sympathy and prayers. But still wider was her outlook, and her loving heart was moved with concern, with longing for the people who sit in darkness, and she established the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union.

When Mrs. Clement Leavitt visited South Australia in 1886, the aims and object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union appealed to Mrs. Lyall as work for God, for Home, and for Humanity never failed to do. On the formation of the first union in South Australia on April 8, 1886, she became a member and the records of the union tell of her deep interest in the work, an interest which was sustained till the end, for only a month before her home-going she, though far from well, attended the state convention.

It was a characteristic of our beloved sister to have hope in the salvation of the most degraded; no thought of the labor entailed ever kept her back from seeking the rescue of those whom others deemed hopeless. It is in keeping with this trait that the first department in the W. C. T. U. she took up was Public House Work. In 1896 she was appointed colonial superintendent of drawing room work which office she ably filled, and in 1897 she was elected colonial president by the unanimous vote of convention and held this position till 1900 when she refused re-election, to the great regret of the sisters. Having resigned her department of Drawing Room work on her election as president she was without a seat on the executive and the feeling was general that our council meetings would be materially helped by her wise words. She was then elected superintendent of Prison Work. Mrs. Barney, the World's superintendent of that department was entertained in the home of our sister when visiting our state, a visit Mrs. Lyall often referred to in warm terms of appreciation. Our sister was also Australasian superintendent of Work among Foreigners and Aborigines. Mrs. Lyall was one of the founders of the Y. W. C. A. For some years she had retired from active work in this organization, but just recently accepted a seat on its executive committee.

The last words of our promoted comrade, "Pray that His will may be mine," were the key-note of her life prayer—the seeking to do the will of the Lord Christ. Much more could be said about the life of her who has gone to be "the guest of God," a life whose fragrance will remain in that home circle which held her in tenderest love and esteem, in the wider circle of social life, among her co-workers in our white ribbon army, and yet further still, may we not believe that it will reach to those for whom she labored to bring them to better things and help them attain the goal she would they might reach, so that they, her dearest, her fellow-workers, and those for whom she labored may indeed realize that "she being dead yet speaketh." Let us rejoice as we think of her abundant entrance into the Kingdom, and may we who follow that way see to it that the like earnestness, the like whole-hearted consecration be ours, and one day we shall together rejoice over victories won, one day we shall together see the King in His beauty in the land that is not afar off.

"Vainly we weep and wrestle with our sorrow,
We cannot see His roads, they lie so broad.
But His eternal day knows no to-morrow
And life and death are all the same with God."

HELEN EDWARDS,
State Reporter.

National W. C. T. U.

Florida.

THOUGH the summer vacations are now over the W. C. T. U. people who have been resting get back into harness but slowly. There is great need, however, that they waken, for in several counties "wet" and "dry" elections are in prospect or have already taken place the last few weeks. We believe the temperance sentiment is strongest in the state, but the whisky men take no vacations and frequently score triumphs, as was the case in the Orange county election last week which went "wet," much to the disappointment of the temperance people.

At the recent State Fair held in Lake City, the W. C. T. U. had a Rest Cottage that was much appreciated. Mrs. Anthony and her assistants had prepared and handsomely decorated the booth used, and from it many thousand temperance leaflets were distributed. The Lake City union, organized last year by our president, Mrs. Brown, now numbers over fifty members and has an L. T. L. of about 200 boys and girls. On Temperance Day the Legion marched to the fair grounds and sang several fine songs, gave a drill, saluted the flag, and gave their yell with enthusiasm and fine effect. The union cleared a handsome sum by conducting a lunch stand during the four days of the fair; Mrs. C. Y. McCormick and her able assistants deserve credit for their success in this particular.

We are hoping for great things of Mrs. Bailey, National organizer, when she comes to Florida in the near future. She has done so much for other states we are encouraged to believe she can help us, also. We need that public sentiment should be educated against moderate drinking, for at this season, particularly, even sober church deacons think it no sin to plan for and indulge in their Christmas egg nogg.

NEVA C. CHILD,
State reporter, Arcadia.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.—The annual county convention was held in Meriden, December 2, and was largely attended. Reports of superintendents showed good work done in the departments of Evangelistic, Press, Franchise, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Flower Mission and Work for Soldiers and Sailors. Reports of secretary and treasurer were given, also from the unions in the county. Mrs. Helen Harford, state president of Oregon, was present and gave a Bible reading. The officers were re-elected

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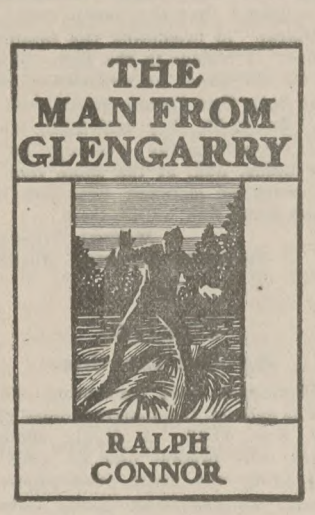

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184 LaSalle St., CHICAGO.

as follows: President, Mrs. Alta H. Downs; secretary, Mrs. Anna G. Ekmark; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Fowler, and vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Holmes and Mrs. R. Morril. Mrs. Grace C. Platt, state L. T. L. secretary, gave an interesting address. The L. T. L., Company A., of Meriden, took part in exercises which were much enjoyed, the little folks doing finely in their recitations and songs. Six of the boys and girls who were not absent from an L. T. L. meeting for one year were given rewards for their faithful attendance. The evening meeting was addressed by Mrs. Helen Harford.

Branford union reports that they are working all the time. Meetings are held twice a month at the homes of members. The Flower Mission work was continued until the middle of November. Several poor families were remembered with baskets of good things for Thanksgiving. The work among the boys is carried on again this winter. An entertainment and plant sale in October was very successful.

Litchfield County.—Morris union held their annual meeting and twelfth anniversary. The union organized with six members, three of whom were present at this meeting.

Windham County.—Central Village held their annual meeting lately, at which time the officers were all re-elected and also most of the superintendents. The union furnished a team to carry no-license voters to the election and the temperance element fought bravely, but failed and the town went for license. Some excellent literature has been put in a wall pocket at the railroad station. Willimantic union recently gave a reception to new and honorary members, at which the county president, Mrs. Lisa K. Fuller, gave a very interesting account of the National Convention at Portland. Miss Robbins gave her lecture on Manila to a large audience. The captain of the Spanish War Veterans was present and confirmed all she said. His experience was that the canteen was an evil. The soldiers were invited thereby to drink and then fined if they accepted and became drunk. The next afternoon Miss Robbins exhibited her curios to the school children at the expense of the union. The local papers have within two weeks printed twelve and one half columns furnished by the press superintendent.

Mrs. M. Josephine Lockrow,
State Reporter, Meriden.

Indian Territory.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Indian Territory W. C. T. U. met at Ardmore, September 17-19. The session was a pleasant one throughout. The people showed the true southern hospitality and made our stay enjoyable. The literary clubs of the city gave an informal reception at the close of the exercises on Welcome night. Next September the convention goes to Tahlequah, the capitol of the Cherokee nation, the birthplace of the Territorial W. C. T. U., the Athens of the tribe, an Indian city, not connected with the outside world by railroad until this fall.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner, Texas state lecturer, and Mrs. Keith, superintendent of railroad work in Massachusetts, added materially to the interest and helpfulness of the convention. Mrs. Zehner's evening lectures furnished some powerful arguments against the liquor business.

The best department work was done in Medal Contest, Scientific Temperance Instruction, and in jail work, the last named carrying off the department banner.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, of Wetumka, organized only last summer, won the Legion Banner, with a wide-awake membership of one hundred.

The officers for the year are: President, Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, Muskogee; vice-president, Mrs. K. L. E. Murrow, Atoka; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha Gilmore, Muskogee; recording secretary, Mrs. E. A. Griswold, Holdenville; treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Holman, Wetumka.

The work starts out very favorably this year. Mrs. A. P. McDonald, district president from Missouri, has been in this field since Oct. 13, and has organized new unions and Loyal Temperance Legions at Miami, Chelsea, Fairland, Tulsa, and a union at Sapulpa, making a gain of eighty-three in the membership of the unions and adding over 300 legioners to the ranks. She will remain with us until Dec. 15, and revisit a number of places, where she has already prepared the way, and will complete organizations on her return.

The territory is being more systematically organized this year than ever before. A president has been appointed for all of the four districts except one, and we hope that will be supplied soon. It is proposed to hold district conventions in the spring.

We are undertaking to publish a territorial paper, not so much because there is a large constituency demanding a means of communication, but because the needs are great, and we judged that the paper would be a real "Helper" in promoting the interests of the cause. If friends in the states will subscribe for the paper at twenty-five cents a year, or both The Union Signal and "Our Helper" for $1.50, they will learn much of interest concerning the territory, its work and its needs, and, at the same time, help in the work of claiming this country for God, and home and native land.

Martha Gilmore,
Territorial Reporter, Muskogee.

Idaho.

Annual Meeting.

The annual state convention of Idaho was held in the Congregational church, Weiser, Nov. 11-13. A goodly number of delegates were present and all were much encouraged by the many good papers that were read and the soul-inspiring talks that were made during convention.

We all joined heartily in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" after the reading of the reports of our state secretary and treasurer which told us that our number had been more than doubled during the year.

There was only one delegate present from the northern part of the state and the convention decided that it was best to divide the state work into northern and southern Idaho.

Our state president, Mrs. Ora Oakes of Caldwell, inspired us all with more energy and ambition in the cause.

The business sessions were much enjoyed and the programs were interesting and varied.

The spirit of Christianity and spirituality were predominent in every meeting, and all enjoyed the devotional exercises, especially the noontide prayer service.

The convention was wonderfully blessed in the presence of the National organizer, Mrs. Mattie N. Graves, of Washington. Her lectures were grand and she was ever ready with helpful counsel and advice.

The old officers were all re-elected, namely, Mrs. Ora Oakes, president; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Quick, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Bird, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Fowler, treasurer.

The convention will meet at Boise next year.

Mrs. Julia M. Graybill,
State Supt. Press Work, Nampa.

Nutshell News

A portrait of Miss Willard has been presented to Amity College, Iowa, by the local union at College Springs.

"The Woman's Journal," official organ of the Canadian W. C. T. U., appears in a new guise after several months' suspension.

The W. C. T. U. of Denver, Colo., gave a "Crusade Social" December 18, at which all the invited guests were over sixty years of age.

The members of the W. C. T. U. of Johnson City, Tenn., are to open a night school for the benefit of young men who are employed during the day.

The Central Union of Sioux City, Iowa, is arranging for a series of gospel temperance meetings with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McColl, of Des Moines, as leaders.

The union at Superior, Neb., has just given its annual reception to officials and teachers of the public schools. The ministers and editors of the city were also invited guests.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He has nothing whatever to sell.

Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, state president of Colorado W. C. T. U., will go abroad in February to be absent six months. A reception in her honor will be given by Denver white ribboners January 20.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey reports a new Y of fifteen members in Sullivan county, N. Y. Mrs. Bailey has offered the young women a set of Florence Kingsley's books when they secured fifty paid members.

Seneca County, N. Y., secured the services of Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, for one week, which was generously extended to nine days. As a result, three new unions were organized and eighty-one active and twenty-eight honorary members enrolled in the county.

The W. C. T. U. of Paragould, Ark., held a special Thanksgiving service at the M. E. church, after which a committee distributed the offerings of provisions and money. An interesting program was given by the local officers, and an impromptu number was an able speech by Mr. R. E. L. Johnston, a prominent lawyer, who called to leave a donation. If readers of The Union Signal wish to know how the W. C. T. U. of Paragould, Ark., caused the town to go "dry" at the last election, the information will be cheerfully furnished by Mrs. M. F. Collier, president.

The union at Mobile, Ala., made a public appeal to the merchants of the place to substitute something useful for the customary jug or bottle of Christmas whisky. Rev. (Mrs.) O. E. Stombaugh, who carries on a gospel temperance mission at this place, arranged for a Christmas entertainment by way of diverting the young people from the many temptations peculiar to the season in that locality. Mrs. Stombaugh wishes us to acknowledge for her the receipt of literature sent in response to a recent appeal in The Union Signal. She also asks the prayers of the white ribbon sisterhood for her work.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) "Journal" gives a very complimentary notice of the work of Mrs. I. F. McClure, of Hubbard, state superintendent of Work Among Indians. Mrs. McClure learned the name of every agent and every school teacher in the reservations and has studied a county map of the state for the location of its Indians. By corresponding with numerous schools on White Earth, Red Lake and Leech Lake reservations the crying need of temperance work among the Indians has been learned. One superintendent writes: "I have never in all my six years' Indian service seen evil to the extent it exists here as a result of drink; the women are almost as much given to the accursed habit as the men." The plan of work of the W. C. T. U. in Minnesota is to send organizers among the Indians who will instruct and organize unions, co-operating with the missionaries, who are eager to help, but whose labors are hindered. Unions near the reservations are expected to send workers among the Indians as well as to assist in raising funds by which organizing work can be done.

Crowned.

The union at De Moss Springs, Oregon, report the death of a beloved honorary member, Rev. C. B. Davis, who was called to his reward November 28, 1902. Resolutions of sympathy were sent to the bereaved family, and to various papers.

Mrs. Sophronia Cornelia Kinney, a long time member of the W. C. T. U. and a devoted Christian worker, passed from labor to reward December 12, 1902, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eva Kinney Miller, Peoria, Ill. The funeral service was held from the First Congregational Church, so recently the scene of a state convention, and Miss Brehm, state president, assisted.

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No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.
Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflets.

No. 3 Safeguard the Home, Mrs. Emma W. Shores.
Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets.

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.
No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion —What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.
No. 94 American Liberty — Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.
No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.
No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.
Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets.

Y. W. C. T. U.
No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.
L. T. L.
No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.
School Savings Banks.
No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.
Parlor Meetings.
No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.
Narcotics.
No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?
Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet.

No. 18 Experience: The Schoolmaster.
Signal Lights.
No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.
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All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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Subject for January Reading,

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By Emilie D. Martin.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

HINTS ON HOME NURSING

By AMELIA E. GRAESSLE

Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital

THIS new feature of The UNION SIGNAL is intended for the benefit of mothers and home-keepers who cannot avail themselves of trained nurses in the sick room. The care of the invalid will be treated in the common-sense, rational way. Non-alcoholic remedies will be a special feature. The department is open to questions from mothers and all who are interested. These should be addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Care of the Patient.

The most essential of the many things that should be observed in the care of the sick, are the proper ventilation and light of the sickroom. First and foremost, a sick room should always be on the sunny side or southern exposure and as far from the sitting-room and kitchen as possible, to avoid the noise of the house, and the odor of cooking. An ideal room would have two or three windows, a bed (iron preferred), a dresser, a few plain chairs and a plain table. The room should be thoroughly cleaned two or three times a week by scrubbing the floor, and woodwork. The furniture may be cleaned by making a suds of Ivory soap and using a soft cotton cloth or soft hair brush and then polishing with a cotton cloth or chamois skin. In sweeping the room, the raising of dust may be prevented by simply pinning a cloth round the broom. In dusting, use a damp cloth to prevent the dust from flying.

In making the bed, if it is necessary to use a rubber sheet, a draw-sheet should be placed over it, which is done by folding a sheet in the middle and tucking in on both sides. In case no rubber sheet is available, clean newspapers will answer the same purpose, and afterwards they may be destroyed. The linen should be changed on the sick bed every day, and the soiled linen and other wash material should at once be removed from the room. If the room is a large one, a constant current of fresh air may be obtained by lowering one of the windows from the top. If the room is small and communicates with another room by a door, throw open the window in the adjoining room, leaving the door open between. When there is only a small bedroom, the air may be kept pure by opening the window a little way and placing a screen before it. The patient should be well covered. A screen may be improvised by taking a sheet and throwing it over a clothes-rack or by simply opening an umbrella and placing it before the patient's face. Open the window wide, and air thoroughly. As the room becomes warm, remove the extra covering.

In ventilating the sick room great care must be taken to prevent the patient from taking cold, and draughts must be avoided.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria and pneumonia patients need plenty of fresh air. No greater mistake exists than to keep these patients in close, warm rooms.

The room must be supplied with a thermometer. In fever cases it should read 65 deg. F.; in lung diseases, 70 deg. F.

Ventilation and Care of the Sick Room.

The patient should be kept quiet, and all unpleasant subjects should be avoided. Visitors should be kept away from the patient, who, as a rule, would rather not see anyone. When visitors must be admitted to the room, do not tell them the condition of the patient or how sick he has been, but let the conversation drift upon other things.

After the patient's breakfast is over, say one hour after, it is well to give the daily bath, which should be a nice, warm, cleansing bath. Place the patient upon a blanket or a large bath towel, remove the top covers and put a blanket over the patient, then bathe and rub the back well with witch hazel. After the bath is finished put on a clean gown and comb the hair. A woman's hair should be plaited in two braids. The nails should receive attention and the mouth should be washed two or three times a day. In the morning it is well to use a tooth brush and thoroughly cleanse the mouth. With fever patients, wind a soft piece of cotton round the finger and cleanse the teeth in that way. If your patient is able to be moved, turn him upon one side, and change the linen throughout.

In putting on fresh linen, see that there are no wrinkles in the sheets to render the patient uncomfortable and leave red ridges on the body. These in time will form bed sores. When the red, inflamed spots form on the back, elbows, heels, or wherever the pressure is the greatest, a pad must be placed so as to give the injured part relief. This can easily be done by making a ring of cotton batting by wrapping a bandage round or by sewing cloth to form a smooth ring, the hole in the center to be placed over the injured part and putting the pressure on the sides. The inflamed parts should be rubbed well with witch hazel, then powdered well with boracic powder.

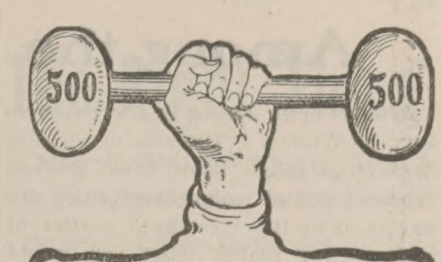
Changing the position will rest a patient. If too weak to lie upon the side, take a pad or a small pillow and by turning the patient a little, place it under the side. A roll under the knees is a great rest. Simply take a pillow, pin together tight, and slip under the raised knees.

Patients suffering from cold feet may easily be warmed by taking quart-bottles and filling two-thirds full of hot water. Put the stopper on tight and pin the bottle inside a flannel bag. Place at the feet, being careful not to burn the patient.

Nervous and sleepless patients can frequently be put to sleep by giving a warm sponge-bath at bedtime or by giving a hot footbath. Give also a cup of hot milk, cocoa or broth.

In feeding patients, a number of things are to be taken into consideration. Prepare the food daintily and take the food hot, as luke-warm food spoils an appetite. Give good, nourishing food, also feed the patient with the same regularity as in giving the medicine. Do not overfeed, for food given in smaller quantities and given at shorter intervals, will do far more good than larger quantities given at longer intervals. In preparing a tray, do not overload it, but take small quantities and prepare what the patient relishes. Never leave food or milk in a sick room. Should the patient care for anything more, get it fresh. This applies particularly to water, which after standing in a room, never tastes so good as when fresh. All water must be boiled. The vessel containing the water should be placed in a larger vessel and packed round with ice to keep cool.

Chicago.



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Among the New Books.

After reading Those Black Diamond Men, by William F. Gibbons, one wishes the author might have found a more expressive and compelling title, for having read the book as a matter of business you realize what you would have missed, had you passed by as a matter of choice the unattractive name and the unfamiliar theme.

You may—and must learn most valuable lessons from this simple story of the miner's rough life. The roughness, the dreariness, the danger, the heroism, the limitations, the pathos, the tragedy, the humor, the humanness of it are all there vividly and plainly set forth between black and brown covers. Some one has well called this tale "a many faceted story," for it is in fact a series of pictures, character sketches, incidents, flash lights in dark places, told without moralizing, criticism or preachment. You get the salient peculiarity or crisis of each man's life as he is made prominent. The chapter entitled "The One-Mule Man", is one of the most characteristic and comprehensive. There is a delicious humor in this as well as in the final "Plunge into Church Unity." By all means the W. C. T. U. women should become acquainted with "those black diamond men," their wives and children, their saloons and recreations, their point of view.

(New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.)

In Merry Mood, by Nixon Waterman, is a book of "cheerful rhymes" that must appeal particularly to literary people. "Instead of a preface," the author puts you into fine humor for the clever blending of fun, experience and philosophy that follows. "Deacon Easy's Opinion" that "Hell's playin' out" concludes with:

"I'd ruther that the Lord 'd save us all among the blest,
Ner damn a soul—not even his who wants to damn the rest.
I'm glad the fire's dyin' out, jest awful glad, and yit
I s'pose fer them that want a hell that's what they ought to git."

Among other poems that make the book worth having are "The Garden's Message," "The Village Philosopher," who thinks:

"The things worth doin' has been done;
There's nothin' left for anyone";

"A Hobbled Pegasus," "The Triumph of Genius," "The Baby's Letter," "The Basis of Criticism"—I see I am almost making a list of the contents, but this is, in fact, one of the few books the reviewer himself determines to own.

(Boston: Forbes & Co. $1.25.)

Richard Gordon, by Alexander Black, is far more than it seems to be at the first glance. It is evident at once that it is a beautifully written, fascinating story of real life. If your conscience warns you that you are wasting time to be reading a novel just for entertainment of the story, your judgment answers that the new style of it and the charm of art make it worth while. Soon you divine that there is a problem, an important problem, but what it is you have not the least idea until it is disclosed. It would not be fair to spoil a plot so cleverly contrived by rudely telling it here, but the principle involved is one dear to the hearts of white ribbon women; and in this novel it has found strong and convincing expression. The illustrations as well as the character show the finished touch of the artist.

(Boston: Lothrop Pub. Co.)

The W. T. P. A. is about to issue a new edition of that remarkable booklet by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, entitled, Children of the Church Go to Ruin. Unanswered Prayer or Why So Many This book was first published long ago before "child culture" and "modern methods" of child training had any vogue, but in looking it over again, after the lapse of years, we find that it was a veritable pioneer in the very field, so fully occupied today and that its teaching has even yet the force of an original and authoritative utterance. No one among all our women was ever more successful in just this line of evangelistic work, the arousing of parents to a sense of their responsibility, and this book is really the condensation of years of experience and thought bearing upon this subject.

Unanswered Prayer deals in the most forcible and striking manner with the causes of parental failure, assigning them usually to "little foxes" rather than giant evils, against which we are prepared. The booklet abounds in telling incidents and illustrations both of right ways and wrong ways of training.

Among the minor mistakes of parents are presented "the exposure of the child to the creatures of the dusk," the fixing of a "great gulf" between the children and the grown folks in the home, the building of artificial barriers between parent and child from a false sense of modesty, the unjust treatment of children in money matters, the lack of care as to the child's reading, the telling of "white lies" to secure obedience.

In all the intervening years, nothing has yet been written that can take the place of this helpful treatise.

Rollicking Rhymes For Youngsters, by Amos R. Wells, appeals quite as strongly to grown up children as to those who are still occupied more with rollicking than with moralizing. I should like to quote about half the book to show this, but you must read it for yourself and see.

Many of these poems are so humanly and humorously tender, so touched with the common, homely wisdom of life, that they must be read aloud and re-read to be wholly appreciated. And no matter how many times you read them they bring always the same refreshment.

The book is beautifully illustrated in colors, and is very attractively made.

(New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

A helpful gift book is The Spiritual Life, by O. A. Kingsbury. The foreword expresses the entire tone of the volume:

"O living will that shall endure
When all that seems shall suffer shock,
Rise in the spiritual rock,
Flow through our deeds and make us pure."

The author considers four main elements that enter into the spiritual life: Worship, Morality, Science, Communion. Each of them is considered in a strong, stimulating manner. The book is attractively made and printed.

(New York: American Tract Society, 50 cents.)

A Cure for Asthma.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured) and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

In The Eagle's Talon, by Sheppard Stevens, is a romance of the Louisiana purchase. Napoleon is the "eagle," and the beautiful daughter of a French immigrant, caught by his fancy, divides the interest with Felicite, a charming and piquant maiden who remains at home in Louisiana while her lover is rescuing the fair Adrienne from the First Consul's dangerous attentions. The high moral principles not only of the heroines but of the gallant hero of the story suggest a woman author. As historical romances go, this is a very wholesome and readable book.

(Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

William Butler, The Founder of Two Missions, by his daughter, is a wonderfully thrilling and inspiring account of the life and work of this great man. It is a book more interesting and far more profitable than the fictitious stories of adventure that crowd our tables. There is an introduction by Bishop McCabe, and the volume is profusely illustrated by Indian scenes, groups of natives, pictures of temples, with as frontispiece a fine portrait of Dr. Butler.

(New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.00 net; by mail $1.14.)

The Healing of Souls, by Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., is a series of revival sermons containing the simple message of the gospel most forcefully and variously presented. These sermons were given with rich results last winter in New York City, and are printed to bring to the large audience in the home a touch of the same suggestion and inspiration that followed their oral preaching.

(New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.)

In An Old Garden, by Lady Henry Somerset, is a pretty booklet holding a tender and very touching story of love and sacrifice and peace. The quiet fragment of garden atmosphere therein leaves an impression that lingers and charms, and none the less because we fancy that the author has drawn the child from her own memories.

(London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Ave., W. C.)

The Iron Hand, by Howard Dean, is an attempt to show the evils of the department store, and incidentally of trusts in general. The motif is not bad but a theme so stupendous needs a master pen and a sympathetic, broad mode of treatment. This it fails to get in the book in question. The design of the cover is exceedingly repellant.

(New York: The Abbey Press, $1.)

Sunday, 1903, is a very attractive volume of stories, poems, sketches and pictures for the young. The style of it is similar to "Chatterbox," but this book is especially prepared for Sunday reading, and all the stories contain some useful lesson. The frontispiece and the cover are in rich and handsome colors.

(New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.)

The Gift of the Magic Staff, by Fannie E. Ostrander, is a very jolly fairy story with the advantage of good behavior emphasized throughout. The account of Paul's visit to Santa Claus and of the devices of that worthy for keeping in communication with papas and mammas, and for knowing all about boys and girls, is exceedingly ingenious and amusing.

(New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

While The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1903, by Oliver Herford and two others, is original and amusing, it is not worth 75 cents, the price. The sentiments "Many are called but few get up," "Silence gives contempt," "A church fair exchange is robbery," "As you sew so must you rip," "A word to the wise is resented," are the best.

(San Francisco: Elder & Shepard, $.75.)

Books Received.

Richard Gordon. By Alexander Black. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.)

The Boy Puzzle: A Picture Book for Mothers. By Rev. Joseph F. Flint. (Oakland, Cal: Pacific Press.)

In the Eagle's Talons. By Sheppard Stevens. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company.)

Those Black Diamond Men: A Tale of the Anthrax Valley. (New York, Chicago, Toronto: F. H. Revell Co.)

The Saloon and Anarchy, the Two Worst Things in the World, versus The United States of America and Temperance and the Anti-Saloon League, two pamphlets by H. V. Crozier, are earnest, sensible, idealistic. The former is 25 cents, the latter 15 cents. (Nashville, Tenn: Barber and Smith.)

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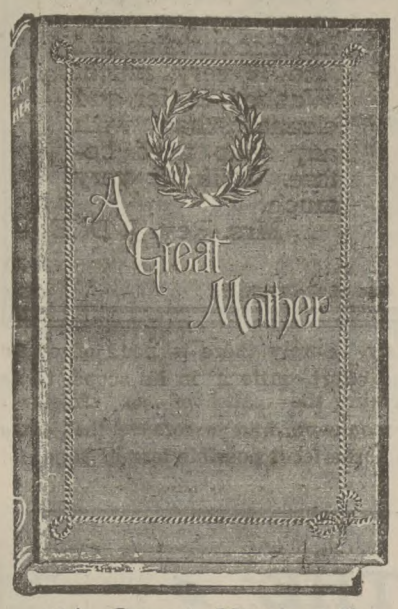

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The story of the life of "Sister Mary."

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Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n
CHICAGO

Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

IT is intended to make this department of THE UNION SIGNAL one of interest and profit to women, especially to the house-mother with her perpetually recurring conundrum: "What shall we have for dinner?"

Matters of state are dependent upon the matter of good or bad digestion. "Off with his head!" May not this mandate be a manifestation of outraged Nature, protesting, say, against an excess of pork and beans, instead of merely a vain tyrant's casual display of despotic powers? It is one of the foundation stones—a big one—of everyday existence. Your life and mine illustrate the potentialities of good or bad cooking.

Improperly prepared food is the incline down which many a well-disposed man slides to the saloon. Food flavored with alcoholic liquors by a thoughtless, even though a loving, hand, has given many a boy a taste for them which has wrecked his life on the rocks of intemperance. There are so many flavors, so many extracts, spices, and fruit juices, wholesome and palatable, that there is no need to resort to liquors in pudding sauces, preserves, fruit cake or mince meat. The treasured old recipe requiring them would better be altered. Cold coffee is an excellent substitute in fruit cake and mince meat, or for the latter, jelly which has been warmed, or the syrup from canned fruit or pickled peaches may be used.

The house-mother holds in her hands the physical, and through the physical the moral, well being of her family. Saints or sinners gather around her table largely the product of what has been assimilated therefrom. No woman should ever assume the responsibilities of married life without a practical understanding of the how, why and wherefore of this most important feature of domestic management. Maids and fortune are here today, gone tomorrow. A precise knowledge of how meals should be cooked and served proves a great coign of vantage to the mistress. Then should occasion arise for her, temporarily or otherwise, to don an apron and take Katy's place, she will not ask (like the bride in the story) for soap, when there is lettuce to be washed.

The recipes given in this department will be such as will appeal to the head of the average menage, and the method will be clearly indicated.

There exists a type of femininity which seems to be entirely lacking in the element of accuracy.

"O the little more, and how much it is,"

laments the poet. Perhaps he wa not thinking of soda at the time, but this particular type of woman puts in the little more or the little less than the recipe calls for, and she is the most surprised woman in the universe when her biscuits come out of the oven a startling pea-green or flat enough to make tolerable book-marks. Her confidence in her lucky star is great. She is the woman who, after a succession of failures, says with a sigh: "I believe I've lost my knack." I am sure you have met her—there are so many of her, more's the pity! To be sure, "failures are the stepping-stones to success," but why not, while mixing, "mix with brains," and try the short cut?

Oyster Short Cake.

INGREDIENTS: One quart oysters, one cup cream, one-half cup butter, one tablespoonful flour.

METHOD: Prepare as for creamed oysters. Make a short cake in the following proportions: One quart flour, one-half cup butter, one-half cup lard, three heaping teaspoons baking powder; salt, mix soft with milk, bake in quick oven, split, butter, and fill with the creamed oysters.

Veal Olive.

INGREDIENTS: One veal steak cut the thickness of two, and sliced partly through, one pint oysters, one-half cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon sage, one tablespoon butter; salt and pepper to taste.

METHOD: Lay the steak open and fill with the seasoned crumbs and drained oysters. Sew together, sprinkle with flour and bits of butter; bake, being careful to baste with melted butter, if it seems dry.

Ladies' Cabbage.

INGREDIENTS: One small, firm head cabbage, two eggs, one tablespoon butter, three tablespoons rich milk or cream; salt and pepper to taste.

METHOD: Boil the cabbage fifteen minutes, then change the water for more boiling water from the teakettle. When tender, drain and set aside until cool. Chop fine, and add the well-beaten eggs and seasoning. Stir all well together and bake in a buttered dish until brown. Eat very hot.

Asparagus Salad.

INGREDIENTS: One can white asparagus, curly lettuce, mayonnaise dressing.

METHOD: Have the ingredients thoroughly chilled. Lay a few of the asparagus stalks in a bed of the lettuce and mask with the dressing.

Tomato Jelly Salad.

INGREDIENTS: One-half box gelatine, one cup water, one quart can tomatoes, seasoning, lettuce.

METHOD: Soak the gelatine in water until soft, heat the tomatoes, and pour over the gelatine; season rather highly; strain and pour into individual fancy molds or small cups. Mayonnaise dressing.

Fruit Pudding.

INGREDIENTS: One cup chopped suet one cup raisins, one cup currants, one-fourth cup sliced citron, one-half cup New Orleans molasses, one-half cup sugar, three-fourths cup sour milk, two and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon soda, spices to taste; steam three hours. Sauce: Sweetened whipped cream, with one-half cup chopped walnuts stirred in.

The Right Thing.

A New CATARRH CURE, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an

ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have eved tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

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paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1602 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill, Oldest of its kind in Mexico. **ESTABLISHED 1897.** Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, coffee and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 38 deaths have occured since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars, address as above.

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Drunkard

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CONSUMPTION

The Fall of the Great Industrial States in the Scale of the States.

By Florence Kelley,
Secretary National Consumers' League.

ONCE in ten years the Government of the United States publishes in the Census a table of the states graded according to the ability of the children in each state who are between the ages of ten and fourteen years to read and write. The newspapers have recently reproduced the latest of these tables, giving a comparison of the states in the years 1890 and 1900. It is here printed from advance sheets furnished by the Census Office:

Per Cent Able to Read and Write Among Persons 10 to 14 Years of Age.

	1900.		1890.		
1.	Nebraska	99.66	Iowa	99.23.	1
2.	Iowa	99.63	Massachusetts	99.17.	2
3.	Oregon	99.58	Ohio	98.92.	3
4.	Ohio	99.51	Kansas	98.86.	4
5.	Kansas	99.48	Connecticut	98.79.	5
6.	Indiana	99.45	Illinois	98.75.	6
7.	Connecticut	99.43	Nebraska	98.75.	7
8.	Utah	99.34	New York	98.62.	8
9.	Massachusetts	99.33	Wisconsin	98.35.	9
10.	Michigan	99.30	Minnesota	98.21.	10
11.	Washington	99.30	Oregon	98.20.	11
12.	Minnesota	99.29	Michigan	98.17.	12
13.	Wisconsin	99.27	Indiana	98.00.	13
14.	New York	99.26	California	97.93.	14
15.	Illinois	99.18	New Jersey	97.86.	15
16.	Wyoming	99.08	Pennsylvania	97.82.	16
17.	Vermont	99.05	Washington	97.75.	17
18.	South Dakota	99.00	Maine	97.57.	18
19.	California	98.99	Vermont	97.57.	19
20.	Pennsylvania	98.99	South Dakota	97.55.	20
21.	New Jersey	98.81	Colorado	97.21.	21
22.	Idaho	98.77	New Hampshire	96.63.	22
23.	Colorado	98.48	Montana	96.47.	23
24.	New Hampshire	98.31	Utah	96.24.	24
25.	District of Columbia	98.25	Wyoming	96.23.	25
26.	Rhode Island	98.12	Idaho	96.18.	26
27.	Montana	98.07	Rhode Island	96.03.	27
28.	Maine	97.92	North Dakota	95.58.	28
29.	North Dakota	97.65	District of Columbia	94.61.	29
30.	Oklahoma	97.26	Missouri	94.48.	30
31.	Missouri	96.64	Nevada	92.83.	31
32.	Delaware	95.49	Oklahoma	91.81.	32
33.	Maryland	95.36	Delaware	90.96.	33
34.	West Virginia	94.74	Maryland	90.54.	34
35.	Nevada	91.88	West Virginia	89.16.	35
36.	Kentucky	91.56	Texas	85.55.	36
37.	Texas	90.74	Kentucky	85.17.	37
38.	Florida	86.24	Florida	82.43.	38
39.	Tennessee	85.08	Tennessee	80.94.	39
40.	Virginia	84.33	Arizona	79.62.	40
41.	Arkansas	83.80	Arkansas	77.89.	41
42.	New Mexico	80.07	Virginia	77.32.	42
43.	North Carolina	78.25	Mississippi	73.47.	43
44.	Arizona	77.79	New Mexico	72.04.	44
45.	Mississippi	77.62	North Carolina	69.38.	45
46.	Georgia	77.21	Georgia	66.73.	46
47.	Indian Territory	75.61	Alabama	64.50.	47
48.	Alabama	71.11	South Carolina	61.03.	48
49.	South Carolina	70.44	Louisiana	57.26.	49
50.	Louisiana	67.12			

The vitally significant fact revealed by the table is the fall of the six great industrial states in the scale when measured by the percentage of literacy of their children between the ages of ten and fourteen years.

When measured by the value of their manufactures, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New Jersey stand at the head of the scale of the states in the order in which they are here printed. When measured by the ability of their children between the ages of ten and fourteen years to read and write, these states rank altogether differently. Thus New York, instead of being first, is fourteenth; Pennsylvania, instead of being second, is twentieth; Illinois, instead of being third, is fifteenth; the other three are Massachusetts, ninth; Ohio, fourth; and New Jersey, twenty-first. Nor is their position either stable or improving. On the contrary, all the six great industrial states have fallen from a better relative position during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. In 1890, New York occupied the eighth place, Pennsylvania the sixteenth, Illinois the fifth, Massachusetts the second, Ohio the third, and New Jersey the fifteenth. All alike have fallen, the only difference is in the height from which each fell and the depth to which each sank. Pennsylvania and New Jersey seem to have run an uncanny race for the place of dishonor at the foot of the list of the six great industrial states. Pennsylvania occupied that inglorious position in 1890, being then sixteenth in the scale of all the states, and sixth and last of all the great industrial states. In 1900, New Jersey had sunk from fifteenth to the twenty-first place, and now ranks one point below Pennsylvania, when measured by the per cent of her children between the ages of ten and fourteen years of age who are able to read and write.

It is most desirable to have the exact figures from which these interesting percentages were derived made public as soon as possible. We need to know just how many children between the ages of ten and fourteen years in each of the great industrial states were unable to read and write in 1890, and how many in 1900. Percentages are mystifying reading for the most intelligent; and for the uninstructed they are often wholly misleading.

The fall of Massachusets from the second to the ninth place in the scale may be due to several causes. The influx of French Canadian, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, and Syrian children of the ages between ten and fourteen years is large and would doubtless continue to impress the position of Massachusetts in the table under consideration. Moreover, Massachusetts was slow to raise the legal age of work to fourteen years, and to make the attendance of children at school compulsory through the full school year to the age of fourteen years. This latter measure was not enacted until after the close of the decade embraced in the table. It seems reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the recent stringent legislation which placed Massachusetts at the head of the list of states measured by her enlightened law for the education of all the children to the age of fourteen years may, during the present decade, arrest her downward progress.

Discouraging is the position of the four great Southern cotton manufacturing states in which large numbers of young children are employed in manufacture. In none of them are eighty per cent of the children between ten and fourteen years of age able to read and write. Of the four, North Carolina stands highest, as number forty-three; followed by Georgia, forty-six; Alabama, forty-eight and South Carolina, forty-nine. Lowest in the scale is Louisiana, fifty. Already at the foot of the ladder in 1890, these states could not well sink lower. Only one of them has risen. North Carolina, which stood forty-five in 1890, stands forty-three in 1900. (It has been suggested that this favorable change in the position of North Carolina may be due to the education of negro children, who have increasingly attended school, while the white children have flocked into the mills; but this remains conjectural until the figures for both races appear, together with the totals upon which these percentages are based.)

An interesting ray of light upon the child-labor problem shines from the table. The six great industrial states whose descent in the scale of the states it registers are exceptionally wealthy and progressive in all other respects, but they are the chosen home of child labor on a large scale. The factory inspectors report children at work in round numbers, as follows: Massachusetts, 9,000; New York, 16,000; Illinois, 20,000, and Pennsylvania, 35,000. The astonishing figures for Pennsylvania do not include the breaker-boys in the mining regions, but merely the children engaged in manufacture and commerce. In Illinois, the number of working children reported by the factory inspectors more than doubled in the five years betwen 1897 and 1901.

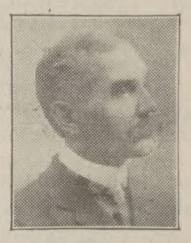
The table presented thus confirms the opinion that the child-labor problem, far from being a local one to be dealt with by a small group of Southern cotton manufacturing states, is a great and growing national problem. The four great manufacturing states of the South stand at the bottom of the scale of states, graded according to the ability of children between the ages of ten and fourteen years to read and write; and the six great industrial states of the North are filling in that scale simultaneously and conspicuously. Surely there is need of organized effort, national in its scope, to ascertain the cause of so sinister a phenomenon, and to remove that cause with the least possible loss of time.

Lace Curtains

I have used Pearline to-day for washing lace curtains and like it very much. Washed easier and cleaner than with any soap used before. I like it very much.

Mrs. Rev. J. D. E.

One of the Millions. 685



THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

WHEN I read the words of Mr. H. W. Mabie, of the *Outlook*, "Every day the sad things of this life are reported in the newspapers, all the best things are kept in the background," I said to myself "Why not have a new organization whose business it shall be to see that the race is not so terribly traduced?" Here it is. The only condition of membership is dragging one of the "best things" to which Mr. Mabie referred, from the background to the foreground. Now, our books are open; who will be the first to join?

Why, speaks up a man from Baltimore; there's a man in our town, Mr. Bernard N. Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Line, who gave as a Christmas present to his employes $500,000 worth of stock. Employes who have to be dropped, owing to the merger of the company, will get the stock equivalent of two years' salary, and all retained receive one year's salary in stock. Good! The man from Baltimore becomes the first charter member of the Optimist's Club. Who is next?

A New Yorker. How did New York manage to keep still so long? The New Yorker tells this cheering story: Out of the children helped by the Children's Aid Society, of this city, one has become governor of a state, one of a territory, two members of Congress, two sheriffs, three district attorneys, three county commissioners, several members of state legislatures, twenty-six bankers, twenty-one clergymen, an equal number in the other professions, and over 1,000 have entered the army and navy. Who says it's of no use to help the submerged tenth? It's a whopper, in the face of these facts. Of course we'll admit the New Yorker. Next!

Well, here's a Y. M. C. A. fellow who wants us to believe that Christian young manhood is not namby-pamby. Looks as if he had made a touch-down, too; for he says that M. J. Gleason, the all-round champion of the Washington, D. C., Association, and one of the best boxers, does splendid work in leading Sunday meetings. Franz, the captain of the Harvard track team, is vice-president of the Christian Association. Marshall, the captain of Columbia's track team, and champion half-mile runner, is a leader in the Christian Association. John P. Gardiner, quarter-back and stroke of the University of Pennsylvania crew, has been president of the Christian Association, and also his brother, who is captain of the football team. Chadwick, Yale's football captain, leads in Yale's Christian work. Roy Clark, Brown's pitcher——but really we must cut this smiling Y. M. C. A. fellow off. He says he could mention a hundred more. We'll take him in on these.

Boston! Ah, I thought Boston would furnish an optimist. He says that, actually, the horrible system of sweating has been entirely done away in Boston. Except for a few Italian and Portuguese women, all the sewing is done in workshops, subject to factory inspection. The other members of the club please take the pattern home and try to cut your cities over by it.

Here's a new brand of optimist—a missionary optimist. He is fairly throwing up his hat, shouting that in the two months since the meeting of the American Board there has been an advance of $10,000 in receipts. Hurrah! Then he tells of a Miss Tula Ely, of St. Louis, who has inherited a million, and who relinquishes ease and luxury to do missionary work in Africa. Guess we can't blackball the missionary optimist.

A Minneapolis man has been holding up his hand, and even snapping his fingers to get a hearing. There's a big insurance office in his town, the secretary of which, Edgar A. P. Haynes, holds daily Bible meetings with his employes, and Christianity is the dominating influence in the office. Minneapolis may "jine."

Next comes a Lynn (Mass.) shoe factory that employs a social secretary who studies the home life of each girl, helps them individually and in classes and clubs, and tells the employers what they can do to make them comfortable and cheerful. We'll take Lynn.

Last, here comes Chautauqua—all our handkerchiefs out. Listen! Hereafter Chautauqua is to have a temperance week in its programme; just the strongest, broadest, most helpful programme that can be planned. That means lots. Thank you for the splendid alacrity with which you have brought the "backgrounds" to the "foreground." **Shall the club meet again?**

Signal Notes

The proprietor of the City Hotel at Williamsport, Pa., published a card early in December suggesting that hotel men of the city give a Christmas dinner to worthy children instead of giving drinks to men as Christmas presents.

The Englewood (Chicago) Prohibition Alliance gave the third annual New Year's reception and banquet at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, January 1. Miss Marie Brehm, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., was one of the speakers.

In response to Lord Milner's appeal for women emigrants to South Africa, the South African Expansion Committee has sent out in the last four months 500 girls from London, and this is only 40 per cent of those who have applied. All candidates must be passed as physically fit, not only by a local but by a government doctor, the standard of bodily health being that which would entitle the applicant to a first-class life insurance policy. The girls go to take positions as house servants and nursery governesses, the wages offered being a special inducement, to say nothing of the matrimonial possibilities involved.

Commissioner Yerkes of the internal revenue bureau has rendered a decision in which he rules that druggists and others who sell soda water drinks, claret soda or similar beverages to which distilled spirits, wine or any compounds thereof are added in any quantity, however small, are required to pay special tax for retail liquor dealers, under the internal revenue laws. Under the old rulings druggists and others were allowed to add to soda water and other soft drinks an inappreciable quantity of distilled spirits or wines for flavoring purposes. The former ruling is revoked, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903.

Demonstration Night.

(Continued from page 12.)

Approaching the front of the stage he shook hands with the superintendent, and turning to the children, said:

"These represent the children of my 75,000,000 people. They are my future men and women."

Then turning to the Superintendent and delegates he said:

"I want to thank you for helping me to get the order on my statute books requiring the millions of children in my public schools to have a temperance education. My people will make laws in favor of saloons until they are taught better, and if they are not taught better, the saloons will destroy my government of the people; so we must hurry up this temperance teaching. While I thank you Woman's Christian Temperance Union workers for scientific temperance, for what you have done, I bespeak your co-operation in keeping unweakened these laws on my statute books and in getting them well enforced, especially in the lower grades of my schools, because so many of my future men and women early leave school to go to work. So if you will drill temperance truths into the heads of my little folks and young people, we will keep the stars and stripes floating over this land for all time and make it truly 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

THE SUPERINTENDENT TO UNCLE SAM: In behalf of the Scientific Temperance Instruction workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in this presence and in all of your great land from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, and in your new possessions—for these workers are everywhere—we solemnly pledge you to work without ceasing for this education for all the children, and especially as you ask for those who early leave school to enter your workshops and fields, that thus, ere many more decades shall pass, your flag shall float over a land of people free from the alcohol bondage and without Saloons.

Then, taking Uncle Sam's proffered arm, they left the stage, followed by the children waving flags and singing the "Star-spangled Banner."

Patterns.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

8870—House Dress.
32 to 44 in. bust.

8862—Kimono.
32, 36 and 40 in. bust.

8860—Monte Carlo Coat.
4 to 10 years.

Cut out and send this coupon.

UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.:

Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....,

Waist measure..... Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... to

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

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VISITING CARDS

Very Latest Styles.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Engraving plate in Script and 100 cards, name only	$2.25
Engraving plate in Script, name only	1.25
Engraving address, per line	.50
Engraving day, per line	.25
Engraving two names on one plate	2.25
Engraving plate, in Roman or Gothic letters, name only	2.00
Engraving address, in Roman or gothic letter, per line	1.00
Engraving day, in Roman or Gothic letters	.50
Engraving plate, in Shaded Old English	3.00
Engraving address, in Shaded Old English	1.25
Engraving day, in Shaded Old English	.75
Printing Cards, Mr., Mrs. or Miss, from plate, per 100	1.00
Printing Black Border Cards, from plate, per 100	1.50

Mr. Size Card. D

Miss Size Card. C

Mrs. Size Card B½

Mrs. Size Card. B

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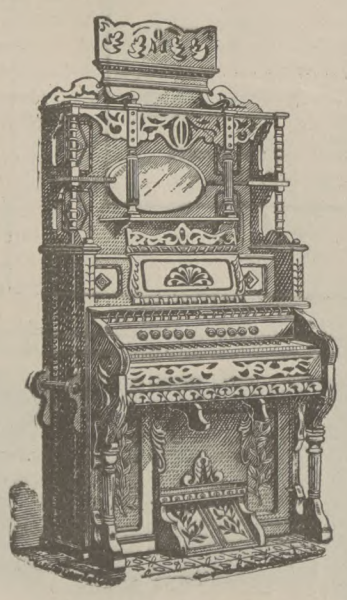

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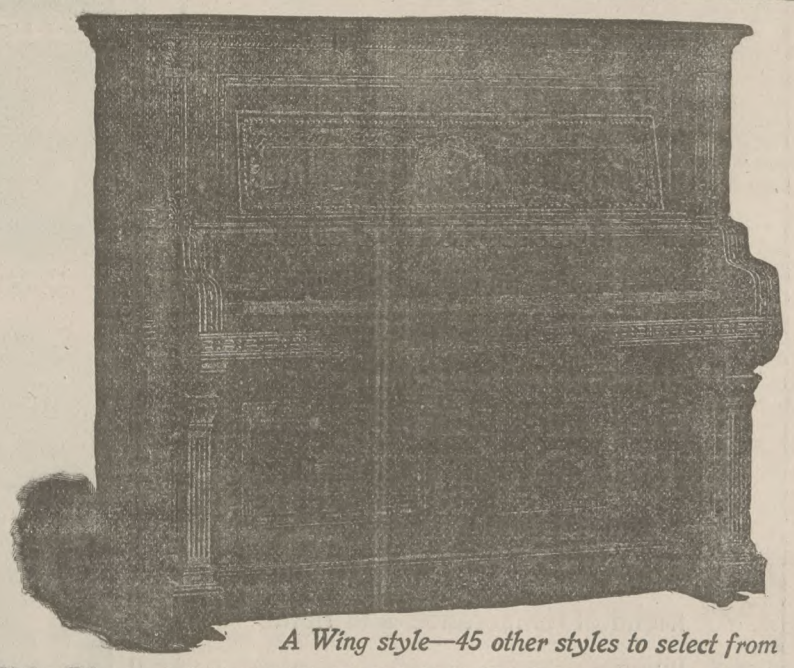

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This Piano is the handsomest style made in the United States. It is also the largest upright made—being our concert grand with longest strings, largest size of sound-board and most powerful action, giving the greatest volume and power of tone. It has 7⅓ octavos, with overstrung scale, copper-wound bass strings; three strings in the middle and treble registers; "built-up" wrest blanks, "dove-tailed" top and bottom frame; "built-up" end case construction; extra heavy metal plate; solid maple frame; Canadian spruce sound-board; noiseless pedal action; ivory and ebony keys highly polished; hammers treated by our special tone-regulating device, making them elastic and very durable; grand revolving fall-board; full duet music desk.

Case is made in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonized; ornamented with handsome carved mouldings and hand-carving on the music desk, trusses, pilasters, top and bottom frame.

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Commencing with the January 8th number, a serial story of sustained interest will run for ten weeks. This story alone is worth many times the price of 10c. for the paper. Now is the time for officers of Unions to send in their entire list of membership. Just think of it, the Union Signal for 10 weeks for 10 cents. Send postage stamps or any convenient way, but do it at once, as this offer is open for acceptance during January only, and any received after February 1st will be returned. ACT PROMPTLY.

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Enclosed please find 10 cents, for which send me the Union Signal 10 weeks.

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This coupon WILL NOT be honored after January 31st, 1903.

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FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

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NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Vol. XXIX.—No. 2. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, JANUARY 8, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for one year to a club of ten, $10. This offer is extended to January 31, 1903.

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Red-Letter Day.

February 17,
FRANCES E. WILLARD THANKOFFERING DAY.
THE HEAVENLY BIRTHDAY OF MISS WILLARD.

News of the Week.

Tax on tea repealed Jan. 1 and 80,000,000 pounds released from United States bonded warehouses.

Nearly 7,000 people attended the President's annual New Year's reception at the White House.

Teachers of Iowa in state convention adopt a resolution favoring the use of the Bible in the public schools.

Edward VII. of England proclaimed emperor of India; 15,000 persons present in amphitheater at Delhi durbar.

General Grant's souvenirs of his trip around the world placed on exhibition in the National Museum at Washington.

Minister Leishman returns to Turkey with instructions to see the sultan and demand recognition of United States claims.

American Association for the Advancement of Science will petition President Roosevelt to appoint a physician on the isthmian canal board.

Pacific cable landed at Hawaiian islands Jan. 1 and first message sent by Gov. Dole to President Roosevelt via San Francisco; line was begun Dec. 14.

Annual report of Philippine commission declares organized insurrection at an end and recommends that Congress establish the gold standard in islands.

Special commissioner appointed in Missouri beef combine case makes report finding packers guilty of conspiring to fix and maintain prices. Firms may be driven from the state.

National School of Music for Teachers founded in Chicago, will open Jan. 9, under direction of William L. Tomlins. One hundred women teachers from the public schools will attend weekly sessions.

Bituminous coal miners throughout United States will demand 15 to 20 per cent wage increase before Jan. 19; $2,000,000 annually involved, but operators probably will make concessions; miners' defense fund likely.

New licensing act, which went into effect in London New Year's day, blacklists habitual drunkards and gives magistrates power to grant separations to husbands or wives whose partners have been repeatedly convicted.

Senator Hoar completes sweeping trust bill, appropriating $500,000 to aid in enforcement of law, providing for publicity of corporation affairs and forbidding under severe penalties discriminations in prices of products or in carrying charges.

Black Marks Erased. The 2,000 employes of the Cleveland, Ohio, Consolidated Railway Company are rejoicing over the erasure, on Christmas day, of all black marks remaining against their 1902 record. Although the system of giving employes these marks for infringement of the company's rules will be continued, this blotting out of past offenses will give fresh courage to the toilers and an opportunity to start anew. The company is to be commended for this kindly act.

A New Departure. With this issue we inaugurate a radical change in the system of reporting by states the work of the W. C. T. U. Hereafter this matter will be in fact what it has heretofore largely been in name only, NEWS, from the field. The movements of our lecturers and organizers, the accomplishments of local unions, every forward movement, will be chronicled weekly in brief, newsy fashion, suitably illustrated. With the assured co-operation of state presidents, and the faithful work of state reporters in the past as a guarantee of equally good service in the future, we believe the change will meet with general approbation.

How to Send Soldiers Reading Matter. The latest information about sending matter to the soldiers is that the packages must be addressed to the commanding officer of the post or company for which they are intended (not to any other individual) in care of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y. The Quartermaster will then receive and forward them, providing all charges are prepaid to New York City and that the packages do not contain anything but reading matter. Out-of-date literature should not be sent. There is a fable that somebody once sent a bundle of twenty-five-year old agricultural papers to some soldier boys and that the Colonel paid seven dollars expressage on the same.

A Church Temperance Commission. Prompted thereto by the action of the Canadian M. E. Conference in electing a secretary of temperance work for the Dominion, a writer in the *Epworth Herald* suggests a plan looking to the appointment of a general temperance commission from the churches. 'Let," he says, "the great Methodist Episcopal church, at her next conference, appoint a commission of three or more of her greatest men and most influential leaders, not only in the temperance reform but in the church herself. Let those three men urgently request the other great denominations, at their general assemblies and conventions to unite in one great national temperance commission, to meet in convention and remain assembled until such plans have been matured and an appeal made to the Christian and moral people of our country, embodying the political, as well as the moral, features of the problem." The plan strikes us as being a step in the right direction, and feasible. Concerted, concentrated, consecrated effort on the part of the churches against the common foe would soon bring victory. Let the church of God with its moral power and all its mighty machinery come to the rescue!

Be Not Discouraged. The constructive thought of one generation does not become vital and dynamic until the next. The history of nations and of reforms prove the accuracy of this statement, and it is well for the pessimistically inclined to bear in mind this bit of philosophic truth. True reformers are far-seers.

A Greeting from Over the Sea. THE UNION SIGNAL acknowledges the receipt of a dainty Christmas calendar sent by Mrs. H. W. Carvosso, vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Queensland, Australia. The contents of the blue-and-white booklet include Mrs. Stevenson's poem "The Christmas Greeting," a definition of the organization, the pledge, hints to local members, and many other valuable helps put into attractive and condensed form. Every white ribboner should carry with her just such a convenient little reference book.

Responsibility of Newspapers. "Yes," says a leading daily, "the newspapers are chronicling a great many savage assaults, robberies, poisonings and all sorts of horrible tragedies nowadays. They make shocking news which the papers would be glad to dispense with. It isn't their fault that their columns tell such tales. The people make the news and the newspapers must needs record it." But the people make other kinds of news also. Out of the multiplicity of happenings, pleasant and horrible, why not record more of the pleasant and less of the horrible? Good news, splendid achievement, there is in abundance but the idea seems to be firmly rooted in the journalistic mind that newspaper readers desire the shocking, that stories of depravity and savagery are more thrilling than stories of honor and chivalry, and "assignments" are made accordingly. The press is one of the mightiest forces of modern civilization in the formation of character, in directing impulses, stimulating tendencies, shaping events, and if the newspaper so willed we might have an epidemic of good deeds and humane, instead of an epidemic of assaults, poisonings and other criminal acts.

Remove the Cause. Speaking the other day upon "The Solution of the Liquor Problem," a socialistic leader declared that the causes of intemperance were incidental to the present capitalistic system. Put the idle rich to work, it was said, give the wage-earners fair pay, short hours and pleasant homes, and drunkenness with its attendant vices will disappear. "The efforts of so-called temperance people have heretofore, and are now, directed to effects, leaving causes untouched." The speaker evidently has not observed, or has failed to remember that the tendency of all present-day temperance effort is towards the removal of causes. If he will investigate, he will find, for instance, that the W. C. T. U., with its forty different departments, is directly and effectively aiming at causes; that it declares for a living wage, an eight-hour day, for the gospel of the Golden Rule; that its department of Temperance and Labor is working for the betterment of industrial conditions in line with these declarations. It should be remembered that intemperance was rife long before the present capitalistic system came into being (indeed, we had almost said that our socialistic friend had put the cart before the horse), and its prime cause is the liquor traffic itself. For the removal of this cause all sincere temperance people are working.

Anti-Canteen Law Not Responsible for Desertions.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Adjutant General Corbin in his last annual report to the Secretary of War says: "The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

The annual report of the inspector general to the secretary of war, for the year 1902, in referring to the number of desertions from the Presidio, California, says:

"A considerable number of the deserters in the Pacific states are supposed to have enlisted in the east with the intention of deserting after being taken to the coast by government transportation."

In this connection the following extracts from reports mentioning the subject of desertions are worthy of consideration: Major William E. Birkheimer, artillery corps, Presidio, California, presents the following view: "It is believed, and this belief is in conformity with the ideas of all officers and level headed enlisted men examined during the investigation, that one word covers the matter of desertions here inquired into, and that is 'recruit.' It is true that some old soldiers desert, but they are so few that the integrity and entire justness of this conclusion is not affected."

General Miles in his annual report declares: "In the Department of the Columbia three companies of artillery are in tents, and some of the officers living in huts not suitable to shelter public animals. Of course this is discouraging to our troops, injurious to the health of the garrisons, and no doubt is the cause of some desertions."

Colonel J. P. Sanger, Division of the Philippines, says: "Two hundred and ninety-two desertions have been reported, which is a small fraction over one per cent of the number of troops inspected. This is much less than one per company. Were the number of desertions much larger, and serious breaches of discipline frequent, it should occasion no surprise, as many of the companies have been without a captain and a very large number have been commanded by inexperienced lieutenants."

Colonel Garlington, Department of the Lakes, says: "The troops are now passing through the period following war, always a severe test to discipline, and at this particular time the difficulty is accentuated by the presence with troops of so many young officers of some active service, with rank superior to that now held, but untrained in many of the fundamental principles pertaining to the profession of arms."

Brigadier-General W. A. Kobbe, commanding the Department of Dakota, gives this common sense view: "Discipline and instruction are good, because, as a rule, officers are capable and painstaking. Generally speaking, the soldier is what his officer makes of him."

Major-General Bates, Department of Missouri, says: "Many desertions are undoubtedly due to home sickness on the part of the recruit, and because a considerable number of young men enlist with little knowledge of the life of a soldier, and without mature deliberation."

Major H. E. Tutherly, Eleventh Cavalry, acting inspector general, Department of the Columbia, says: "I am unable to attribute the large number of desertions to any particular cause; it is certainly not mistreatment of men, and the largest number is from posts whose location would lead to contentment. I would suggest as a remedy increased care in enlisting, more diligence in the pursuit of deserters, and severer punishments. I would also make garrisons more home-like for men by increasing and improving the facilities for amusement. Good post-exchange buildings, amusement halls, gymnasiums, and libraries should be provided by the government, and these places should be fitted up as such places are in civil life."

Major-General McArthur, commanding the Department of the Lakes, reports: "Libraries and reading rooms have been in operation at all the posts, but the supply of books is inadequate. For purposes of instructive reading a supply of military books is needed; for entertaining reading a good supply of works of fiction should be provided. The books now on hand are mainly old novels, which are being read, and re-read."

In the case at Fort Meyer, Va., just across from Washington, the government appropriates $40 annually for reading matter, but all that could be accounted for in a recent visit was two Washington dailies and two magazines.

Regarding the post exchange, Colonel Burton (Cuba) says: "The post exchange has been a great comfort to the troops, notwithstanding the adverse criticism of the change wrought by recent legislation in dispensing with the sale of beer."

Major Tutherly (Columbia) says: "I think it is being demonstrated that if the present exchange regulations are carried out with the same business energy that was exercised when the sale of beer was authorized, the exchange will serve a better purpose than the old regulation provided. Not only should the sale of intoxicants be prohibited on government reservations and transports, but also gambling."

Major Reynolds (Dakota) says: "I am inclined to the opinion that the abolition of the beer feature in post exchanges has not materially increased the number of trials by courts, nor called for other extra disciplinary measures. As for the post exchanges, they are fulfilling their purpose, and making money."

That there is a diversity of opinion as to opium smoking among the troops, witness the following testimony from two officers, both in the Philippines.

Major West (Fifth Separate Brigade, P. I.): "There is no opium smoking among soldiers of consequence."

Colonel Sanger (Division of the Philippines): "The habit of opium smoking among our soldiers has also been reported."

The action taken by the National officers of the W. C. T. U. requesting the "various states which do not have a state prohibitory law to take immediate steps to secure through their legislatures a law prohibiting saloons within four miles of U. S. forts, army posts, camps, and all premises used for military purposes by the United States," is most excellent. The same enthusiastic support along these lines that our women have accorded national legislation, will bring about wonderful results, and help greatly in solving a vexed problem.

Passed Prohibition Ordinance.

FLORENCE, Ala., Dec. 24.—The Board of Mayor and Aldermen at a called meeting on Monday night passed a very sweeping and stringent prohibition ordinance for the city of Florence which shall become operative on the first of January. The Legislature of 1900-01 passed a dispensary for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors for this city and county. From July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, the dispensary continued in operation. Then it was discontinued by reason of a decision of the Supreme Court declaring the creating act unconstitutional. The high license upon saloons was then adopted by the city administration and such has been the policy for controlling and regulating the traffic for the past six months.

The dispensary question was the issue in the Legislative primary held last August, and the dispensary candidates were nominated and subsequently elected. The city administration, which is opposed to the dispensary, by passing a prohibition ordinance has forced what may prove an embarrassing situation to the supporters of the dispensary. In order that the dispensary may be established they will have to ask the Legislature to amend the city charter by depriving the city of the power to regulate the liquor traffic in whatever manner it may see fit—in other words in order that the dispensary may be established they must ask that a prohibition law be repealed.

Renews Fight on Liquor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The old fight between the Illinois Anti-Saloon League and the Liquor Dealers' Association is to be renewed during the coming session of the legislature. This time the Anti-Saloon League will concentrate its efforts in one direction.

Local option is to be the battle cry of the organized enemies of the saloon—local option for every sort of political division known to the maps; local option for counties, for townships, for cities and villages, for wards and for precincts. Their bill on the subject is not a new one, but no measure of the sort has ever come into the general assembly with the backing this one is promised.

William H. Anderson, the superintendent and attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, is directing the fight for that organization. Ever since the close of the last general assembly he has been preparing for his campaign. He has enlisted many churches throughout the state and has procured indorsements from pastors and prominent church and temperance workers.

Colonel Holt in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 15.—Colonel Holt, of Chicago, has reorganized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Vancouver. The officers are: President, Mrs. Lonsberry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. C. Gridley; treasurer, Mrs. Wintler. The W. C. T. U. had ceased to take any active part in local temperance work. Its reorganization is the direct result of the temperance campaign now in progress.

Last night Colonel Holt addressed a crowded house on the subject, "Ten Dollars and Costs," which had to do with the large number of disorders ending in court as a result of the drink habit. The Colonel administered another slap to the local city government by declaring that its council grants licenses to saloons and at the same time enacts ordinances against drunkenness, which punish people for the evils they themselves create.

Many Take the Pledge.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 29.—Massey Hall was filled yesterday afternoon, when Dr. J. T. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, took the chair at the Canadian Temperance League meeting. The president, Mr. J. S. Robertson, said that the meeting would be of a special pledge-signing character, and pledge cards had been handed to each one as they entered the hall.

Miss Eva Booth, in her address, referring to the recent vote, said the friends of temperance had great reason to be encouraged at the large vote rolled up in favor of closing the bars. "The truth is," said Miss Booth, "we have made up our minds we won't have the drink." No reason, she continued, could be given in favor of the drink traffic. Nothing ever brought the same degree of ruin to a country as drink, neither conflagration, famine, epidemic nor war. Nothing manufactured more coffins than the drink. It killed children, wrecked homes and damned souls. Miss Booth's address closed by the reading of a letter that had been dictated to a Salvation Army worker by the widow of a drunkard, as she herself was about to die. It told how husband and son, and again another son, had been "damned by the drink."

The response to this special effort to pledge the Sunday's Massey Hall audience resulted in 1,216 persons signing the league pledge cards. The league have in contemplation a series of revival meetings on the line of their work of ten years ago, when Jos. Hess spoke at meetings for the league continuously for a month.

Catholics Wage War on Saloons.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—At a reunion of the Total Abstinence Society of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, last Sunday, it was decided to wage a war upon the liquor traffic in the parish and build up the membership of the society.

The Total Abstinence Society in St. Patrick's parish was organized about thirty years ago and has flourished despite the encroachments of the mills in the district. At present it has a membership of about 100 in good standing.

Speaking of the war to be waged, yesterday, the Rev. Father Graham stated that the primary idea was the increase of membership, but that could not be accomplished without aiming at the saloons. "We have many young men in our parish who are away from a home influence," said he, "and it is the intention of the society to keep them away from the saloons. There are many others who are older and we are going after them. Our parish is in a manufacturing district and most of the employes are drawing good wages. It is the intention of the society to keep them in good company and save them, both financially and morally.

Maine Sheriffs Will Enforce the Law.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—The sheriffs of the sixteen counties of this state elected three months ago took office to-day, and much interest was taken in their attitude concerning the prohibition laws.

In Kennebec county Sheriff Frank J. Ham instructed his twenty deputies that the prohibitory law must be enforced. "I want every deputy," he said, "to notify all the dealers that between now and next Monday they must dispose of their goods and paraphernalia or suffer the consequences."

In Androscoggin county the sheriff is a minister, Rev. Charles S. Cummings. In anticipation of the beginning of his term the saloons of Lewiston, the largest city in the county, had been closed. The liquor business was at a standstill to-day.

Martin Lawlis, sheriff of Aroostook county, on assuming his duties to-day, notified all liquor dealres that they would be given until the 10th of this month to close up.

Work of Citizens' League.

The Citizens' League of Chicago in the year just closed prosecuted 492 saloon-keepers for selling liquor to minors or drunkards and in a majority of cases convictions were secured.

The largest number of cases handled in a single month was forty-five. The expenses of the organization for the year were $3,000. The mayor, chief of police, city law department and state and county attorneys' offices have given the league cordial support in carrying on its work. The justices of the peace and the judges of the criminal court have been firm in dealing with saloon-keepers who debauch minors or sell liquor to drunken parents.

The officers of the organization are: President, Harry Gordon; vice-president, Rev. F. M. Carson; secretary, S. J. Fickel; treasurer, A. L. Coe; general superintendent, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

Echo of a Saloon War.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 25.—A gang of hoodlums, supposed to belong to the saloon element of Royal Center, egged the residences of Oliver Hand, editor of the Royal Center Record, and Nicholas Hall, a prominent citizen, who recently took a leading part in defeating the applications of three Royal Center saloonists.

Prohibitionists Win at Charco.

BERCLAIR, Tex., Dec. 23.—At the prohibition election held at Charco, in this county, last Friday, the prohibitionists won by a good majority.

The Bible in Nebraska Public Schools.

Medora D. Nickell, Correspondent.

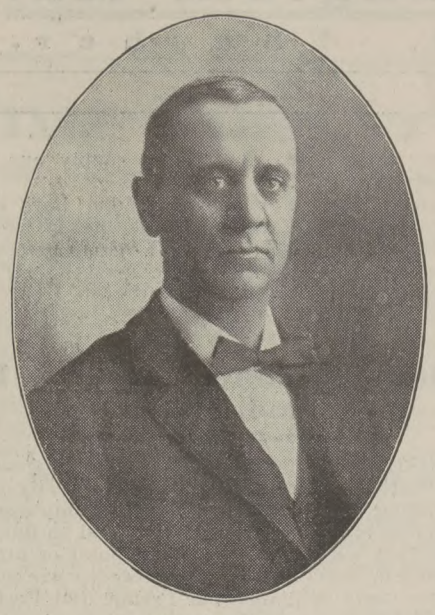
BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 5.—There is reason for strong hope that the case of the use of the Bible in the public schools, recently (Oct. 9, 1902), decided adversely to the defendants by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, may have a reversed decision in the very near future.

The syllabus is this: "Exercises by a teacher in a public school, in a school building, in school hours, and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading passages from the Bible, and in the singing of songs and hymns, and offering prayer to the Deity in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs and usages of sectarian churches, or religious organizations, is forbidden by the constitution of this state."

The teacher, Miss Edith Bucher, positively and specifically states, and the records bear her out, that at no time or place did she utter a word or syllable or sign that could be construed into sectarian teaching or comment on her part. On this basis, Judge E. O. Kretsinger, attorney for the defense, has prepared an exhaustive brief, touching all points of this notable case, citing constitutional authority, opinions of prominent jurists, and personal experiences of well known educators, as to what is or is not sectarian teaching. This brief is now in the hands of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state.

The plaintiff in the case is one Daniel Freeman, a man of about seventy years, who has a certain notoriety from being the first homesteader in the United States. That seems to be all, however, for which he might claim public attention, save this opposition to the Bible being used in the district school where his children attend. It is not merely that he wishes no sectarian teaching—he is opposed to the Bible. Consequently, when defeated in district court, he appealed to the Supreme Court. It was, and is, a matter of astonishment to everyone that he won his case there.

Judge Kretsinger is an able lawyer, strong, clear, and convincing in his arguments, a man of pronounced temperance views—having carried through successfully many cases against the nation's great curse—the liquor traffic. During the years of his mayoralty in Beatrice, where he has resided for over eighteen years, the council voted licenses and passed it over his veto, but he did not sign them,



Judge Kretsinger.

for, said Judge Kretsinger, "My name shall never hang in a saloon."

The point in the Bible case is that the constitution forbids sectarian teaching in public schools, but the court failed to distinguish the difference between sectarian and religious teaching.

A Good Showing in New Jersey.

Emily Ruth Kirby, Correspondent.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 5.—The twenty-one counties of New Jersey held annual conventions preceding the state convention, at three of which new presidents were chosen from the young women of the state. Mrs. I. H. Demarest was the speaker at five of these conventions, and also addressed two county Sunday school conventions on "Why total abstinence should be taught in the Sunday schools." Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, and Miss Christine Tinling, of England, spoke at several of the conventions.

The state gathering at Cape May was the best of all the years; through its influence many young women are being attracted to this work. The state president's address was the best in her forty years of untiring service. The corresponding secretary's report showed a keener grasp of the work in all sections; 663 able speakers have been presented to audiences throughout the state during the year, 1,824 have signed the pledge, and 2,480 children have signed the triple pledge; 4,555 local meetings have been held and 1,416 public meetings. We have a membership of 8,015 (W's and Y's) and 1,131 honoraries. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $1,803.01 in the treasury to begin the year's work. Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, of Boston, and Miss Christine Tinling, our English comrade, were the evening speakers.

A Y was organized by Miss Tinling. The city council voted $200 to the Cape May local union to help defray the expenses of the convention. The delegates enjoyed the relaxation afforded by a reception given in their honor at the Columbia.

Miss Ada Butcher, the president of the Bridgeton Y, one of the widest awake local societies in the state, led her forces magnificently in the recent elections in that city. She, with several corps of workers, at a given time, tied badges of "Vote 'No Saloons'" on thousands of school children as they were leaving the school building to go to their homes. As a result the first party Prohibition councilman in the city's history was elected. The end is not yet. The council is now organized and the saloon men may well tremble.

The work throughout the state is in a healthy condition as we will try to prove from week to week during 1903.

Miss Phelps' Work in North Dakota.

Elizabeth Preston-Anderson, Correspondent.

DRAYTON, N. D., Dec. 30.—Miss Lillian M. Phelps, of St. Catharines, Ont., has just closed a three months' campaign in this state and has accomplished a remarkable work.

By her logic, fire and earnestness, she has greatly strengthened the cause of prohibition and has added members to our organization.

She has taken $200 in subscriptions for the state work and the W. C. T. U. Home. Her collections have paid her salary and expenses and put the snug little sum of $70 in the state treasury.

The general officers of North Dakota heartily commend Miss Phelps to any state desiring a high grade of work done.

Essays by School Children on Alcoholic Drinks.

(Special Correspondence.)

CASTILE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Dr. Cordelia A. Greene and Elizabeth F. Gordon a few months since offered prizes for the best essays on alcoholic drinks. The subject of these essays was divided into four parts:

What effect do alcoholic liquors have upon the human body?

Is the appetite for them natural and healthy, or unnatural and diseased?

Is the saloon a school for education into virtue or vice?

Is it right for the national or state government to sustain it by law?

The children were requested to give, in their essays, notable examples of those who had suffered from the use of drink.

The effect of this offer was to get the boys and girls, as well as their parents and friends, to reading and thinking along these lines and so many books on temperance were never before taken from the library. Material showing the evil effects of alcohol and giving arguments for right, temperate living which never had been heard of before, were unearthed. Over twenty dollars was spent in prizes. Every one who even tried received a nice book and even the following brief lines received a suitable reward:

"The meaning of alcohol is devil, and it does the devil's work well, ever seeking to destroy soul and body, and bringing misery and want into thousands of happy homes."

The following is taken from a letter written by an L. T. L. girl to Miss Gordor and gives the children's point of view:

"I do not think any one who wrote is sorry they did. I am sure I am very glad. I wish something could be done that would wipe the terrible saloons from this world of ours. If some of the saloonkeepers could read some of the essays perhaps they would think differently than they do now."

Illinois Favors Immigration Act.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The state is just now working in the interest of the Immigration Bill that has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. The provisions of the bill are the exclusion of illiterates, the prohibition of liquor selling in immigrant stations, and in all United States Government buildings and the grounds appertaining thereto.

Blank petitions to be used as directed are being sent to each union. Men and women are expected to send ten-word telegrams to our senators, Messrs. Cullom and Mason, in words to this effect, "Undersigned favor immigration act, especially provisions about illiterates and liquors."

These telegrams may be signed by ten persons, each paying ten cents of the expense. This is thought to be our most effective method of bringing influence to bear. The state officers desire that this work be vigorously prosecuted.

No-License Victories in Louisiana.

N. E. Oliver, Correspondent.

ESTHERWOOD, La., Jan. 5.—We are rejoicing over a signal victory in Avoyelles Parish, a special election called by the advocates of license having resulted in an indorsement of the present system of no-license. We hope to inaugurate no-license campaigns in every parish in the state. Considerable sentiment in favor of such a campaign in Acadia Parish was created by the Parish Institute and convention held in December at Crowley.

Six localities were represented in the attendance, and eight or ten departments of work were presented and illustrated by readings and discussions. The Parish Union was organized with officers as follows: President, Mrs. Kate E. Wilkins, of Evangeline; vice-president, Mrs. Stella McCoy, Estherwood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie Nordyke, Iota; recording secretary, Mrs. Leora Cushing, Iota; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Welsh, Crowley.

Six new members were added to the Crowley Union. Ten subscriptions were taken for THE UNION SIGNAL and literature upon all the departments was distributed. I believe this is the only parish organization in the state at present.

We expect to have Mrs. Callie Howe and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman with us, the former in February, the latter in March. As a sort of "preparing the way before," the corresponding secretary, who is also one of the state organizers, will make a tour of the state starting about the middle of January. She hopes to revive the work where it has grown cold and to organize in some new places as well as reorganize where unions are dead.

New Year Plans in Washington.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 31.—A medal contest, a new state paper and Sunday afternoon temperance mass meetings are three things of importance which may soon appear in Spokane. These plans outlined if set in operation will make the year of 1903 a notable one in the history of the W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. city federation met yesterday afternoon with a goodly number of delegates present. The ladies are preparing to hold a medal contest the latter part of January at the Blair Business College, to be participated in both by the Blair students and the Northwestern Business College.

The advisability of starting a state paper was also brought up and discussed, but no definite action was taken. The matter is creating considerable discussion and it is possible that Spokane may be the headquarters of such an organ in the near future.

The federation is greatly pleased with the progress made in the organization of the Law Enforcement League and it is stated it is receiving names and financial aid daily to help carry on the good work.

Along this line the federation is making plans to hold Sunday afternoon temperance mass meetings and it is expected the meetings may be started in the near future.

Annual Meeting in Iowa.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

VOLGA, Iowa, Jan. 5.—The annual meeting held in Manchester was marked by large attendance and advanced plans inspired by the president's able address. The convention raised three hundred dollars for the state work, by pledges, by the blackboard plan.

The Dubuque Rescue Home was represented by Dr. Harvey M. Hill, president of the board of directors. This home takes the place of the Mother Benedict Home. Mrs. M. H. Dunham, Mrs. R. S. Lichtenwalter, Mrs. Satella Penman and Mrs. E. A. Armstrong were chosen delegates to the World's Convention. The old officers were re-elected: President, Mrs M. H. Dunham; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Shesler; corresponding secretary, Miss Belle Mix; recording secretary, Mrs. L. D. Carhart; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie K. Godfrey.

Colorado Educators Interested.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 5.—Mrs. A. A. Hawley, state president, was invited to speak on Scientific Temperance Instruction, before the Teacher's State Convention at Colorado Springs, Dec. 24. She was cordially received and her address will aid greatly the work of this important department in the state.

Mrs. M. A. Wier, former state vice-president, lately read a paper on "Morality in the Public Schools," at the Teachers' County Association held at Grand Junction. The association tendered her a vote of thanks and requested that her paper be published in the two leading newspapers of the city.

Thus our work is being recognized by the leading educators of the state.

Miss Stewart Afield.

WAHPETON, N. D., Jan. 2:—A crowded house greeted Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart at Lisbon. Twenty-one pledges were secured, and thirteen new members gained, nine of these being honoraries.

Soldiers Demand Substitute for Canteen—Conditions at Fort Washington, Md.

By Ella M. Thacher.

THE life of the soldier as found in the Marine and the Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., is an interesting study. Some of these soldiers are boys indeed, ranging between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. Recently while visiting the barracks in company with Mrs. Randolph, district superintendent, in the name of the W. C. T. U., I distributed forty-five comfort bags to young buglers who will soon be sent to the uttermost parts of the earth. Some of the boys were not more than ten years old and so small that it made my heart ache to see them there, and I could but exclaim "Who will care for these little fellows? Oh, what dreadful experiences they will pass through!"

Three or four of the younger ones as they were dismissed came to me and said, "I have no mother, if I had I would not be here today." One little fellow said, "Oh, I am trying to be a good boy, but it is so hard; lady, pray for me." Another said, "I am so glad you came. I thought the W. C. T. U. hated us and saw no good in us, and took away the only place we had to have pleasure in." I tried to explain to him just what we want to do for the sailors and soldiers, and I spoke of the $500,000 appropriated by Congress for their benefit. "Yes," he said, "but who has got it? We hain't; we have not a place but the saloon and the theatre and houses where you would not want us to go." I assured him that we hoped soon to open the rooms planned for their comfort. "Yes, but where will we be?" "Did you ever think," another one said, "how we have not one thing to help us to be better? Who wants us in their homes? Why do you not open rooms for us if you are so good and want to help us?"

There should be national club rooms in Washington where the thousands of soldiers and sailors at the barracks would find a welcome and where light refreshments could be obtained. Once started, such an establishment would pay its own way. Why is this not done? Five dollars from each state in this Union would pay the rent of the building, and brave hearts at Washington would do the rest.

The outside saloons are fast making drunkards of these boys because there are no safe places of interest inside the camp, and yet some of the army officers are creating a disturbance by declaring "The canteen must go back, it is the only way."

Look in the Fort Myer reading room and the restaurant store of the post exchange—low, dingy, dirty rooms—and ask yourself the question, What is there attractive here? Then go to Fort Washington, examine the combination chapel and reading room, and ponder over the amusements furnished by the government. Fort Washington is miles away from any human habitation except the two saloon shacks where the soldier wards of this grand country spend their money and ruin their souls. With the canteen gone, and nothing to take its place, nowhere to go for amusement except the outside "shacks," do you wonder that drunkenness and the guard house are the inevitable result?

Colonel Roberts, the husband of our own Mrs. Roberts, whose work in Cuba was so blessed of God, is spoken of highly by the soldiers of Fort Washington. He declares that it is impossible to keep the men from drinking while the saloons are so near camp. "Now," said he, "get the state legislatures to remove these places. Forbid their coming within three miles of any government reservation, then you will have solved the canteen question. Then there will be no trouble about the canteen." We should begin this work at once. We are blamed for removing the canteen. Army officers everywhere demand, "Put something in its place and remove the shacks outside; women who can do one thing certainly can do the other."

I organized a union of forty-five noble boys at this fort, some of them Christians. They meet together every Monday night with their good chaplain. Mrs. B. K. Roberts, the commandant's wife, was made president, and Chaplain Springer, treasurer, with Private Roy E. Wagoner, Forty-fourth Coast Artillery, as corresponding secretary. Evangelistic (the foundation stone), Flower Mission and Social departments were adopted. These departments need encouragement. New literature, books and magazines (freight prepaid), flags, pictures, anything to make the reading rooms attractive, could be sent them.

To convince these boys in blue that we are in earnest I left with them four rocking chairs and eight easy chairs, paying for them myself, forty-five comfort bags, which took three days to put in order, and other articles needed., and all of our Frances E. Willard Soldiers' Union at Fort Washington were supplied with a Christmas gift, the first Christmas gift some of these soldiers had ever received. As no boxes of comfort bags can be sent to Cuba or Manila unless duty and freight are prepaid, we must more abundantly supply our "boys at home."

Let us live up to what our soldier boys rightly expect of us. The canteen must not be re-established, but we as W. C. T. U. women must supply a suitable substitute, and there must be no delay.

Florence, N. J.

Soldiers' Reading Rooms at Portland, Maine.

By Gertrude Stevens-Leavitt.

THOSE who attended the National Convention at Portland heard so much about the city and its surrounding towns, that to them it is unnecessary to say that so broad is our coast line, and so fine is our harbor, that we offer an excellent point of attack to an enemy in case of war. Therefore we are well fortified by Forts Williams and Preble, and Forts Leavitt and McKinley are in process of construction.

As soon as possible after her arrival, Mrs. Thacher was busy in arranging to visit Forts Williams and Preble and organize a union among the soldiers. This was made possible, and two live and lively unions resulted. Mrs. E. L. Burnham is the president of Fort Preble union and Mrs. Susan Graham Clark of Fort Williams. The enthusiasm of the "boys" is immense, and they display a most gratifying earnestness of purpose.

It soon became apparent that something ought to be done for these soldiers in a practical way, and a suggestion was made that the Portland union should provide a reading and entertainment room for the use of the soldiers when they are in town, as they so often are. Accordingly two pleasant rooms have been secured in Monument Square, near the terminus of the electric car line which brings the soldiers into the city. The formal opening of these rooms occurred Saturday evening, November 29.

As we have said, the rooms are conveniently located, and they are bright and attractive. On the walls are two fine flags, one the gift of Mrs. Thacher. There is also a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and one of Mrs. Thacher. Portland's mayor has given us two more fine pictures, which will soon be hung. Tables and chairs constitute the present furnishings, but we are hoping to have a piano and other useful and necessary things.

Mayor Boothby and Mrs. Boothby, who entertained Mrs. Thacher during the Convention, attended the opening of these rooms and the mayor gave pleasant words of greeting to the soldiers.

The executive committee of the Portland union was represented by Miss Cornelia Dow, Mrs. W. H. Hobbs and Mrs. Emma E. Thompson. Miss Dow presided over the exercises. A mandolin and guitar club furnished delightful music, and the soldiers themselves sang most acceptably. Rev. Mr. Ware represented the ministers of Portland in a telling little speech, which was applauded. A telegram of greeting from Mrs. Stevens was read, also regrets from officers of the forts expressing their inability to attend. Mrs. Boothby and Mrs. Leavitt said a few words, and after the singing of "America" the evening became one of social intercourse.

We must not forget to say that when Mrs. Thatcher's name was mentioned the boys applauded with vigor and proposed "Three cheers for Mrs. Thacher!" and they were given with so great heartiness that Miss Dow said, "I think they were heard by Mrs. Thacher in Florence, New Jersey!"

The rooms will be open every evening, and we hope they may prove a "homey" place where the boys may gather and be happy.

It is our purpose to supply plenty of good reading matter, which may be taken away, and to provide all kinds of games for the enjoyment of those who come to the rooms.

Great interest in this project is manifested by the outside public as well as by the white-ribboners, and we hope for abundant support in more ways than one.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Burnham, president of Fort Preble union, for she has worked untiringly in behalf of this measure, and she brings to the work a heart of love and a life of consecration.

Portland, Maine.

A Notable Interview.

By Margaret Dye Ellis.

IN the death of Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the world has lost one of its greatest statesmen, and the cause of woman a strong, brave, able defender.

It was my privilege to call on Mr. Reed at his office in New York several times during his speakership, and twice since he resigned his position in Congress, the last time being but three weeks before his fatal illness. It came about in this way:

While in attendance at the National Convention in Portland, Dr. S. J. Elliott, a deaconness in the Protestant Episcopal church, and representing the Interdenominational Council of Women, waited upon the National Executive committee, with the urgent request of that body that the W. C. T. U. should take off their hands the work of trying to secure an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution, for the reason that the W. C. T. U. being a much older, larger society, could wield a greater influence than they. After discussion and due deliberation, it was decided that we should assist the Council in this endeavor. By some we were advised to work for the amendment through Congressional action, by others, to work through the state legislatures, two-thirds of whom may call for a Constitutional Convention. I was appealed to for advice, and feeling the need of wise counsel, I wrote to Mr. Reed asking for an interview. He immediately replied that he was at his office each morning and would be glad to see me at any time.

November 12, Doctor Elliot and I called on him and were at once shown to his private office. Although writing busily, he arose to greet us. After introductions, I said, "Mr. Reed, it may seem presumptious on our part to come to you for advice, but I represent the Legislative department of the National W. C. T. U. and I am looked to for guidance in these matters by about three hundred thousand women. I therefore realize the need of counsel from the very highest source possible, and so I have made bold to come to you. May I ask you a few questions?" Mr. Reed smiled and, responding kindly, gave us just the advice sought; sent for books, going over the different amendments to the Constitution with us. I ventured to question him on other matters of national import, viz.: the repeal of the anti-canteen law, and the seeming desire on the part of the War Department and others high in Army circles for a repeal of the law, and I asked what he would advise.

"Madam," he replied, "hold the law."

"But, Mr. Reed, how can we hold the law with such odds against us?"

"How did you get the law?"

"We fought for it."

"Then, Madam, hold it by the same means, BUT HOLD IT." This was declared with great earnestness.

Upon the matter of government permits being issued in prohibition territory, he went over the question patiently and carefully, pointing out the difficulties in the way. There was no hurry, no shoving one off; but kindly, willing, gentlemanly aid.

As I spoke of our National Convention so recently held in Portland, his face lighted up as he exclaimed:

"Oh, you've seen Portland; I hope you had good weather. Did you visit the Western Promenade, and did you ever see a more beautiful city?"

Upon our assuring him that there had been ideal weather, and that we had seen the various notable points, with real tenderness in his voice he said:

"Portland is the most beautiful spot on this round earth. My forefathers were born there, I was born there, and some day I expect to lie there." How soon it came to pass:

He talked earnestly with Doctor Elliott as to existing conditions in Utah, her residence of eight years in the state as a physician having given her a wide experience.

As he took my hand in parting, I again thanked him in behalf of our great organization, to which he responded:

"I am glad if I have been able to give you the help you wanted, but please do not quote me; I am out of public life now; my utterances would very likely be misconstrued or misunderstood; I have gladly given what you have asked, but this is for your personal guidance."

Now that he has passed into the life where there can be no misconstruing of words or motives, I feel free to tell what he said.

Doctor Elliott had never before seen him, and as we were walking down the corridor she exclaimed: "What a magnificent man in every way; physically so strong, so generous. Why, that interview was marvelous." In less than four weeks he had gone.

When I told a young lawyer, who frequently assists me, of our interview, and that Mr. Reed had given us a half-hour of his valuable time, with a laugh and a shrug of the shoulders he said:

"That's just like you women; any man in the country would have expected to pay a hundred dollars for that advice, but you coolly walk in, and at the close of the interview shake hands, and thank him."

The death of such a man is a national loss.

Washington, D. C.

The Wings of Love. By Joel Swartz.

SOMETIMES my fainting lips will say
(But not in moods of loftiest love),
"O, I am weary of my stay,
And would from sorrow fly away,
Had I the pinions of a dove!"

Yes; weary oft, I sigh for rest,
And for a home from labor free;
But still I feel when most opprest,
And when my heart is at its best,
Some work, undone, still waits for me.

For this, not wings, but hands I need,
And faith and patience, hope and cheer;
And so I pray for feet to speed
With haste to meet the crying need
Of loving service now and here.

Devon, Pa.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson

CHAPTER I.

THE Kilgour family were seated around the dinner table. The dining room was a picture of cosy comfort, and the dinner of crisp bacon, mashed potatoes and early asparagus had evidently been enjoyed. As Mrs. Kilgour is dispensing the dessert of rhubarb pie she wonders aloud why Claude is so late.

Mr. Kilgour, leaning back in his chair, looks happy and satisfied. He wears the uniform of a railroad conductor. His train, the Wabash flier, starts east at 1:48 p. m., and he does not get home until 2:20 a. m., so this dinner is really his breakfast, for he does not rise until eleven o'clock. Mr. Kilgour is a portly, handsome man, with pleasant blue eyes, who looks almost as young as his eldest son, Ralph, seated at his left.

Ralph is a square-jawed, resolute, rather solemn-faced youth who appears several years older than his actual age—barely twenty-one. On a guess you might venture him to be either a Methodist theological student or a speculative devotee of philosophy, but in actual truth he is a rising sport—the pet, intimate and confidant of the racing and gambling set of a decidedly fast and sporty border town. Underneath his quiet and rather heavy-set exterior rests a dominant and peculiarly winning personality, which makes him a favorite with men of all classes, while a certain will power and strong common sense steer him clear of the pitfalls among which he daily treads. Strange to say, though in close and constant companionship with men addicted to all the vices of the "horsey" type, Ralph does not drink because "that sort of thing is so beastly disgusting, don't you know." He does not smoke because he cannot bear tobacco—"makes me sick as a dog." He does not gamble because he "can't afford it. It's the ruination of good sport, anyhow."

Perhaps Ralph Kilgour's example had done more to ruin certain of the soft-headed youth of Riverton than that of any ten weaker men, for in attempting to follow his dangerous leadership along the path that he trod with such robust confidence, they found, to their sorrow, that out of a thousand there was but one Kilgour.

Beside Ralph sits the daughter of the household, a winsome girl with chestnut hair, wonderful eyelashes shading lovely brown eyes, and a skin like a pink rose-petal. There is nothing remarkable about Alice save her dainty beauty and a yearning social ambition which has cost her many a heartache. How could she dream that there were keener pangs in store for her than the snubs of a banker's daughter or the cold recognition of lawyer Lireby's angular young wife?

Willie is a wiry, skinny, eel-like youth of seventeen, with a screwed-up face, twinkling brown eyes like his mother's and a certain sweet, engaging personality. He is just now very much in love with Dr. Meredith's daughter, an estimable young lady some eight years Willie's senior.

All eyes are turned as the hall door is banged open and a small boy dashes in, calling, "Is everything eaten up, mamma?"

Claude is well worth a second glance, for a handsomer, finer looking lad is seldom to be seen. His boyish young form is as straight as an arrow. Even at the immature age of twelve, his wonderful chest and shoulders, narrow hips, and tapering feet give promise of almost perfect manly symmetry. A noble head crowned with a wealth of short yellow curls (which Claude hates), a high forehead, great blue eyes with extreme beauty of feature and coloring, make Claude a mark whithersoever his handsome limbs may carry him. He is, indeed, known in his native town as the "Infant Apollo," a title bestowed upon him by a Detroit paper in describing his prowess at a small boy's international running-match held a few years earlier.

Claude is a good boy and a gifted boy, the ecstatic pride and joy of his own family, scarcely less so of his teachers and associates. He is head-boy in the second form of the collegiate. He is soprano soloist in the vested choir of Little Trinity. He is his Sabbath-school teacher's darling, and his boy-friends' hero.

The Kilgours are not a religious family, nor yet one of exalted moral ideals. They take pride in being square and upright in all their dealings, and in a respectability amounting to a certain style and position in their little city. The children have always attended Little Trinity Sunday-school, and the boys have all belonged, as a matter of course, to the Trinity Boys' Brigade, graduating as they grew old enough into the ranks of the Frontier Fusiliers. Ralph had been of the gallant Riverton Sixteen who had gone to South Africa with the first contingent, where he had distinguished himself for conspicuous bravery at Paardeburg, and since his return he had been granted the rank of lieutenant.

"Well, I must be off," remarked Mr. Kilgour, at last rising from the table.

"Take care of yourself, Will," said his wife, lovingly. "Have they dismissed that drunken engineer yet? Why don't you report him?"

"Come, now, Nellie, you wouldn't want me to be the means of firing the poor wretch?" laughed Kilgour as he kissed his wife's cheek and pressed it to his for a brief moment.

"Good-bye, Allie, dear," kissing his daughter, "I've got you that pass, and you can start on your jaunt as soon as Wednesday."

"Good-bye, my dear boys. Be good lads," and he shook hands with them each, running his fingers through Claude's bright locks.

What instinct was it that made them all, even to Ralph, follow their father to the porch, and kept them every one watching his gay footsteps till he disappeared round the corner of Brossoit avenue? They could not know that this was the last time they would ever see their bonny, noble-hearted protector alive.

Ere noon on the morrow the agonized wife and children were crouched around the closed coffin holding the mangled remains of what had once been husband and father.

In one other home in the little city, two old heart-broken parents and a stricken sister were weeping for the untimely taking away of an only son and brother. Walter Gray had been fireman on the ill-fated Number Five, and was the only support of aged parents and invalid sister.

In St. Thomas two other households were plunged into grief that can not be told.

And the cause of this woeful desolation?

"The engineer was intoxicated!"

It is but a fortnight later, and again we find the now sad-faced little group gathered about the dinner-table. As they try to swallow the appetizing fare before them, each thinks of the jolly feasts of by-gone days, and the food chokes them.

Finally Ralph pushes away his plate, and speaks: "It's like this, mother, the insurance, with what is in the bank, amounts in all to barely $4,000. The question is, shall we take $2,200 and pay off the mortgage at once or let it run on the remainder of the term, or sell out and rent elsewhere?"

"Don't let our home go!" they all spoke in chorus. "Dear father took such pride in the place."

"We're all agreed, I guess, on that point. Well, mother, shall we pay up at once, or let it run? We're paying Morton six per cent, and until we can see our way clear to a safe investment, that almost swallows up the bank interest on our entire resources."

"O Ralph, dear, it wrenches my very heart-strings to think of letting your father's home go, but don't you think it an undue extravagance for us to keep a handsome little property like this in our present circumstances? We could live very comfortably indeed in a much less pretentious house and neighborhood."

The boys gathered round their mother.

"No, indeed, mother darling, as long as we fellows live you'll never leave the home which father intended as a gift to you on your silver wedding."

The widow burst into tears, and Ralph threw his arm about her and continued in a forced, dry voice: "The remainder, when invested, will yield you a little income of about $100, with a free home and fine garden, and no rent or interest to pay. Then I can't afford to retain my clerkship at the ticket office with promotion a mere promise of the perhaps distant future. To be sure, I stand the chance to become city agent in time, but as matters are now I can't afford to wait on a salary of $300, so I accepted an offer from Cruickshank this morning as clerk with a good deal of the manager's work in his absence, at a salary of fifty dollars a month and board if I wish it. I think the job will suit me and I know I can give satisfaction."

A murmur of gratification rose from the little circle, "And I'm going to stop school at the end of the term and go to Model School, and teach for two or three years," announced Willie.

"You needn't do that, Billy," said Ralph kindly. "Stay right on till you get a first, and then you can boost yourself through college by teaching or anyway you like, but I'll stand you another year or two at home here."

Willie protested hotly, but was silenced by the unanimous vote of the family.

Allie had already been employed for some months as stenographer and clerk in Lawyer Lirely's office, and was earning a nice little salary of twenty-five dollars a month.

"You bet I'll earn money, too, mamma. I'll get a job in the holidays," spoke Claude eagerly, "and when I'm old enough Mr. O'Hara says he's going to take me into his office and make a famous editor of me."

All eyes turned with affectionate pride to their darling. Of course Claude would never make aught else than a great man, whatsoever calling he might choose in life.

A shadow loomed in the open doorway, and a very tall, very portly, handsome man was warmly greeted. Mr. Cruickshank was almost the richest man in Riverton. He was sole owner and proprietor of the immense hotel which rivaled in exclusiveness and magnificence some of the best houses in Detroit. Riverton was perhaps the only town of its size in the Dominion of Canada which could support such an enterprise. However, Riverton, being the centre, and adjacent to the great Republic, the hotel was extensively patronized by monied people on both sides the line. Mr. Cruickshank also owned miles of river and lake front, besides having other extensive business interests in Riverton. Mrs. Kilgour rose to greet him, thanking him warmly for his interest in Ralph.

"My Dear Madam, the favor is on Ralph's side; I am most fortunate in securing him for my manager. There is not a lad in five thousand to whom I should offer so much responsibility. Why, any other fellow I know couldn't be trusted to keep straight a year up there. And now, my dear Mrs. Kilgour, I called to ask you to let me know if there is anything I can do for you. Don't hesitate to call on an old friend."

Mrs. Kilgour again thanked him warmly for his kindness, protesting that he had already done too much.

"Nonsense, nonsense! Kilgour was my oldest friend, and the finest fellow that ever stepped. Many's the unselfish turn he's done me in our boyhood days. Well, Claude, my man, I suppose you will be wanting to earn money like other boys during the holidays. We'll find something for you up at the place where you'll be under Ralph's eye, eh? And, Billy Boy, I've got your job laid out. Ralph will want some help on the big ledger at once. My books are in a sad way since that drunken fool of a Stokes has been clerking it for me."

"Thank you, Mr. Cruickshank," said Willie, "but I had other plans."

"Eh, what's that?" said Cruickshank good-naturedly. "Perhaps I can help you out."

"Well, sir, I think I can get a job on the new tunnel-work during the holidays, or I am sure of work, for that matter, on the docks."

Willie was regarded by the family with open looks of disapproval and surprise, and Mr. Cruickshank laughed boisterously.

"Pretty good, Billy, but I'll do better than that for you." Willie thanked Mr. Cruickshank courteously and said no more.

However, to the chagrin of the family, when the time came, Wilile stuck to his resolution not to accept a position of any sort in the Palace Hostelry. Moreover, he urged Claude against taking the job of elevator-boy through the summer holidays.

When pressed for a reason, Willie, who like the rest of the family, was not a professing Christian, and held no pronounced views on temperance or prohibition questions, only shrugged his shoulders impatiently, exclaiming:

"Don't bother me; I just won't, and that's all. I'm no crank, but I have taken an idea that I'm never going to have anything to do with any business which is mixed up, in any way, with liquor."

"A person would imagine you had been called to act in the capacity of bar-boy in a third-rate tavern. What's the matter with you, Billy boy?" said Ralph, who seldom got irritated at anything, was inclined to let others mind their own business, and never argued with people or despised the principles or even the hobbies of others, though not sharing them himself.

Willie turned away with a petulant fling. He was the opposite in type to his calm-natured, strong-minded, even-tempered elder brother, possessing a highly nervous, imaginative and introspective temperament, deeply sensitive and easily touched in his affections and emotions.

In truth, the boy could not explain to himself his reasons for the stand he had taken. He could only feel with his intense, poetic, passionate nature that the father he adored was slain, cruelly, irretrievably, horribly sacrificed, because of rum. Were there no buying or selling of whiskey, his goodly young father would still be alive. He held no principles on the liquor question, had formed no hatred of the traffic as a business, but had only turned away with a vague personal shuddering from the very shadow of the thing which had indirectly wrought this awful woe, as one shrinks from an object, innocent in itself, perhaps, but which has been associated with some fearful grief or memory.

[To be continued.]

Round the World Temperance Studies.

By Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts.

Mexico and South America.

Mexico.

"THERE were total abstainers, and drunkenness was severely punished among certain classes in Mexico ages before the Conquest (16th century)." But certain it is, that since Mexico has come in contact with modern civilization that the drink question has grown more serious, for large quantities of foreign liquors are brought in at Vera Cruz, at Pacific points and along the border—French and Spanish wines, cognac, English ales, German beers, and American beers and whiskies. It would seem that Mexican people had liquors enough of their own manufacture, such as pulque, mescal and aguardiente. The pulque is made from the maguey (century plant), This plant, which is so useful in furnishing fibre for cloth, bagging, rope, paper, brooms and brushes, is also a fountain of sorrow. By cutting off the blossom a sort of basin is made into which there flows about two quarts of sap each day for two or three months. This sap when fermented is called "pulque." We have milk trains in the United States, but in Mexico they have "pulque trains." Upwards of 400,000 quarts are brought into the City of Mexico alone each day.

But pulque drinkers soon crave something stronger, and this demand is met with the manufacture of mescal, which may be called the whisky of the country. Beyond this there is still a stronger drink, aguardiente, a kind of brandy. A brandy is also made from sugar-cane. These liquors are all so cheap as to be within the reach of the poorer classes.

There is no restriction by the government on the manufacture of liquors beyond a small tax of fifty cents per barrel. Those who sell liquors pay taxes according to the size of their establishments. A very small place must pay $5 a month, while a wholesale establishment must pay as much as $1,000 a year. Heavy duties are laid upon imported liquors. The penal code provides for the punishment of drunkards both by imprisonment and fines, which grow more severe after the first offense. Intoxication can never be pleaded as an excuse for any crime committed; but drunkenness has more than held its own in Mexico under these restrictions.

When Protestant missionaries went to Mexico they began aggressive temperance work, and the first temperance society was organized in January, 1874, by the Rev. J. L. Stephens.

In 1888 a Woman's Christian Temperance society was organized, but it did not flourish. A reorganization dates from 1894. A new impetus has been given to the work by the visit of Mrs. Addie Northam Fields. At the last World's Convention it was reported that the union in the City of Mexico was holding regular monthly meetings; that some unions were being organized in other places; that five Loyal Temperance Legions had been started, also one Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and that medal contests had been held in several places. At the last World's Sunday School Convention it was reported that Mexico and Central America together had 16,300 Sunday School scholars and teachers. As these schools are carried on by missionaries, temperance is faithfully taught.

South America.

If the famous Monroe doctrine had a temperance plank in it, the physical, moral and governmental condition of South America would be far better than it is today. There would be substantial governments instead of republics "good for this day only."

In Brazil the only restriction placed upon the traffic is that the liquor shall be pure, and anybody is free to make, buy or drink as much as he likes, as though alcohol were not the very worst of poisons. Total abstinence from principle causes the greatest surprise whenever it is found outside of missionary and evangelical church circles. The responsibility for this condition rests largely upon the official class represented by military leaders and consuls. Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D., in "Christian Missions and Social Progress," says, "The burden of evidence seems to indicate that none surpasses the South American continent, Central America, and Mexico in the excessive use of intoxicants. These are among the fields that our consuls are working in the interest of our brewers." This trade, as established with England, Germany, and the United States, is said "to form an important part of the business of most foreign commercial houses in Brazil, and as a corollary of this fact, most foreigners are drinkers and very bitter opponents of temperance". But the people do not depend upon imported liquors alone. Like deadly toadstools, distilleries and breweries have sprung up everywhere. In Paraguay almost every native home is said to have its still, and the class of liquors produced is so bad that the partakers become for the time being worse than drunk, and more like maniacs.

Native Mexican Woman and Child.

In Peru the government places no restriction on the manufacture of liquors, but imposes taxes upon its consumption, which are collected by a company that has secured the right by becoming the highest bidder at a public auction. This company at once becomes a propoganda to increase the number of drinkers in order that its income may be enlarged. In the Argentine Republic breweries and distilleries abound, and the use of liquor is universal, no meal being considered complete without wine or liquor in some form.

Group of Little Mexicans.

In Venezuela, distilleries have been taxed almost out of existence, consequently there is little drunkenness, but abstinence is not a moral question. Men, women and even children drink whenever they have the opportunity to do so.

Chili is in a better condition regarding the drink evil than any part of South America, having come directly under missionary influence. At the World's W. C. T. U. Convention of 1900 this report was made by the Chili W. C. T. U., established in 1889, Miss Adda Burch now president:

We have had a number of accessions to our membership outside the rank and file of missionaries. We have furnished press paragraphs, and forty-six special temperance sermons were preached throughout Chili at the request of the president of the W. C. T. U., also six sermons on purity. Four thousand papers and leaflets have been distributed through the mail. The Loyal Legion and the Junior League work have been inaugurated, and are doing well. Temperance teaching in the Sunday Schools has been established.

The W. C. T. U. work is also organized in Argentina, Miss Mary F. Swaney, of Rosario, president; in Uraguay, Miss Van Dornselar, of Montevideo, president; and in Brazil, Miss M. H. Watts, of Rio Janiero, president.

In almost every case there are ladies from the United States connected with missionary colleges. The organization of the W. C. T. U. work in South America is due to Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, who in the winter of 1891-2 visited the country for that purpose. Should not the "Pan American" fairs and conventions incite us not only to feel a deeper interest, but to impel us to a greater degree of helpfulness towards the people of South America? They are less known to us and have less of our thoughts than the people of India or China.

The Sunday School membership in South America is 153,000, embracing 350 schools in all. The life of any movement is in the breath of the children. Strenuous efforts should be put forth to reach with temperance principles the children of South America. Scientific temperance instruction is given in some of the mission schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next step should be to get it into the public schools.

Washington, D. C.

How Shall Peace Be Secured?

By Lucinda B. Chandler.

THE following from the *American Weekly* is suggestive:

At Cripple Creek, Colo., Rev. G. W. Ray, Congregational pastor, is winning the boys by a stereopticon lecture once a week from "Pilgrim's Progress," preceded by a devotional service, and succeeded by a social hour in the room below. A military drill is to be arranged.

There are many anomalies in the practical ethics of civilization, but there are none so glaringly absurd and in direct violation of the gospel of "Peace on earth, good will to men," as the spirit and methods of militarism still maintained in the church claiming to be Christian.

That military drill promotes a sentiment which teaches youth that the wholesale killing of war is honorable and justifiable, and may be a patriotic duty, can hardly be disputed, nor that war is the most flagrant perversion of humane instincts and fraternal ideals.

It is, moreover, in direct antagonism to the teaching of Christ Jesus whom the church professes to follow and worship, "Resist not evil, but overcome evil with good." "If thy brother smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also." Nothing is more pronounced in the teaching of Jesus than the love-principle as the rule of human relations.

Why, after nineteen centuries of professed following of the Christ-life and teachings, should the church countenance and promote the methods of savagery? How much has the church advanced the higher ideals of humanity if it has not discovered a "discipline" as effective as military drill?

Is it possible to progress towards the international peace for which the professed Christian prays in form of words, while in both church and state fighting, industrially, commercially, and with all social forces by competition, is recognized as the normal condition of human relations?

The wholesale murder of warfare is but the extreme barbaric fruit of the same spirit that grasps and monopolizes the resources of nature and means of production, regardless of the well-being of the neighbor.

Till the spirit of co-operation and brotherhood shall make the interest of each the interest of all, killing will continue to be the policy of nations. Till militarism is divested of the glamor of glory and honor in boyhood's imagination, and military drill becomes obsolete, prayers for peace will be futile and savage instincts will continue to mar and deface the image of God in the human being.

Chicago.

Children's Cozy Corner.

SCRAP-BOOK POETRY.

The Sparrow's Friend.

By Emma W. Robinson.

"NOT a sparrow forgotten of God," He said,
As He taught on the mountain side,
Amid the gay lilies, so gloriously fair,
And wafting their fragrance so wide.

"And one of them never shall fall to the ground
Without the All-Father above";
And He who cares for our brown-coated friend
Is the Father of life and of love.

As I scatter crumbs for His bird's "daily bread"
On the ice and the snow-bordered way,
I am thinking of Him, so gentle and good,
Who gave us this glad New Year's Day.

Kansas City, Mo.

"Drop a Word."

DROP a word:—
One little seed becomes a tree,
One drop will help to fill the sea,
One ray of light bids darkness flee.

Drop a Word:—
One little spark oft lights the fire,
One little book excites desire,
One little spot betrays the mire.

Drop a Word:—
One little star lights up the night,
One little speck will spoil the sight,
One little blow makes thousands fight.

Drop a Word:—
One little beam will show the sun,
One little word life's race has won,
And pearly gates when life is done.

Just Being Happy.

JUST being happy
Is a fine thing to do;
Looking on the bright side
Rather than the blue;
Sad or sunny musing
Is largely to the choosing,
And just being happy
Is brave work and true.

Just being happy
Helps other souls along:
Their burdens may be heavy
And they not strong,
And your own sky will lighten
If other skies you brighten
With a heart full of song.

—Ripley D. Saunders.

Go, make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see it and mend his own.

—Robert Collyer.

They might not need me—
Yet they might—
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight.

A smile so small
As mine, might be
Precisely their
Necessity.

—Emily Dickinson.

The Two Watches.

By Adelbert F. Caldwell.

FRENCH KALLOCH had been Mrs. Townsend's "right hand man" since the day she had first moved into the Thomas neighborhood, now going on two years.

"I don't know what I should do without him," she had so often declared to herself, "coming here a perfect stranger. He's saved me more steps, and I certainly should have had to keep a horse if it hadn't been for his doing my errands, as he has, whenever he's gone to the village.

"I must use that chicken money, every cent of it, for—I'll keep it a profound secret," and she arose to carry away the few supper dishes on the table before her. "One who does what he has done for me, doesn't do it for nothing—that's not a Randolph's way, nor a Townsend's either, for that matter!"

Coming back from the kitchen, Mrs. Townsend opened the outside door.

"If it keeps this cool I'll kill and dress them to-morrow. There aren't finer fowls in Buxton than my Plymouth rock chickens, if I do say it!"

She stepped back and slowly closed the door, shutting out the cool evening air.

"To-day is Monday. French said he'd be going to the village Wednesday. S'pose he'll be heavily loaded. I doubt if I ought to impose upon him to take an extra twelve chickens, especially as large as those of mine are.

"But it's for—! I do like to surprise folks," and Mrs. Townsend smiled mysteriously, as she brushed with the corner of her apron the rounds of a straight-back chair, before placing it with characteristic precision against the brightly papered wall.

Amos Kalloch's comfortably stocked farm joined the old Cushman place, which, before Mrs. Townsend's coming, had been without a steady occupant for years.

"I'm glad some one's going to move in—to stay," declared Mrs. Kalloch, gratefully, upon hearing that the place was sold and that the purchaser intended to take possession as soon as some necessary improvements could be made. "I don't care how busy one is, it is lonesome without a steady neighbor. I'd as lief have none as a new one every six months."

As soon as Mrs. Townsend arrived, French, Mr. Kalloch's sixteen-year-old son, hurried over to see if there were any boys.

"There are none," to the looks of inquiry, on his return from the "boy hunt." He threw down his cap. "But she—Mrs. Townsend's a dandy; good company's a boy any time! I helped her unpack her dishes, and am going to do some errands for her to-morrow, when I go to Lewiston."

From that moment French zealously looked after the comfort of their new neighbor, they becoming, as his father put it, "jolly good chums."

"I tell you she knows how to cook, though—most good's you, mother!" French would declare, on coming in from the "Townsend's house," as 'twas now designated.

"I'm afraid she pays you too well for the errands you do— don't you think so?" cautioned Mrs. Kalloch. "Look out that you keep the debit and credit scales balanced—if anything, let it tip your way."

"My! those are good chickens!" declared French to himself, packing them, Wednesday morning, in the already heavily loaded cart. "They'll weigh two and a quarter—every one of them. Mrs. Townsend does have the best luck; she's a born—most everything," and he looked admiringly at the plump bag of doughnuts on the seat, that Mrs. Townsend had brought out.

"They'll keep you in good spirits, French," she explained, in her cheery, motherly way. "Nothing for preserving one's good nature like a bite to eat."

It seemed that he already felt a pressing need of toning up his boyish spirits.

"Get what you can for the chickens. I don't know what they's bringing a pound now—but a reasonably fair price I suspect. I'll need every cent they'll come to—something very important," added Mrs. Townsend gaily.

French had no difficulty in disposing of the fowls—could have sold an unlimited number, it seemed.

"I'll give you," said Mr. Hayes, promptly, one of the firm of Hayes, Strong & Co., "five cents a pound more for those chickens than I've paid any one else this fall. I'd like them for some special customers. My! they're beauties, though! Got any more of them? I'll take all you'll bring me at the same price."

French pocketed the money, with a feeling of pardonable pride—'twould be such an agreeable surprise to Mrs. Townsend.

"Real—genuine—watch! Only a dollar and a quarter—worth five anywhere! If 'tisn't just's I say—have your money back. Who'll take the next one?"

French stopped in the midst of the group of men and boys collected on the corner, before an improvised stand, upon which stood a jewel-bedecked individual, offering to the passer-by his wares.

"Real—genuine—watch! Any one examine it—best time-keeper in the world! Who'll take the next? Only a dollar and a quarter—one dollar and twenty-five cents! You?" and the watch was reached out towards French, who had pressed forward to the inner edge of the crowd.

"I'd like it,' thought French, hesitatingly. "It's what I've wanted for months, but I haven't the money."

He thrust his hand into his trousers' pocket.

"The—the extra money Mr. Hayes paid for the chickens—she'll never know! 'Twill more than do it!"

He pressed a trifle forward.

"Only one dollar—and a quarter! The chance of a lifetime! Have your money refunded if it isn't just as I represent!"

The man seemed talking directly to French.

French hesitatingly drew from his pocket a number of silver coins. He took a step nearer the stand.

"Never'll get another one so cheap. 'Twon't be cheating Mrs. Townsend," he was rapidly thinking. "She'll get all she expected—more, for 'twon't take quite all the extra!"

He turned intuitively to see if any one was watching him—any one whom he knew. Something attracted his attention on the post just to the right of him.

> "$500—REWARD—$500!!
> EMBEZZLER—PEOPLE'S—BANK!
> **Misappropriating for private uses the funds placed under his control."**

French read no more. Almost faint, he elbowed his way through the men and boys to the sidewalk.

"Only one dollar—and twenty-five cents! Who'll take the next?"

"And 'twas from her—I'd have taken it," whispered French, hurrying from the place—"from Mrs. Townsend!"

"It's just enough to get what I've been planning for," said Mrs. Townsend, happily, counting the money French had soberly put into her hand upon his return that afternoon. "Just enough—to a dollar, to get the watch I priced the last time I was in Lewiston."

"Whom do you suppose, French, it's—! And that's poor enough interest on the time somebody's taken to do my errands—the thousand and one a woman always has. But how did you happen to have this extra—I don't understand!"

"By—by not steal—yes; stealing it—" and the door slowly closed, leaving Mrs. Townsend and French alone.

Bloomington, Ill.

Puzzlers' Packet.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

7.—Two-Word Charade.

To save the FIRST our boys in blue
Marched bravely to the fight,
And watched, upon the distant hills,
The SECOND fires by night.

The TOTAL bravely goes to war
'Gainst sin of every hue,—
A war as fierce as e'er was fought
By our brave boys in blue.

E. W. R.

8.—Letter Removals.

1. Remove a letter from a heavenly body, and leave a vegetable production.
2. Remove a letter from a fastening, and leave part of the face.
3. Remove a letter from part of a ship, and leave something on the floor.
4. Remove a letter from a part of the body, and leave an animal.

The removed letters form comfort.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, January 8, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Wedded and Deserted.

THE full meaning of the word, destitution, can only be known by practical experience. As we read of the condition to which multitudes of families are reduced by the desertion of the so-called "head," it is matter for congratulation that in New York "a recommendation that desertion be made a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, has been made by Frederick E. Bauer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Children, and submitted by him to Commissioner Folks, of the Department of Public Charity, for consideration and transmission to Mayor Low."

This is a step in the right direction and worthy of being followed by all holding similar offices in other communities.

It seems strange that such a number of the "lords of creation" should so soon tire of the exalted position to which they aspire. Is it that the prospective honor of being nominally head of a family casts so great a glamor over them that they fail to grasp the immense responsibility which the reality involves? If so, then the "New Woman," with all her up-to-date views as to her responsibility to herself and to posterity, cannot arrive one moment too soon.

If a man woo and win a woman under the sacred promise that he will protect and provide for her so long as they both shall live, and then coolly desert her and their offspring as soon as the hill "Difficulty" looms in sight, he is unworthy of the name of man created in the image of the great Father of all. The wife, ever designated as the "weaker vessel," ought to find in her husband a pillar of strength, but, alas, how often is this dream unrealized!

We look a very grave matter in the face when we confront the fact that "fifty per cent of the applications made in New York for the commitment of children to the care of institutions are due to the fact that men have deserted their families, leaving them to starve or to become a burden on the community," and that on charges of abandoning or threatening to abandon their families, last year no fewer than "1,456 persons were arrested and 637 convicted, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the arrests of ten years ago, and nearly 100 per cent over the convictions."

All classes are represented in this complaint of desertion, although all cases of desertion do not involve destitution, there being many cases of desertion where it is unnecessary for the mother to seek the commitment of her children to charitable institutions, but the principle in all cases is the same. Usually, however, those coming under the former category are families of the working or laboring classes. For such it may be contended that their advantages are few, that the homes of their youth have been the hotbeds in which have been developed the animal side of their natures, that of mental culture they have had none, and that religious influences have been equally meagre. Granting all this, should man be no better than the beasts that perish? We have only to go to the mountain and the forest to learn how the wild animal protects and cares for its mate and cubs. If, therefore, there are men incapable of realizing their responsibility to their families and to the community upon whom, failing them, the support of those families must devolve, it is full time that steps were taken to enlighten them as to their duty in this matter.

The question comes up, "What is the chief cause of desertion?" and the ready answer is "Drink and shiftlessness, and the one causes the other." Surely this is a direct call to those who desire the uplifting of the masses, to be up and doing in the cause of temperance and social reform; to storm the citadel of our legislature again and again, until in answer to the voice of suffering humanity, they close all saloons, so that working men may pass through our streets to their homes free from temptation to spend their earnings and dethrone their reason. This cause being removed, it remains only to deal with the lazy and the shiftless.

Unfortunately there are men of this class in all communities, and the law should deal with such irrespective of social position. If a man assume the responsibility of a husband and father, he is bound by the laws of God and man governing those relationships and he should be held amenable to those laws. If desertion be regarded as a felony, the punishment should be in accordance with the crime, and the man who will not work for his family should be compelled to do so behind the bars, his earnings there being applied to their support.

Were some such policy as the foregoing adopted, it is probable that the "lazy and shiftless" would soon assume a new character, preferring to provide for the family amid the comforts of the home.

Every Local W. C. T. U.,

Should have an active W. T. P. A. agent, and the President should arrange to have committees assist the agent in securing subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL

Society and Morality.

IT is matter for congratulation that we learn of the organization of German women, members of the nobility, for the elevation and promotion of social morality. As this reform can only originate with women, it is to be hoped that the elite of society in all civilized countries, will follow the example of their German sisters. So organized, with the highest code of morality for their standard, women throughout the world would present a solid phalanx against immorality in high places.

In past times the influence of woman was expected to be felt rather than heard. It was supposed to work its way as a "little leaven." It was understood to form the minds of the children, that as men and women of a future generation they again should influence the world. This condition still remains, but in a broader and larger sense. The influence of woman is still first to be used in moulding the young minds of those whom God has more immediately committed to her care, but the higher education of the past and present centuries has given her the power to affect, by her voice and example, a much wider circle.

Thoughtful women of to-day are more than ever realizing that they "are not here to play, to dream, to drift," and by means of various organizations through which they work with method, more is being accomplished by them to-day than was ever dreamed of in the past. As educators, women are among the leaders in this great land. As philanthropists, missionaries of the Cross of Christ, lecturers and preachers, they take prominent places and in no field have they been more successful than in that of medicine; here woman, ministering to woman, has found her true vocation.

On the other hand, we hear much of the frivolity and pleasure-loving lives of society women, whose evenings are spent amidst a round of gaiety. Balls, operas and dinner parties are of nightly occurrence during the season, while the daily reaction, begotten of nightly dissipation, unfits them for intelligent usefulness in a world where the glory of true womanhood should raise them to be saviors of others.

There are, of course, myriads of society women whose influence for truth and right, beginning at home, reaches outward, permeating as it goes. Of such it is to be presumed are the German women to whom reference has been made.

When members of the nobility of any nation, begin to realize that "noblesse oblige," and that from the select circle in which they move should emanate the first great efforts towards elevating the condition of their less favored sisters, then, and only then, may we expect a higher standard of morality, not only among women, but also among men. Then will the example of those who consecrate themselves to the promotion of social morality, filter through the various social strata, extending in time, to all classes. Then will the millennium of purity come when women will demand of men as clean lives as men now demand of women.

The Hour's Demand—A Personality.

A RECENT writer in recording the passing of the girl with no other attraction than a pretty face, says: "The essential of the up-to-date girl and woman is a personality."

So change the fashions even in the make of a woman! How recently the elements of feminine popularity were mental flexibility, a willingness to conform to another's opinions, warranted to make no identations in one's neighbor's mentality. The twentieth century girl and woman may register a vote of gratitude for this change of thought, due, no doubt, to the repressed personalities of their grandmothers, who went about meekly clothed in quotation marks for fear of being accused of that unpardonable sin of "strong-mindedness." Being denied, by social usage, free expression of opinions, they sung them into lullabies and whispered them into baby ears.

The writer after defining at length a personality, urges, "If you haven't a personality, acquire one." Pass the word along, girls of 1903. Dispense with the newest style in furs, or wear a gown a season old, but neglect not this important requisite. Not to possess it, is to be a nonentity; to have it is to be a somebody. Dare to be somewhat lacking in beauty of face and form; dare to be without wealth or social standing, but remember your social equipment for the season will be sadly deficient if you fail to provide yourself with a personality. A personality must be essentially original. No counterfeit will at all answer the purpose. No poor imitation of another will suffice.

A personality has ideals for itself—and others. A personality has convictions, which may be had for the asking. It has ambitions and aspirations, and will often share them. A personality has a habit of setting standards for itself, also, occasionally, for its friends. When it enters a room, it is as the coming in of an invigorating breeze. Like the breeze, it frequently displaces things.

A personality does not always vote; it frequently wishes it had the chance. It invariably moulds opinion. Indeed, it has been discovered that the uncertain, intangible thing we call public opinion is a composition made up of many personalities.

To be much in the company of a personality is to be obliged to think, is to have the cobwebs swept from one's conscience-chamber, is to feel a revival

of responsibility. As it thinks in no uncertain fashion, so it speaks with refreshing positiveness. It is rarely verbose; it has little need to be. A few words from a personality have the force of paragraphs from others. It often unconsciously—sometimes consciously—infuses its superabundant vitality into the poor creatures who are without it. It has been known to stand upon platforms, and to dip into printer's ink, but it is equally effective in the home circle. Men are not so wont to offer to it direct compliments as to come to honor and respect it and crave its approval, occasionally to grow up to it and accept its moral standards.

The young women of the day ought to consider it a privilege to be able to follow the advice given: "Acquire a personality." The opportunity it affords to make the world their debtor is well worth their consideration. Great reforms have been long retarded because too many women were satisfied with "ready-made" apparel for mind as well as body. All that these great enterprises ask is the proper development of vigorous, wholesome personalities among women.

Make popular and fashionable, clear, unprejudiced thought upon the problems of the day, followed by intelligent, conscientious decisions, published in the true feminine language of enthusiasm, and the future is secure.

The Jubilee Thankoffering. That even church financiers think in millions these days is exemplified in the $20,000,000 thank-offering just completed by the Methodist church for the benefit of its various philanthropies and charities. Four years ago the movement to secure such a fund was inaugurated by the board of bishops in session at Trinity church, Springfield, Mass., and on the last day of the year 1902, at the watch-night service of that church, amid much enthusiasm, it was announced by Rev. Dr. Mills, secretary of the thank-offering commission, that the last dollar had been subscribed. The number of contributors to this fund may be imagined when it is stated that there are few gifts of very large sums, as the twentieth century counts largeness. The money is given by the rank and file of the church, the moderately well-to-do, and the hard-working, wage-earning members. And although, as has been pointed out, $20,000,000 is not so much to-day as $5,000,000 would have been fifty years ago, this is a remarkable achievement. Other denominations are also engaged in raising a "twentieth century jubilee fund," the aggregate amount being set at $50,000,000. The success has been so phenomenal that it looks as if the sum would go far beyond that when all are heard from. Considering the fact that this fund has in no way crippled the missionary enterprises and the running expenses of the churches, it may be regarded as gratifying proof that interest in evangelical religion is not, as some have declared, on the decline.

Personal Mention.

The omission of the Y page in this issue is due to the fact that our faithful Y secretary is temporarily laid aside by illness. The page will be forthcoming in two weeks, without fail.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, ex-president of Illinois W. C. T. U., in a letter dated December 31, 1902, says: "This is the last day of the old year, and as this is my last letter it gives me pleasure to think that it carries with it an order for THE UNION SIGNAL." Such a practical New Year's greeting is greatly appreciated by the editors and publishers of the official organ.

Mrs. Mary Read Goodale, the long time president, and now honorary president of Louisiana W. C. T. U., is in sorrow over the death of her aged mother, Mrs. Read. Miss May Walker, the newly elected state president, is at the bedside of her mother who has been in the valley of the shadow for weeks, while Mrs. Mae A. Davis, state recording secretary, is at El Paso, Texas, caring for her mother who is very ill; and Mrs. Lury Gould Baldwin, state reporter, is at the home of her brother in Berea, Ohio, recovering from a serious operation. The sympathy and prayers of all friends will be with these afflicted ones.

Experience Corner.

COMRADES AT WORK: Some months ago this Corner asked for copies of matter issued by state superintendents in the interest of their specialties. With the aroma of Christmas incense, some of these have just found me. Is it because only efficient workers heed such a request that these all contain model points? Or is the W. C. T. U. becoming universally skilled in the art of doing its work so that something is sure to happen?

I note definiteness. The cook's recipe, "Put in quite a good-sized piece of butter if you happen to have it," will never again do for our sort of folks.

And clearness. The way-faring woman doesn't have to adjust her spectacles twice to find whether it means this way or that way.

And system. Suggestions for inexperienced helpers in the states—helpers who, happily, are put into these places to complete their education—are listed under heads and sub-heads and divisions of the subject. The old-time ministers firstly and secondly may not be there, but continuity of thought and logical sequence are, though the framer may never have thought of these terms.

Then conciseness. Nearly all the state literature I have seen is boiled down so that the busy home-maker, who could never hope to study an elaborate or wordy essay, finds time to read and utilize. I trust I am pardoned in adding that these plans, in their concise diction, might be a model for many of us.

With few exceptions these state helps for district, county and local workers are eminently practical. They show thought, but it is the kind that incites action. The woman who goes wool-gathering is seldom among them.

It is hopeful, too, how everybody makes the best of things. No one scolds; no one is advised to scold. Careless local helpers are there? Helpers who even forget that the first requisite in common courtesy is to answer a letter? Ah, yes! But the only way they are reproved is in the sweet commendation to the woman who always does reply promptly.

It would seem that the gracious spirit of Frances Willard, who always found something good, is filtering into the hearts of most of the host that follow on, thank God!

Let me quote from a crisp message sent to her county helpers by the Literature superintendent in the state where National and state president are one:

"Why is it necessary for all W's and Y's to faithfully read the "Star in the East" and THE UNION SIGNAL?

Why? Because our work is just as important as any other kind of work.

Why do teachers read educational journals? Why do physicians read medical journals; farmers, farm journals; housekeepers, magazines published for housekeepers and home-makers? What would the dressmaker do without her several magazines?"

This superintendent does not fail to sign each document as "State Superintendent of Literature," including "Star in the East" and UNION SIGNAL. There's a point for us.

The state executive down among the pine trees asks every state superintendent to subscribe for the state paper, taking the sum from her appropriation, is she chooses. There's another point. No attempt at brick-making without straw in such a state!

At the first Christian Citizenship meeting held by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Washington immediately after the adoption of the department by the Baltimore Convention, Mattie McClellan Brown said: "Much as the women of America have done for the cause of temperance, the cause has done infinitely more for women." This is gaining life by losing it—one of the heavenly compensations.

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

Devotional.

Our dim eyes seek a beacon,
And our weary feet a guide,
And our hearts of all life's mystery
Seek a meaning and a key;
But a cross shines on our pathway,
On it hangs the Crucified,
And He answers all our longings
With the whisper, "Follow Me."

Life is a duty—dare it;
Life a burden—bear it;
Life is a thorn-crown—wear it;
Through it break thy heart in twain,
Though the burden bear thee down,
Close thy lips and stand the pain,
First the Cross, and then the Crown.
—Unknown.

***

Are we willing to give ourselves entirely to God; to let Him do with us whatever He pleases; to follow anywhere at His bidding; to renounce anything at His call; asking only, in return, that He will give us Himself, with all His infinite love, to be our's from this time forever? If we are thus willing, let us kneel down this moment and tell Him so. Alone with God, let us give Him ourselves, all we have and are and shall be, to be unreservedly His.—William R. Huntington.

***

As for thee,
That life thou hast is hidden from thine eyes;
And, when it yearns, thou—knowing not for what—
Wouldst fain appease it with one grand, deep joy,
One draught of passionate peace. But wilt thou know
The other name of joy, the better name
Of peace? It is thy Father's name! Thy life
Yearns to its source! The spirit thirsts for God,
Even the living God!
—Jean Ingelow.

***

The simple thought of a life which is to be the unfolding of a Divine plan is too beautiful, too captivating, to suffer one indifferent or heedless moment. Living in this manner, every turn of your experience will be a discovery to you of God, every change a token of His fatherly counsel. Whatever obscurity, darkness, trial, suffering, falls upon you; your defeats, losses, injuries; your outward state, employment, relations; what seems hard, unaccountable, severe, or, as nature might say, vexatious—all these you will see are parts or constitutive elements in God's beautiful and good plan for you, and, as such, are to be accepted with a smile. Take your burdens, and troubles, and losses, and wrongs, if come they must and will, as your opportunities, knowing that God has girded you for greater things than these.—Horace Bushnell.

***

The little sharp vexations,
And the briers that catch and fret,
Why not take all to the Helper
Who has never failed us yet?
Tell Him about the heart-ache,
And tell him the longings, too;
Tell him the baffled purpose,
When we scarce know what to do.
Then, leaving all our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden,
And carry away the song.
—Phillips Brooks.

***

We speak of the crosses of daily life, and forget that our very language is a witness against us; how meekly we ought to bear them, in the blessed steps of our holy Lord; how in "every cross and care" we ought not to acquiesce simply, but to take them cheerfully,—not cheerfully only but joyfully; yea, if they should even deserve the name of "tribulation," to "joy in tribulation' also, as seeing in them our Father's hand, our Saviour's cross.—E. B. Pusey.

***

You have trusted Him in a few things, and He has not failed you. Trust Him now for everything, and see if He does not do for you exceeding abundantly above all that you could ever have asked or thought, not according to your power or capacity, but according to His own mighty power, that will work in you all the good pleasure of His most blessed will. You find no difficulty in trusting the Lord with the management of the universe and all the outward creation, and can your case be any more complex or difficult than these, that you need to be anxious or troubled about His management of it?—Hannah Whitall Smith.

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REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Superintendents.

Sunday-School Work.

DEAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS: The Quarterly Temperance Lessons selected by the International Sunday-School Lesson Committee for 1903 are as follows: Lesson 1, February 15; title, "Christian Self-Control"; lesson text, 1 Cor., 8:4-13. Lesson 2, April 19; title, "The Law of Love"; lesson text, Rom., 13:7-14. Lesson 3, September 20; title, "Abstinence from Evil"; lesson text, I Peter, 4:1-11. Lesson 4, World's Temperance Lesson, November 22; title, "The Curse of Strong Drink"; lesson text, Prov., 20-1; 23:20, 21, 29-35.

These lessons, together with the Golden Texts and the Temperance Topics suggested, are announced in a circular by the department. Workers would do well to distribute these circulars during the month of January in all Sunday-schools, sending them especially to pastors, teachers and officers. You will note that February 15 is the date of the first temperance lesson of the new year. Let us begin at once to plan for our union teachers' meetings for the study of the lesson, temperance programs for the Sunday-school hour, the circulation of the pledge and distribution of temperance literature.

The Quarterly Leaflet, in its improved form, has called forth words of commendation, and we believe will be still more helpful to teachers, who will welcome the setting forth of the temperance truths of the lesson, emphasized by questions and forceful applications. Distribute freely one week in advance of the temperance lesson and again on Temperance Sunday to the adult members of the school. Do not fail to give each Sunday-school superintendent a copy of our Blackboard Exercise, and try to have the Responsive Reading used in the opening exercise in all schools. Pledge-signing ought always to be done on Temperance Sunday, and all will be pleased with our new Frances Willard Pledge Card, which can be given to those who sign the red, white and blue cards.

Let me emphasize the fact that now, at the beginning of the year, is the time to introduce our Supplemental Temperance Lessons in the Sunday-schools. These are provided for each grade, and are pronounced most valuable. Remember, also, that by the use of our new Mercy Catechism and pledge we can emphasize the Christ principle of mercy.

State, district and county superintendents will find it a good plan to send out copies of the annual report blank early in the year, so that local workers may know just what they will be expected to report at the close of the year. Temperance secretaries and regular Sunday-school secretaries should receive the statistical blank at once. The statistical summary of the report of last year given at the Portland Convention is this year printed in circular form convenient for distribution. This will enable you to spread knowledge concerning our department, and answer the question so often asked, "What has been accomplished?" We recommend the distribution of the statistical summary with the following leaflets on the coming Temperance Sunday: "The Pledge. What is it? Why sign it?" "Why should I abstain?" "A Study of the Pledge for Primary Workers." "Scientific Temperance Truth and the Bible."

We urge our superintendents to do systematic work along departmental lines. It is not that we need new plans at the beginning of the year, but rather the need is to put into use some of the plans already tested and found most practical and successful. Our field, however, is constantly broadening and Sunday-school work is progressive, so that it seems essential at times to add to our plans of work. This year we feel the necessity of taking some advance steps, and these, with other points, will be outlined in our forthcoming circular, "Recommendations and Suggestions." All workers will want this circular.

For departmental meetings and institute work your superintendent is preparing a "Round Table Talk" on Sunday School Temperance Work which will be most interesting and helpful. The new catalogue will give a complete list of all department literature and supplies, which you will note have advanced a trifle in price, owing to the advance in material and printing. Beloved, will you not equip yourselves with all the above needed helps for the coming Temperance Sunday? They are indeed essential to successful work. I give the prices that all time possible may be saved for you. All circulars are 25 cents per 100; Quarterly Leaflet and all four-page leaflets, 30 cents per 100; Blackboard Exercise, 2 cents each, or 50 cents per 100; Supplemental Lesson Booklets, 3 cents each, or $2.50 per 100; Mercy Catechism, 2 cents each, or $1.25 per 100; Mercy Pledge Cards, and Frances Willard (illustrated) Pledge Cards, 50 cents per 100; red, white and Blue Pledge Cards, 30 cents per 100, postpaid.

Please remember that my address is now Riverside, California, and our bureau of supplies is under my personal supervision. Send all orders early.

Let us labor together earnestly, faithfully and prayerfully to the end that the seeds of gospel temperance truth shall be sown broadcast and that God's name may be glorified and His cause advanced.

Yours in loyal service,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE,
Riverside, Calif.

The American Soldier
in the frigid zone of Alaska or in the torrid zone of the Phillipines can enjoy the delicious flavor of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk in his coffee, tea or chocolate. Established in 1857 it **has stood first for forty-five years.**

Medal Contests.

THE work of this department was never in a more active condition at this season of the year than at present, and we are looking forward to its continuation through the winter months. Usually during the holidays there is such a diversity of entertainments that few contests are held. This year was an exception to the rule. There is no reason why temperance should not be presented to the people through this medium during the entire year, instead of the summer months only. You say the children are in school! Interest the teachers, as the local superintendent did in Clinton, Minn., and hold a contest once each month in the public school. You have young people who are through school; enlist their services. No contests have proven more profitable than Matrons' contests, and they are doing much good. Many mothers are brought into the work through these contests.

A new medal, the White Ribbon Cradle Roll, has been added to the list of department medals. Mothers' meetings and parlor meetings offer an excellent opportunity for holding these contests. Superintendents of several different departments in a local union can increase the interest in their work by holding contests, each using recitations on this one phase of the work. We never held so many high-grade contests as during the past year, and reports show that we never held so many at county, district and state conventions. All reports received emphasize this one fact: "We have the largest attendance on contest night of any evening during the entire convention." The department is becoming more and more popular. It is recognized as a great power for good.

The arguments presented by the contestants serve to fortify them against the evils of intemperance, and sustain them in the principles we so strongly advocate. The money obtained from admission fees goes to purchasing literature, securing lecturers, etc., so the work is promoted in every sense.

The National banner was awarded the past year to the state of Illinois. The conditions of award were changed, making it possible for a state with a large membership to win it. This year the only condition will be the "largest increase in contests held over the previous year." Other prizes will be awarded as follows: A gold medal to the state superintendent whose state holds the largest number of high-grade contests; a gold medal to the state superintendent who secures the largest number of local superintendents in proportion to the number of local unions; a gold medal to the individual who will hold the largest number of contests during the year.

We ask that special effort be made by state superintendents to hold contests at Chautauqua and summer assemblies. These are opportunities that we should not fail to improve. At one assembly the past year six thousand people attended the contest, and it was one of the largest audiences during the entire week.

Local workers should send to their state superintendents for supplies of all kinds. They want to make a complete report, and cannot do it otherwise. They will send you a supply of circulars and instructions, rules, etc., at small expense to you. A state superintendent of this department is at no little expense. The mailing of medals, hundreds of letters written, and extra postage for a reply to questions that are very important to local workers, but for which no stamp was inclosed, amounts to quite a sum of money during the year. Help your superintendent by inclosing stamps, and after a contest has been held and you report by sending in certificate correctly filled out, it is well to inclose 25 cents with the same (see circular). It is imperative that the selections in the authorized books and "The Contest Journal" be used exclusively in the series of contests, and much care should be taken in selecting recitations from other publications for special contests. We must see that they are in accord with our principles.

The oration, "Christian Patriotism," written by Mrs. Nelle Burger, was recited at five diamond medal contests, and three medals were won on it. The impetus given to the contest work in Illinois through receiving the National banner is very noticeable. More contests were held during the month of November than during the same month of any previous year.

"The Contest Journal" contains new selections each month, and we solicit suitable orations for publication in the same. They should not be more than twelve hundred words in length.

Several requests have reached us for orations on "Christian Patriotism," "Christian Citizenship" and "Christian Socialism." A prize will be given for the best oration on either of the above subjects.

We have back numbers of "The Contest Journal" which will be sent for two cents per copy.

ADELIA E. CARMAN,
291 Oakley boulevard, Chicago.

School Savings Banks.

THE School Savings Banks system was taken up during November in the public schools of Hopkins, Mo., Wilton, Me., Niatoze, Kan. and Endeavor, Pa. The cashier of the Wyoming Bank in Tunkhannock, Pa., where the savings system was placed in the public schools last year, has bought of me 2,000 of the Scholar's Cards and twenty-four of the Teacher's Roll Books which he offers to give to the country schools near Tunkhannock as the teachers and communities are ready to take up the savings system. Some of the schools have already availed themselves of his offer. There is great interest manifested by local unions of Ohio and Michigan in this live issue of temperance work.

Mr. J. Jones, Jr., principal of the Vermillion, S. D. public school writes me that one of his pupils has deposited to his bank account $50 that he earned as a waiter during the summer. Mr. Norvelle, principal of the Paducah, Ky., High School says, in a letter just received: "I would like to introduce the School Savings system here not later than Jan. 1st."

Please, dear state superintendents, do all you can in your different states to inform the people of the methods and benefits of saving the pennies for noble uses. The world is growing better and our standards higher, but we must not sit with folded hands; rather let our hands be beautiful with labor and our brows illuminated with the light of continual effort to help in the elevation.

S. L. OBERHOLTZER.
1905 Tioga St., Philadelphia.

Say—"Send Help"
And I'll Send It.

No money is wanted—just a postal. Tell me the book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't think I can't cure because others have failed. I have a way that no other man knows. Let the remedy itself convince you.

At least you know this:—If I failed very often the offer would ruin me. No sick one need pay, if he cannot pay gladly; yet 39 out of each 40 pay.

If you need help, don't wrong yourself by waiting. My way is almost sure. It will certainly cure any case that is curable.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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New Leaflets.

Home Leaflets for Mothers' Meetings.

No. 3 The New Century for Mothers. Mrs. Nettie B. Fernald.

No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflets.

No. 3 Safeguard the Home, Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets.

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion—What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.

No. 94 American Liberty—Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.

No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.

No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets.

Y. W. C. T. U.

No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.

L. T. L.

No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

School Savings Banks.

No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.

Parlor Meetings.

No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Narcotics.

No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?

Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet.

No. 18 Experience: The Schoolmaster.

Signal Lights.

No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.

Price, 25c. per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

184 La Salle St., - - Chicago.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.

Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.

Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.

General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St., New York City.

General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

World's Convention.

Geneva, June 9th and 11th.

AN influential committee has been organized in Geneva to make arrangements for our Convention. In order to make the committee far reaching in its influence each of the important women's societies in the city has appointed a representative as a member. Madame Ernest Dunant has been elected secretary. Madame Dunant writes that the religious press will give the Convention considerable notice. Melle Vidart, who is associated so closely with the leading philanthropic movements of Switzerland, writes most cheeringly to emphasize the fact that June is the most lovely month in the year for seeing Switzerland. We are in correspondence with temperance leaders in Zurich and other Swiss towns with a view to securing their co-operation. The Victoria Hall seats 1,850 people and is admirably arranged for the Convention.

I have never known the B. W. T. A. to take as deep an interest in a World's Convention as in the approaching one at Geneva. The opportunity of spreading white ribbon principles in a new country among entirely new surroundings, appeals largely to the great idea that every country in the world should "belong." I have received letters from the Woolwich Polytechnic and other societies, asking for dates of our Convention, so that parties they are planning for may attend the meetings.

Scotland.

Miss Ferguson (Partick, Glasgow), has been elected Y Superintendent in place of Miss White Millar, who resigned. A special party is being arranged in Scotland to go to Geneva.

Ireland.

The Coffee Van work started by the Athy W. C. T. U. is spreading. New vans have been started each side of Athy, and Mrs. Duncan (Fortbarrington, Athy), is giving information to several other towns.

Miss FitzPatrick (27, Upper Grand Canal street, Dublin), writes of the probability of a W. C. T. U. being organized specially for children of the upper classes.

Australasia.

February 17th, the anniversary of Miss Willard's passing away, will be a day of special prayer for the Triennial Convention to be held at Melbourne, beginning the 24th of April.

Western Australia.

At Midland Junction the Protestant churches are working in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. to protest against the granting of new licenses. The Perth Union is preparing plans for Mothers' Meetings. The Sailors' Rest at Freemantle is doing a good work.

Cape Colony.

The eleventh annual convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Cape Town, September 29th to October 1st. Forty-five delegates were present from Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Kei Road, Kimberley, and other places within this radius from sixteen unions. The report showed the following: Comforts sent to soldiers, licensing courts attended to present petitions and oppose licenses. It was decided to arrange for meetings for Misses Vincent and Cummings in South Africa, April, 1903, beginning in Cape Colony, but should openings occur in Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Rhodesia, that Cape Colony aid them to work there; and also the W. C. T. U. of Natal, be invited to co-operate. The report showed eighteen unions with 387 members, and sixteen "Y" unions with 346; total, 733. Delegates were nominated for the W. C. T. U. convention, Geneva. The convention will meet at Kimberley in July.

A banner, called the Alice Palmer Banner, was presented to the Graaf Reinet and Uitenhage Y's for having obtained the greatest increase of subscribers for "Y's and Otherwise" during the year.

Natal.

The secretary for Flower Mission work visits Grey Hospital every Sunday afternoon. During the summer months she is supplied with flowers from some of the Y members and friends outside the union, and in the winter flowers are bought with money from the Y funds. Each small bunch of flowers has a text attached.

On the first Thursday of every month the members bring pounds of groceries, which are taken by the secretary and given to the Mother of the Rescue Home. Several letters have been received from her stating what help the parcels are to that Home.

At all the afternoon meetings the members make garments for children, to be given to those who are in very poor circumstances. Several garments have already been given and, have been much appreciated.

The W. C. T. U. Rescue Home is proving a most heroic enterprise. Last year's report shows an expenditure of £515, and receipts £750. During this year white ribboners hope to pay off the £300 still remaining on the home.

Sierra Leone.

Mrs. Elwin (wife of Bishop Elwin) has written us how very glad they will be if we can send one of our missionaries, and urges that we should do so soon, as "drink seems to be largely on the increase." Mrs. Elwin has been visiting in England. She sailed for West Africa on December 6th.

India.

The following account from one of our white ribboners speaks for itself:—"A visit to the camp of Boers (prisoners of war), Bhim Tal, India.—My daughter (of the Flower Mission department), and I, who represent the department for Naini Tal union, planned to visit our Boer camp, eleven miles out, to "scatter seeds of kindness." The night before it had rained heavily, but this morning a cloudless sky, bright sunshine, and a cool day were given us. Suddenly there came a shock of earthquake, severe but of short duration; several buildings were cracked. I knew nothing about this. I was about my Master's business—making up bunches of flowers with scripture texts attached for the crowds at the camp. After four hours we arrived, having had various experiences on the road. At the camp of British soldiers we gave many good papers which pleased them.

The camp was prettily laid out. The Boers, under canvas, were busy making brooches out of their ration bones, horsehair watch chains, etc., for sale. They came forward with their goods, and I with mine, which they accepted eagerly. Beside the flowers, I had brought for them two cooly-loads of cakes, sweets, figs, and prunes. Many said they would take our little bouquets home to their mothers in Africa. My prayer is that along with the withered flowers may go the word of God on the cards pinned on, to sink deep into some poor hearts. They started at once to read the tracts, those who could not read English gathering to listen. Twelve officers and four hundred and ninety-one prisoners, including about a hundred boys

Is Cancer Hereditary?

DR. BYE, the Eminent Specialist, on the treatment of cancer, Kansas City, Mo., states that in his long years of extensive practice in the treatment of carcinoma has proven beyond a doubt that the disease is hereditary, having successfully treated as many as four or more members of one family suffering from the disease. The Doctor has printed a valuable book, profusely illustrated, which is sent free. Parties afflicted or having friends afflicted should write him. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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The CHIRON Mfg. Co., Plainfield, N. J.

ranging from ten to sixteen years of age, welcomed us, taking our papers, not in an off-hand manner, but with gratitude, surprised that we had come eleven miles to see them. An officer asked me to speak to an old man who was fretting about his wife and little ones far away. We arranged that the little boys were to have packets of cakes and sweets as we left the camp, and they cheered us with ringing voices as we started home by moonlight. Near midnight, Naini Tai was reached. I pray that our Heavenly Father may bless our feeble efforts to cheer the captives."

Mrs. Hoskins writes about the Durbar at Delhi. "I am doing all that I can to have our W. C. T. U. as helpful there as it has been in other ways. Coronation week will be the chief time for work, but some of our volunteer W. C. T. U. ladies will give as much time as is needed. I have some money and refreshments in plenty promised, workers arranged in instalments, and all seems in fair progress. Pray that we may be enabled to keep many from the great temptations, which are sure to attend such an immense Catup."

The Willard Memorial Inebriate Home is ready to be opened as soon as the right superintendent can be secured. Mrs. Hoskins has written asking me to see a lady in England for this position.

Burma.

Mrs. Beedham reports a most successful meeting at Rangoon on November 15th.

Palestine.

Miss Nuttall writes from Jerusalem of the pitiful havoc cholera is creating. She is winning recruits to the Band of Hope.

Great Britain.

A National executive committee meeting was held in London December 2nd. In addition to resolutions of sympathy with the family of the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and with the officials of the city temple in the loss by death of Dr. Parker, the following were adopted:

That a special committee be instructed to obtain further information *re* the employment of barmaids, and to compile a pamphlet for the literature department, and later on to recommend what action should be taken by the association.

That the department for Work Among Young Women employed in bars, restaurants, and refreshment rooms be retained, and that a new department regarding the employment of barmaids be recommended to the Council.

That, in view of the proposal of the government to entrust the control of education to county and borough councils, this committee urges the government to introduce without delay a Bill to amend the constitution of county and borough councils so as to enable women—married and single—to be elected to, and to serve on, those councils; further, that a memorial be sent to the Prime Minister.

Re Sunday Closing of Public Houses: That memorials should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, urging the immediate claims of Sunday closing upon the government, and that all branches of the B. W. T. A. be urged to send letters on this subject to their members of Parliament.

Re Temperance in the Army. That this Committee very heartily congratulates Earl Roberts and the Council of the Royal Army Temperance Association on the admirable work which they have done for the promotion of temperance in the army, and also on the arrangements being made for temperance rooms in the barracks now being built.

The Report of a Conference on the Department System was presented. The following recommendations were adopted:

That the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools be placed in care of the special committee on Temperance Examination Papers until a National superintendent for the department is appointed, that Mrs. David Richardson be added to the committee, and that the committee have power to add to their number.

That wherever possible a Conference on some phase of our work should be held immediately before or after the National executive Committee meeting.

That the next meeting of the National Executive shall be held in Manchester on February 17th.

Re Memorial Day. That this Committee earnestly urges all branches of our Association to observe February 17th (World's W. C. T. U. Frances Willard Memorial Day), as a World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Day, and as a special occasion for adding new members.

Re Council Arrangements. That a World's W. C. T. U. missionary meeting be held on Wednesday evening, May 27th, in connection with the Annual Council Meetings.

That the Sub-Committee shall meet on January 14th, and on March 11th.

That every effort be made to secure a large delegation to the World's Convention at Geneva in June.

Agnes E. Slack,
Hon. Secretary W. W. C. T. U.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

Condemns the Punch-bowl.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, in the prelude to his sermon December 21 in Grace M. E. Church, New York, discussed "The Christmas Punchbowl." He said in part:

"If there be anything more inconsistent than another, it is a woman of beauty and charming and gracious manner who, under the guidance of the sacred name of hospitality, presses upon a tempted man to drink what is his damnation. Many a young man, as well as an older one, who has been proof against the temptations of men, has fallen before the cup held by the hand of the woman he admired or loved. The beauty and charm of womankind should lead men upward and not downward. And when a beautiful woman sets herself in alliance with the dangerous punchbowl, to tempt men on the path of ruin, it is the saddest sight on earth."

Crowned.

We are in receipt of a communication announcing the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas Donaldson, but name of town and state are omitted. Mrs. Donaldson was a Crusader, her husband is an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and her three sons are prohibitionists, while her only daughter is the wife of a prohibition Methodist preacher.

An Old Railroader.

Thomas Dee, watchman at the Washington street railway crossing in Springfield, Ill., is the oldest employe, in point of continuous service, on the Alton Road. He helped build the Chicago & Alton from Alton to Springfield, into which city he rode on the pilot of the engine drawing the first train. Speaking of this old locomotive, he says: "It was av the size of ha mule, and jist as donkeyfied."

Dee is a man of great honesty, sobriety, and a hard worker. During the sixteen years he has guarded the crossing, not a single mishap has occurred. The old railroader has a wife and nine grown children, and that his home is happy is evidenced by his statement that the finest, most luxurious trains, not even the Alton Limited, can give the joy of staying by his own fireside. For over half a century this quaint old Irishman has not taken a railroad pleasure trip, although entitled to free transportation.

The crossing gates being controlled from a tower which rises some feet above the tracks, there is humor in his philosophic statement that he has risen high in the Alton's service.

Mrs. Howler—"Asbury, that was a most excellent sermon you preached on 'Vanity' this morning."

Rev. Howler—"Well, I think, my dear, that I can flatter myself that there are very few men in this universe who could have done better."—Puck.

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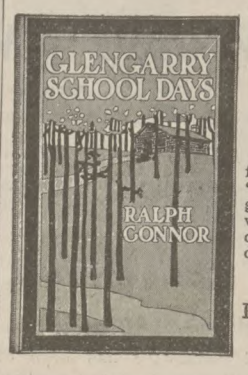

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A series of charming sketches. Illustrated.

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Hope Daring.

A story of intemperance, showing the effects on the children and grandchildren of a man whom wine was not supposed to injure.

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What to Do With Our Honoraries?

THE above question has been agitated, more or less, by nearly every local union in an endeavor to make our good brothers "feel at home" in an organization that does not extend them the privilege of a vote. Decatur, Ill., has an honorary who has solved the problem very satisfactorily, and the union so fortunate as to claim his membership is the proud possessor of one of the most unique wall pockets in the country. The Decatur "Review" has this to say of the matter:

"Edward S. Coyle, station agent at Mt. Zion, has carved an elaborate wall pocket which he has presented to the W. C. T. U. of Decatur.

"It is a piece of hand-work, and would be considered good if made by a man who had two hands and all needed tools with which to work; but it is most remarkable when the fact is known that the work is that of a one-armed man.

"Some years ago Mr. Coyle lost his right arm. Previous to that time he was 'right-handed,' so he had to train his left hand to do the work that would otherwise have fallen to the right.

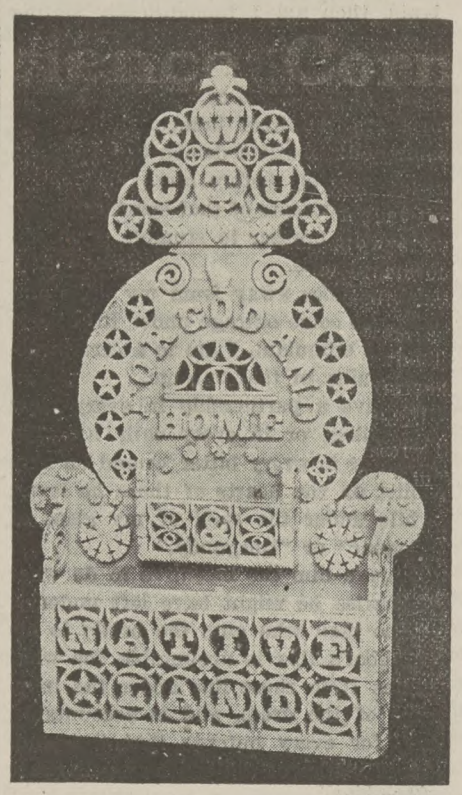
"The wall pocket is about three or four feet high and two or three feet wide. The work was done wholly with an ordinary jack-knife, a chisel and a wood file. There is not a particle of sawed work about it. The lettering, which is the motto of the W. C. T. U., was all done with the chisel and knife.

"Mr. Coyle has been working on it at odd times for the past year. Having but one hand, the work was naturally somewhat slow and tedious. He estimates that he has put in about $40 worth of time on it if his time was paid for at regular rates.

"This makes the sixth wall pocket that he has carved within the past six years, each of an entirely different design. One is in the Vandalia station at Effingham, one in the Illinois Central station at Newton and one each in the Big Four and Vandalia stations at Marshall. He carved two for Newton, the first one having been burned when the depot was destroyed, and the W. C. T. U. ladies paid him for making another. The material used is hard hickory and poplar.

"There is a place for a bible and another pocket for temperance literature. He has a design for a bracket which he hopes to finish in time for the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, but he does not know that he will be able to get it done in time. He says it will eclipse anything he has ever before attempted.

"Mr. Coyle brought the wall pocket to Decatur Saturday evening. The W. C. T. U. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. E. Akers, 607 West Main street, and there Mr. Coyle presented the finished work to the union. He made a little talk to the ladies about his work. There was a neat response by Mrs. Larrick, president of the union, and then Mr. Coyle was given a rising vote of thanks. The ladies will make an effort to get the wall pocket placed in



the Illinois Central passenger station. There is already one box there and if another is objected to it will be placed at the Wabash station."

In a letter to the editor, Mr. Coyle says: "My wife has been an active member of the W. C. T. U. for the past fifteen years, and it was through her Christian influence that I became an honorary member of this noble organization and that I take such an interest in its work. It makes a man's life sweeter and purer to come in touch with this great body of Christian workers, and I often wonder why it is that a greater number of men do not belong."

Education in New Mexico.

By Rev. James H. Ross.

SECRETARY E. S. TEAD, of the Congregational Education Society, says that New Mexico, which is seeking admission as a state, and which he has just visited, presents many of the features of a foreign country. It is more like Egypt than anything in the United States. The scenery, he says, is totally unlike that of other portions of our country.

The people, being Spanish-speaking Mexicans, have ideas and customs at variance with those of the average American citizen. One feels, when down there, that he is not in the United States. The population is 195,000, two-thirds of whom are Mexicans. These present a distinct race problem as clearly defined as that presented by the negro of the South or the Chinese of the Pacific coast.

The negro always had the advantage of living among the white Anglo-Saxon population, and this has kept him in touch with the white man's civilization, but the Mexican has for years lived in his little canyon settlement far from the larger cities in the southwest, of which there are a few, only recently coming into contact with Anglo-Saxon ideas and habits of life.

He is slow and unresponsive to new ideas. He is a poor mechanic, he cannot build a straight wall, and his adobe hut is never plumb. His windows and doors hang far out of the perpendicular. He lives in a hut made of bricks of the mud of the street, mingled with the straw of his field—for all the world like those made by the Israelites in the time of their bondage in Egypt. These rude bricks are dried in the sun and when sufficiently baked are piled up to the height of from eight to ten feet. Logs are stretched across the top and these are covered with rough boards, and then mud is spread thick on the top. The thickness of this roof diminishes gradually as the wind carries away the dirt. The floors of this hut are made of the same mud as of the roof and are as hard as cement. These adobe huts are pleasant and comfortable. The Mexican succeeds in raising grain and vegetables, but the great scarcity of water in that region prevents him from being a farmer. Irrigation is too expensive at the present time for the successful cultivation of land, although the Pueblo Indians, who are sometimes his neighbors, far excel him in farming.

In many villages there are no schools, public or mission, and no churches of any kind, and "when we drove into one village," says Mr. Tead, "three or four of the leading citizens of the place gathered round our carriage to learn our errand. The missionary who was personally conducting Mrs. Tead and myself, and who was very ready with the Spanish language, informed them what my errand was. They were aroused at once and asked if I could not promise a school immediately. Their earnestness was pathetic. They promised to dig the mud for the brick, and their wives and daughters would plaster the outside. They could get the commissioners holding the common land to give a lot; they would send their children, and could the secretary tell them when a school could be given?" Here were fathers and brothers who had never sat in a day-school, and some of them had never seen a school house, and they could not bear to think of their children growing up in such mental poverty. The children of the village gathered about and listened to the conversation and began eager questioning of the men as to when the school would open.

We were repeatedly informed—but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement—that public schools are only opened in the villages where saloons exist, as the money from the license fee pays the teacher's salary, but where there are no saloons there can be no schools. One can hardly believe that the United States government has entered into any such partnership as this.

Even if this arrangement is a fact, we are doubtful if the Interior Department at Washington is aware of it. It may be a local device. At any rate, this is a statement freely made in New Mexico.

It will be seen, then, that the public school, as we know it in Massachusetts, will be late in coming into New Mexico. In their religion the Mexicans are strongly Roman Catholic, therefore it might be supposed that the schools of a Protestant denomination would be looked upon with great suspicion. I was agreeably surprised, however, to find that the people welcomed them most cordially and supported them by their attendance.

The Education Society, if the funds were in its hands, would open an Industrial School after the style of Tuskegee and Hampton. The Mexicans themselves, aware of their deficiencies along this line, are asking for such an institution. This last fall a man brought his two sons 280 miles, eighty of which were in a wagon, to the Presbyterian School at Albuquerque, but was unable to secure an entrance for them as the school was overcrowded. The principal stated that he had already turned away 163 young men and women. The Education Society has put this matter into the hands of a special committee, who are to report in the future.

Boston, Mass.

AN OBJECT LESSON

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

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How Shall We Solve the Problem of the Drink Evil?

By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., LL.D.

THERE is a current story that a Quaker once discovered a thief in his house, and, taking down his grandfather's fowling-piece, he quietly said: "Friend, thee had better get out of the way, for I intend to fire this gun right where thee stands."

With the same considerate spirit we warn certain good people that they had better take the decanter off their table, for we intend to aim a Bible truth right where that decanter stands.

It is in the wrong place. It has no more business to be there at all than the thief had to be in an honest Quaker's house. We are not surprised to find a decanter of alcoholic poison on the counter of a dram shop whose keeper is licensed to sell death by measure, but we are surprised to find it on the table or the sideboard of one who professes to be guided by the spirit and the teachings of God's Word.

That bottle stands right in the range of the following inspired utterance of St. Paul: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby your brother stumbleth."

This text must either go out of the Christian's Bible or the bottle go off the Christian's table. The text will not move, and the bottle must.

The passage itself is so clear that it can hardly admit of a cavil or a doubt. It teaches the lofty and benevolent principle—that abstinence from things that are necessarily hurtful to others is a Christian expediency that has the grip of a moral duty.

This sounds at first like a very radical doctrine, but so conservative an expounder as Professor Hodge of Princeton has defined the text as teaching that things which are not always wrong per se are to be given up for the sake of others.

He says that the legal liberty of a good man is never to be exercised where a moral evil will necessarily flow from it. We are never to put stumbling blocks in the way of others. Good men are bound to sacrifice anything and everything that is counter to the glory of God and destructive of the best interests of humanity.

It would be easy to prove unanswerably that alcoholic beverages are injurious to those who use them. The famous athlete, Tom Sayers, was once asked by a gentleman: "Well, Thomas, I suppose that when you are training you use plenty of beefsteaks, and London porter and pale ale?"

The boxer replied: "In my time I have drunk more than was good for me, but when I have 'business' to do there is nothing like water and the dumbbells." After retiring from "business" he took to drink and died a sot.

Cold water made him a Samson, alcohol laid him in his grave. As a matter of personal health and long life, "it is good not to drink wine;" as an example to others, total abstinence is a Christian virtue.

The inherent wrong of using intoxicating drinks is two-fold: It exposes to danger the man who tampers with it, for no man was ever positively assured by his Creator that he could play with the adder that lies coiled up in a wine cup without being stung by it, and it puts a stumbling block in the way of him whom we are commanded to love as ourselves.

We lay down, then, the proposition that no man has a moral right to do anything the influence of which is certainly and inevitably hurtful to his neighbor. I have a legal right to do many things which as a Christian I cannot do.

I have a legal right to swallow arsenic or strychnine, but I have no moral right to commit this self-destruction.

Now, on the same principle (not of self-preservation merely, but of avoiding what is dangerous to others), what right have I to sustain those fountain-heads of death from which the drink poison is sold?

What right have I to advocate their license, to patronize the traffic, or even in any way to abet the whole system of drinking alcoholic stimulants at home or abroad?

If a glass of wine on my table will entrap into dissipation some young man or some one who is inclined to stimulants, then am I thoughtlessly setting a trap for his life.

I am his tempter.

I give the usage of my sanction, and to him the direct inducement to partake of the bottled demon that sparkles so seductively before him.

If the contents of that sparkling glass make my brother to stumble, he stumbles over me.

If he goes away from my table and commits some outrage under the effects of that stimulant, I am to a certain degree guilty of that outrage.

I have a partnership in every blow he strikes, or in every oath he may utter, or in every bitter wound he may inflict on the hearts of those he loves, while under the spell of my glass of "Cognac" or "Burgundy."

I gave him the incentive to do what otherwise he might have left undone.

The man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips is acountable for what comes from those lips under the influence of the dram, and is accountable, too, for every outrage that the maddened victim of the cup may perpetrate during his temporary insanity.

In this view of the question, is it too much to ask of every professed Christian and every lover of his kind that he will wholly abstain from everything that will intoxicate?

For the sake of your children, do it, for the sake of a brother, a husband, a friend, for the sake of those who will plead your example, for the sake of frail tempted ones who cannot say "no," for your fellow-travelers' sake to God's bar and to the eternal world, touch not the bottled devil under whose shining scales damnation hides its adder sting.

It is old-fashioned total abstinence that we are pleading for. We ask it, as Paul did, for the sake of those who stumble. Oh, those stumblers! those stumblers!

We dare not speak of them. It would touch many of us too tenderly. It would reveal too many wrecks—wrecks that angels have wept over.

It would open tombs whose charitable green turf hides out of sight what many a survivor would love to have forgotten. It would recall to me many a college friend who went down at midday into blackness of darkness.

And to-day I see this social curse coming back into our house, into our daily usages of life with redoubled power.

Would that every parent were a prohibitory law to his family! Would that every pulpit and every platform would take up the work and thunder forth the old warning cry: "Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

At the last! At the last!

But who can tell when that last shall ever end? When will the victim's last groan be heard? When will the last horror seize upon his wretched soul?

This great Twentieth Century Crusade should call forth a healthy response from every man, every woman interested in the progress and welfare of humanity, and the outlook for an unheard of success is very bright.

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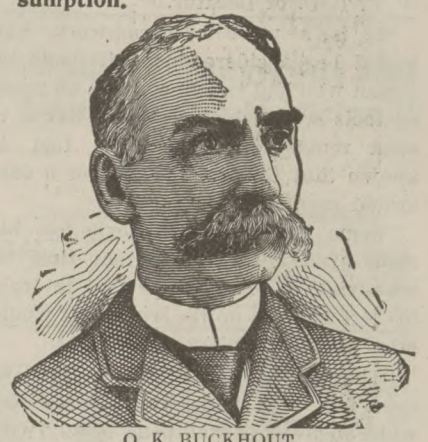

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Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-looked-for cure for consumption has at last been found. Write to Mr. O. K. Buckhout, Chairman, 294 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure. It is the only discovery that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you raise yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones, until the consumption is all gone and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

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Subject for January Reading,

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By Emilie D. Martin.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

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January Magazines.

Although the magazines have put off the gorgeous color-effects of the holidays and come to us in the neutral tints of their accustomed attire, there is no diminution of interesting contents. The CENTURY offers a goodly variety from the weightier article to the lighter sketch and brighter fiction. "Trusts" forms the theme of several able and timely contributions. Dr. Albert Shaw in his analytical paper, "The President and the Trusts," thus defines the position of the President: "Of two things, he has at the very outset of these subjects been convinced: first, that the trusts and great corporations should be made to do business in an open, public way, for the protection of not only the people at large, but of their own stockholders as well; and second, that these corporations should be kept in clear subjection to the laws of the land and to the sovereignty of the state." Franklin Clarkin writes of "The So-Called Sugar Trust," especially emphasizing its relation to labor and over capitalization. The editor, in "The Better Way as to Labor," cites some specific instances of good fellowship between workmen and employer, showing that human sympathy is fast becoming a recognized factor in the "labor market." "The other day," he says, "we asked a highly successful manufacturer how it was that he had got along so well, and so many years, with his great crowd of employes and labor-union allies. 'We beat them,' he said, 'with kindness.'" Of the "other half" of the magazine we should not care to miss the "find" concerning Edgar Allen Poe, the genial defence of the spinster in the first of Lillie Hamilton French's series, "My Old Maid's Corner," nor the story of Miss Hazy of the "Cabbage-Patch", who forgot to heed her wise mother's injunction, "Don't fool with widowers, grass or sod."

This month's ATLANTIC is a delight to the reader. He is at once introduced by the editor into the sacred, century-old "Number 4 Park Street, the spacious sunny room on a level with the elm-tops", where he sits entranced while this same editor in the cleverest, most whimsical and charming manner wishes him a Happy New Year and shows him the very treasurers of the sanctum, all the while relating the most fascinating and romatic story that could be told concerning a magazine. It is only when he reminds you, in this assumed role of toastmaster, that "it is time to push back the coffee-cups, settle the chairs at a more comfortable angle, and listen to the other voices," that you realize that the "feast" is not yet come to an end. Arthur Sherburne Hardy gives the first chapter of his serial, "His Daughter First"; J. T. Trowbridge has been persuaded to drop the imaginary for a time to tell his Own Story. There are discussions concerning "The War Against Disease," and "The Future of Orchestral Music." The sketches include "Mammy," a Southern tale, and there are literary talks on "Dickens as a Man of Letters," and "The Latest Novels of Howells and James." Poetry and a brilliant Contributor's Club complete a most generous New Year's entertainment.

McCLURE'S gives a detailed account of the wonderful accomplishment of the Austrian surgeon, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, with a full page illustration of the doctor at work. Ida M. Tarbell vividly pictures "The Oil War of 1872," concluding this chapter of the history of the Standard Oil Company, with "Mr. Rockefeller's Opinions and Character." Mr. Rockefeller's portrait forms the frontispiece of the magazine. Ray Stannard Baker gives from personal observation the tragic story of the non-striking miners, which he accompanies by photographs of characteristic types of these miners, their families and their homes. George W. Smalley's Personal Recollections include Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Humphery Ward, Anthony Trollope, Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, and W. S. Gilbert.

The CHAUTAUQUAN gives space to some remarkable examples of civic progress in the United States. George C. Sikes describes the workings of Chicago's Municipal Voters' League in its regeneration of the city's council; J. Horace McFarland tells the story of "The Harrisburg Achievement,"—a ten-months' accomplishment in public improvements and an efficient non-partisan administration; and Mrs. Louis Marion McCall recites the story of the St. Louis Civic Improvement League, having a membership of 1,300 and built upon an exceptionally effective business basis. The Round Table presents detailed "Civic Progress Programs" for the use of clubs. The editorial comment of THE CHAUTAUQUAN furnishes one of the brightest and most comprehensive of the news summaries of the month.

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION has an attractive winter cover, and the contents fairly teem with holiday features. The magazine announces three new distinct departments for the coming year which will attract the attention of every American household: "An Art Feature Extraordinary," a series of paintings depicting the twelve most picturesque events in American history; "Great Movements which are Making the World Better," and "Romances of Famous Americans." In "The American Girl," Ada C. Sweet writes the first of a series of articles on "Meat Makes Her the Most Popular Girl in the World,"—"Why Every American Girl Should Earn Her Own Living." The children's department and "Just for Fun" will engage the attention of many readers.

The New Year's ST. NICHOLAS makes one pity the boy or girl who does not have it to read. Can you imagine anything merrier in prospect than a string of contributors such as these: Edwin L. Sabin, Louise M. Alcott, Howard Pyle, Clara Morris, Malcolm Douglas, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Roy Benson Richardson, Virginia Woodward Cloud, Zitella Cocke, John Bennett, Clifford Howard, Sarah M. B. Piatt, Albert Bigelow Paine, and Carolyn Wells. And this list really contains only a part of the writers and artists who make the boys and girls laugh and cry by turn, and who conjure them into making the very best resolutions for the New Year and for always. As you turn the pages of this number it is difficult to decide just which is the brightest one.

SUCCESS is full of inspiration for the new year. There is a good industrial story by Joseph Blethen entitled "Peadee's Toothpicks," and an article by William Stead, Jr., giving Ruskin's selected list of books. "The Power of Twelve Senators," by Walter Wellman, gives an insight into the characters of some of the most conspicuous members of the United States. Josiah Strong in his first of "Uncle Sam's Talks on Our Country," tells of America's place among the nations, and reveals the greatness of our land. Dainty recipes for a New Year's breakfast are given by Christine Terhune Herrick, in the fourth of her articles on "How Betty Entertained."

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HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

THE METHODIST MAGAZINE AND REVIEW, the oldest Canadian magazine, begins its fifty-seventh volume with an especially strong number. A marked feature is its pronounced patriotic character, with prominence given to Canada. There are beautifully illustrated articles on "Paris the Beautiful," "The Wild Welsh Coast," and "The Canadian Lumberman." Character studies, with portraits, are given of the great non-conformist leaders, Hugh Price and Joseph Parker. There are fine articles, an amusing sketch of that "Famous Fop," Beau Brummell, and several stories and pieces of verse by well-known writers.

Venezuela is very much at the front in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, there being a full editorial exposition of the situation besides a presentation of the case of the powers against the South American state, as set forth by the well-informed Washington journalist, Mr. A. Maurice Low. There is also important discussion of the topics now engaging the attention of Congress. The illustrated character sketches include Minister to Venezuela, Herbert W. Bowen, the late Thomas B. Reed, and the late Thomas Nast. Mr. W. T. Stead writes of "The British Education Bill."

The New Year's number of LIPPINCOTT'S is a mine of fiction, containing, in addition to its regular complete novel, nine short stories. There are also several timely papers, some choice verse, and fun galore. The paper on "Franklin in Germany," by J. G. Rosengarten, will make a wide appeal at at the present time. "English Wives and American Housekeeping," by Mrs. M. E. Leicester, shows a pleasing familiarity with her subject.

In THE PILGRIM appears the first installment of "The Pilgrim's Patriotic Calendar," in which will appear, with each issue, the life of some famous American, written in brief and illustrated. Another page-feature of this issue shows views of "An Artist's Florida Home." Three new departments are added to the many that have already made THE PILGRIM famous for its readable contents.

AINSLEE'S has 160 pages of clever fiction, article and verse, with such writers as Elia W. Peattie, Frank Norris, Dorothy Dix, George Hibbard and others. The novel is by E. W. Hornung, and is entitled "No Hero." There are about 34 contributions, including excellent poems by Albert Bigelow Paine, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Harold MacGrath.

Signal Notes

A telling address on the cigaret as "an enemy of the school" was lately given by one of the teachers before the State Association of Colored Teachers at Clarksville, Tenn.

A prolonged drought in New Guinea has caused a famine, and thousands of the inhabitants are starving. Some are subsisting on roots, grubs, and vermin, while others have resorted to cannibalism.

A press despatch from Pekin, China, says that another Boxer uprising is imminent and the missionaries in the Sian Fu region have been officially notified to be prepared to leave if necessary. It is recommended that the women and children be sent to safe ports.

A meeting is to be held at the Chicago Commons, January 7-8, to formulate plans for a national or international co-operative congress, to be held early next spring or summer in Chicago or some central point. All who wish to see the gospel of co-operation spread abroad in the land are cordially invited to attend.

An English coroner appended the following remark to his report on a recent case, where a man had fractured his skull while under the influence of liquor. "It makes you ill," he said; "it wastes your money; and it loses you your character. If we could stop this drinking my post would be a sinecure; we should be able very soon to shut up our workhouses; and we should have no trouble about old-age pensions."

County Judge Lindsey, of Denver, Col., who has fined a man $100 for selling five cents worth of tobacco to a child, has fined the Overland Cotton Mills Co. to the limit for employing child labor, and has decided against the wine room, is reminded by the State W. C. T. U. superintendent of Christian Citizenship and Law Enforcement that the women of that state take cognizance of his work and that they believe in it.

Any one thinking of moving south, who would like to be associated with others in building up a temperance, Christian community, with the advantages of an academy, will do well to write C. F. Cronk, Madison, Wis. Mr. Cronk was the Prohibition party candidate for Congress last fall. He has been a devoted temperance worker for years and hopes to find opportunity for his endeavors in this respect in the South, where ill health compels him to go.

The efforts to establish a Barmaids Association in Birmingham, England, are to be met by the local branch of the British Women's Temperance Association with a series of meetings, with the object of arousing public opinion in favor of the removal of women from service behind bars. The United Kingdom Alliance are co-operating, while the licensed victuallers express a determination to offer the strongest opposition to the suggested reform. So reports the "Star."

The International Reform Bureau, believing that the fundamental requisite to permanent moral reforms is an increased study of moral questions in schools and churches and reform societies, has secured the publication as a Senate document of its topic-a-month course in patriotic studies, in order that this outline may be supplied free to all who desire to inform themselves or to unite with others in patriotic clubs or other organizations. It is suggested that every church and religious organization shall devote one meeting, or at least a part of a meeting, every month to the topics here presented, on which information additional to the outline may be secured in other government documents to which reference is made in the course of study. This document gives a study outline on the following great subjects: Education, municipal reform, immigration, the Sabbath, labor, marriage and divorce, government, purity, gambling, penology, temperance, charity. Those desiring it should apply to their own Senators for a free copy. At the same time a new document prepared by the Anti-Saloon League, giving the latest word on the canteen, should be asked for.

Publishers' Notes.

January Young Crusader.

The January YOUNG CRUSADER is packed full of just the kind of reading to delight the girls and boys. Special features are two beautifully illustrated articles on childhood in Bermuda and in the North; live Anti-Cigaret pages with pictures of young boy workers, announcement of Anti-Cigaret Sunday and continued $5.00 Anti-Cigaret story prize with a full-page illustrated talk by Dr. David Paulson. There are interesting items for the Seniors, and the Juniors will be delighted with an account of the "Zoo" of Old Orchard L. T. L. and with the prize Picture-Stories. The beautiful cover-design suggestive of the glad New Year is a gem that cannot be spared from your collection of the Crusader's art covers. Are you a subscriber to this fine magazine? If not, send us your name and begin your subscription with this number. The subscription price is only 25 cents per year.

Books for Libraries.

There should be a greater effort on the part of all white ribboners to place temperance books in public libraries, Sunday school libraries and public school libraries, and above all in the home. I make special mention of the books written by Frances E. Willard, "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard," by Miss Gordon, ($2.00); and in the line of story books, "A Singular Life," (50c or $1.25), and "Jack the Fisherman," (50c), by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor, (25c or $1.25); "The Darlingtons," by Elmore Eliott Peake, ($1.50); "The Stand By," by Edmund Dole, $1.25; "The Cry of the Two-Thirds," by S. R. Graham Clark, ($1.50).

"Who Killed Joe's Baby?" by Charles M. Sheldon, (10c), might with profit be read at W. C. T. U. meetings, in every school house and in every church in this country. The reading of it occupies about the same length of time as is usually devoted to an address, and it emphasizes in a very impressive way total abstinence and enforced prohibition.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, in annual address.

Teachers Need It.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers. By L. Mabel Freese. An excellent book for kindergarten and primary teachers in teaching the principles of temperance and home. It is beautifully written and printed and contains two sketches of Frances E. Willard that cannot fail to inspire and beautify the lives of the little ones who hear them. Published by The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, Chicago. Price 50 cents.—*Ram's Horn*

January Responsive Reading.

The Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art by the National superintendent, Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, is the subject of our January Responsive Reading and contains material sufficient for several W. C. T. U. meetings. We urge that each union consider this subject at an early date and circulate widely the knowledge contained in this Reading. Price 50 cents per 100.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

The "Anti-Treating League of America," is a new organization founded at Buffalo, N. Y., by John A. Ronayne. The pledge reads: "We, the undersigned, are, on principle, opposed to the custom of treating in saloons and shall do what we reasonably can to discourage the practice." The badge is a button bearing the name of the organization.

PATTERNS.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

8873—Five Gored Skirt with Box Plaited Flounce.
22 to 32 in. waist.

8881—Fancy Tucked Waist.
8883—Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist, 32 to 40 in. bust.
Skirt, 22 to 32 in. waist.

8872—Dress.
4 to 12 years.

Cut out and send this coupon.

UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.:

Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....

Waist measure..... Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... to

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Would You Like to Attend The National Convention?

We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without an outlay of one cent, provided you are willing to work and secure new subscribers to The UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once.

***Circulation Department,* UNION SIGNAL**
184 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Extension of Time Limit

For Club Raisers

In response to urgent solicitation the time in which clubs of ten or more subscriptions at the rate of $1.00 per year will be received, is extended to January 31st. This extra month should give ample time for club raisers to complete their clubs. The demand for this club concession has been so general that, owing to the diversion of the holidays, it has seemed best to enable every Union desiring it to send in their members as a club.

This Offer Positively Closes With January

Union Signal
CHICAGO

SPECIAL OFFER: The Union Signal Ten Weeks for Ten Cents.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Vol. XXIX.—No. 3. Issued Weekly. | **CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1903.** | **Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.**

Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for one year to a club of ten, $10. This offer is extended to January 31, 1903.

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Red-Letter Day.

February 17, Frances E. Willard Thankoffering Day.

THE HEAVENLY BIRTHDAY OF MISS WILLARD.

News of the Week.

House passes the general army bill, creating a new staff to advise with the president.

Don Luis Felipe Carbo, minister of Ecuador to the United States, has been recalled. His successor will be Alfredo Baquerizo.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, former mayor of New York and distinguished as a philanthropist, a politician and student, reported dying.

Germany offers to buy Panama canal company's rights for $40,000,000 if United States does not exercise option expiring March 4, according to London Daily News.

Standing committee of the Detroit coal conference calls a national convention in Washington to urge the president to take immediate action to end the fuel famine.

Great Britain has sent a strong protest to Turkey against allowing Russian torpedo boats to pass the Dardanelles, saying that it will reserve the right to demand the same privilege.

Andrew Carnegie offered $1,500,000 to Philadelphia free public library for construction of thirty district branches; buildings must cost $50,000 each and city or individuals provide sites.

Much suffering and three deaths attributed to lack of coal in Chicago. Special grand jury sworn in to inquire into the charges of illegal combination between coal operators and dealers.

Citizens of Arcola, Ill., confiscated sixteen car loads of coal bound for Chicago, in order to relieve dire distress. Strict account kept of all deliveries and payment will be offered the railroad company.

German budget appropriating $375,000 for St. Louis fair exhibit preliminaries introduced in reichstag; total requirement placed at $625,000; exhibit declared necessary, as France and England will be represented.

Ex-Premier Sagasta of Spain died at Madrid of heart failure. Was seventy-six years old, had led both revolutionists and monarchists, been exiled to England, and was blamed by Americans for Virginius massacre.

United States Minister Bowen will return to Washington immediately to assist Venezuela in preparing for the arbitration of the European powers' claims. Minister Bowen states that considerable distress is felt in Venezuela because of the cutting off of food supplies by the blockade.

As Oil to Fire. "One might as well advocate the use of kerosene in fighting fire as the use of alcoholic drink in fighting intemperance," pertinently remarks a writer in "The Chicago Daily News." It would put the fire out about as quick as government beer would make a good, sober private soldier.

When all the People Speak. Local option is better than no option at all. In many localities it means prohibition, and as time and the campaign of temperance education go on, and especially when the question is optional with ALL the people, it will mean more and more territory won for prohibition.

A Downward Road. As between the "respectable" saloon and the groggery reform effort should be directed against the former. Without the "respectable" saloon the basement dive could not do business. The former is the feeder of the latter. The saloon at the top makes possible the saloon at the bottom. The drinker's road is down, not up.

Public Sentiment in Maine. It will not be denied, even by the most rabid of anti-prohibitionists, that Governor Hill of Maine is good and reliable authority concerning public sentiment in his own state. The people of Maine, he says in his inaugural address, demand not repeal, but "a more complete and vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law. In nearly all country towns the law is respected and obeyed. It is in the cities and larger villages that it has been most frequently and persistently violated. Officers whose duty it is to see that law is observed have no option in the matter, if they respect their official obligation and are true to their official oath."

An Education Fund. The St. Louis Fair Association has placed $150,000 at the disposal of the advisory board of congresses and conventions to pay the expenses of an educational congress. This board, elected by the Association of American Universities at its recent meeting in New York, is composed of four college presidents and the librarian of congress. A committee of educators was also appointed to formulate a plan for the organization of these assemblies and the efficient expenditure of the fund. In thus recognizing by a special appropriation the work of the schools and colleges, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition takes an advance step. The Columbian Exposition in '93 gave no money towards the expenses of educational congresses.

The Anti-Polygamy Amendment. Many of our women are expressing themselves as somewhat discouraged because the House Judiciary voted adversely on the anti-polygamy amendment. Our superintendent of legislation and other workers at the front point out that this action is to be regarded as a gain rather than a loss. The fact that it was defeated in the committee by a majority of only one proves that the tide of sentiment is rising and gives hope of victory at the next session of Congress. The delay will afford opportunity to carry on the agitation and education necessary to secure the passage by the amendment in both Houses after the committees have reported favorably. So let us rejoice for progress made and go on making and strengthening public sentiment in this direction.

No Bachelors Need Apply. The management of the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News Railway has just announced a new rule, viz., that hereafter no unmarried men will be employed on that line. This has been commented on as a "humane and praiseworthy action." That depends upon the point of view.

Pennsylvania to the Front. Mrs. H. H. Forrest, of Allegheny, Pa., vice president of the state and superintendent of literature in her local union, went to a recent meeting armed with the latest special offer for THE UNION SIGNAL and secured the name of every woman present who was not already a subscriber! Such prompt, effective service by individual workers is perhaps the secret of Pennsylvania's standing in the National. We shall be glad to hear from other literature superintendents in like fashion.

Brewers' Contest in a Church. A certain liquor firm in Oklahoma City recently donated to a church fair a silk hat and cane to be given to the most popular brewer's agent. Hundreds of votes were pledged and the contest is said to have been a lively one. Each vote bought a brick for the "grand new Gothic church" on a prominent street. One of the dailies of the city argued that these agents are "workers in the cause of temperance," statistics showing that "those nations that use malt liquors as a household beverage are the most temperate." Comment is unnecessary.

Women and Legislation. Women sometimes like to know what the newspapers say about them, and sometimes it is well that they should know. So we pass on this editorial comment concerning "petticoat government" in Washington, D. C.: "There are many congressmen's wives who have ideas of their own on legislative subjects, and who, as their husbands' closest intimates, are able to influence votes in the House. The women were 'dead sot' against the army canteen, and lo! that institution, against the unanimous wish of the military authorities, was abolished. The war department is anxious to have it restored, but in all probability the women will prevent it. Indeed, it is a mistake to suppose that women, because they do not sit in Congress, have nothing to do with the legislation it makes."

The Anti-Canteen Law Threatened. On Jan. 6 a telegram was received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters saying that a bill to repeal the Anti-Canteen Law had been introduced into the House at Washington, and referred to the military committee, of which John A. T. Hull is chairman. The next mail carried letters to every state president asking that letters and telegrams be sent protesting against the proposed repeal. It now remains for the American people to act instantly and show Congress and the Liquor Dealers' Association, as well as the drink-loving officers of the army, what they think about the United States government selling liquors to the army. Every church and every assembly should voice their sentiments and send at once to the chairman of the military committee and to their Congressmen. Every union should set forces to work without delay to secure protests against the consummation of this wicked thing. Let such a volume of protests be rolled in as has never before been voiced—such a pronounced one that it will never have to be repeated. Act at once.

The Battle Is On at Washington.

Women Inspectors to be Appointed for New York Harbor.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—On January 5, Representative Parker, of New Jersey, introduced the following: "That fermented malt beverages, and light wines, but no ardent spirits may be sold in post exchanges and on transports under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War." This was referred to the House committee on Military Affairs.

January 8th, Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the various reports received by his department on the practical operation of the anti-canteen law.

It has been a source of wonderment to many, as to the non-use of the $500,000 appropriated June 30th, 1902, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the "construction and equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings" for the betterment of the soldier.

An article in another column gives a record of what has been undertaken. Fort Meyer probably has more visitors than any other post in the country, being within a short distance from Washington, and should be a model post in all its equipments. The balance of the appropriation, less $65,000, was divided among ten posts, but when it is realized that eighty-nine are unprovided for, it is self-evident that a larger appropriation is indispensable. Uncle Samuel will have to go still deeper in his pockets to care for his boys, and keep them out of mischief!

We can scarcely believe that so intelligent and sensible a body of men as is found in the National Congress, would pass a bill at two consecutive sessions, which was each time signed by the president and became a law, and after appropriating $500,000 to make army posts or garrisons more attractive and helpful, at the next session undo it all by a repeal of the law, and that without opportunity being given to test the law in its entirety, or to note the beneficial results of this generous thought on the part of Congress. Surely our national legislators are wiser in their day and generation than this.

We are inquired of frequently as to petitions; we believe in them, they are worthy weapons, we cannot have too many, but to be most effective they should show independence of thought, and not appear as having originated from one brain and hand; hence we have not issued petition blanks for any of our bills. Members of Congress have said to me, "Yes, you write it out, and any one will sign it." They receive these blank petitions in every mail, the same words over, and over, and over, and one can readily see how they necessarily lose their force. But a few words just asking for what you want in the simplest manner TELLS.

The chairman of one of the prominent committees told me this week, he had received 225 letters in less than a month from our folks, and said, "I am almost driven to death by the demands of the people." Short letters, showing interest and desire, from individuals, churches and societies other than our own, must tell, do tell. KEEP IT UP! Letters, resolutions, protests, or petitions, should flood congress now for our measures, for the month of January is far better than is February, when the appropriation bills take all time and attention.

First—Against the repeal of the anti-canteen law.

Second—To prohibit liquor selling in immigrant stations.

Third—To prohibit liquor selling in all government buildings.

Fourth—To forever prohibit polygamy in the United States.

Every church, every society that believes in righteousness, and morality, should either pass a resolution, or write a letter, or petition embodying all of the above, or part as they may desire, and forward AT ONCE to the senators from their state, and to their representative. If you do not know who he is, make inquiry. Remember, there must be two of each, one for the senator, and one for the representative, place in separate envelopes, and address them to Washington, D. C. Let us make such a showing on these important questions, that they must heed the cry.

I have been trying to secure the appointment of women inspectors in New York harbor, to meet and care for unprotected girls coming over in the first and second cabins and landing at the steamers' docks uncared for. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, received my suggestions most heartily, and gave me a letter of introduction and endorsement to Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island. The commissioner general also approved, but noted several hindrances in the way. Yesterday I was fortunate in being able to secure an audience with President Roosevelt, who, when the matter was laid before him responded immediately, and in my presence dictated a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury to have women appointed as inspectors as soon as possible, to meet and care for these girls.

Upon my thanking him for his promptness and willingness to help, he replied, "No, I thank you for calling my attention to the subject, and giving me an opportunity to do something practical."

The New Canteen Bill.

57TH CONGRESS. 2d Session. **H. R. 16328.**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 5, 1903.

Mr. PARKER introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To restore the sale of fermented malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on army transports and in post exchanges under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventeen of the Act entitled "An Act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and section thirty-eight of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February second, nineteen hundred and one, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That fermented malt beverages and light wines, but no ardent spirits, may be sold in post exchanges and on transports under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Improvements in the Canteen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Under the army appropriation act, approved June 30, 1902, there was appropriated, "For the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, five hundred thousand dollars."

Inasmuch as there are over one hundred military posts and stations at which a building of the character described is needed, and as a very few such buildings could be erected with the sum appropriated, the War Department found itself confronted with a serious problem in the determination of which of these hundred or more posts should be selected. Accordingly the department commanders were called upon for reports as to the comparative needs of the posts in their respective departments, and it was not until about the 1st of November that all department commanders had reported. On the 12th of November a board of officers consisting of Maj. Gen. Young, Brig. Gen. Carter and Maj. John T. French, Jr., of the quartermaster's department was appointed by the Secretary of War to examine these reports and recommendations of department commanders and recommend the posts at which these buildings should be constructed, and the amount to be allotted to the construction of each.

Although the total of the amount asked was double the amount of the appropriation, Gen. Young's board has carefully considered the more pressing needs of the larger posts, and has made its recommendations accordingly. The secretary of war has approved the report. It has recommended an allotment of $125,000 to establish at Fort Myer, Va., a gymnasium, comprising a gymnasium proper, shooting gallery, bowling alleys, swimming pool, shower baths, toilet rooms, lockers and rooms for instructors, for use as offices and examining rooms; the structure to be of brick and to conform in style to that of other important buildings of the post.

Among other items of allotment are: Twenty-five thousand dollars for Plattsburg barracks, New York; $20,000 for Fort Thomas, Kentucky; $25,000 for Columbus barracks, Ohio; $50,000 for the Presidio, San Francisco; $40,000 for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; $25,000 for Fort Riley, Kansas; $50,000 for Vancouver barracks, Washington; $25,000 for Fort Snelling, Minnesota; $50,000 for Fort Logan, Colorado, and $20,000 for Fort Clark, Texas. Of the total appropriation $65,000 remains, which probably will be expended in buildings at Fort Hancock and Fort Monroe, under plans drawn by the Young Men's Christian Association.

New Administrations in Maine.

Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 12.—As the New Year comes in much interest is felt on all sides as to the future enforcement of the prohibitory law, as at this time new sheriffs in each county enter upon their duties. Of the sixteen men who begin the work of sheriff ten are new incumbents.

Sheriff Lawlis, of Aroostook county, has given notice to the liquor men of his determination to enforce the law against their business. Sheriff Ham, of Kennebec county, has likewise declared himself, saying that during the campaign preceding election he promised to enforce all laws, with special reference to prohibition.

Sheriff Whitcomb, of Hancock, from whom the temperance folk had little to expect, is falling into line, and Bar Harbor and Ellsworth are said to be "dryer" than for years before.

Rev. Sheriff Cummings, of Androscoggin, was elected on a strict enforcement issue, so we know what to expect from him, likewise Sheriff Lang, of Somerset.

As is generally known, Cumberland county's enforcement candidate was defeated and William Pennell chosen in his place.

Mr. Pennell has been very quiet in his manner and careful in his utterances, and has thereby earned the name of "William the Silent," but the predictions that rum shops in Portland would open on Jan. 1 are not as yet verified, whatever may be the case later.

Ruin Homes in Saloon War.

LA GRANGE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Assassination, wrecking of homes with dynamite, assaults by mobs and a general reign of terror have followed the victorious war of the Anti-Saloon League against the saloons of the town of Winslow. Arthur White of Princeton, a prominent league worker, was assassinated while changing cars at Hazleton. A hidden foe shot him five times as he stood on the station platform.

John McConnell's residence, which was partly destroyed by dynamite last Wednesday, was blown up last night. McConnell was assaulted this morning by a drunken mob and Lawrence Goff, the town marshal, was seriously injured by unidentified assailants while he was trying to make an arrest.

F. J. Fenton's drug store has been blown up with dynamite. The explosion was so heavy that all surrounding buildings were partly wrecked.

Through the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League all the dramshops have been driven out of the township. The saloon-keepers and a portion of the residents want to restore the saloons, but the league and its friends are preventing the issuance of licenses. Meanwhile the reign of terror continues. The marshal has sworn in a large number of deputies, but he finds it difficult to keep order. Citizens who are promiennt in the work of the league have surrounded their homes with armed guards, who remain on duty night and day.

To Wipe Out All Saloons.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 1.—A desperate fight is being waged in Perry township, this county, between the Anti-Saloon League and the liquor element, and the affair is being fought out before the county commissioners here this week. The league filed a blanket remonstrance against every saloon in Perry township, and the remonstrance contained sufficient signatures to wipe out all saloons in that township. When the remonstrance was called for a few days ago it was missing. The league charges that its opponents stole the paper. It put forces in the field and to-day filed a new and larger remonstrance than the one that is missing.

"Drys" Expect Easy Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—An election under the Beal law will be held in Nottingham, January 29.

A petition asking for the election came before the village council, Monday night. There were 120 names attached to the petition, though but 92 were needed.

Three of the members voted to have the election January 22. The other three wanted it a week later. Mayor John Austin finally broke the tie by voting for January 29.

There were 230 votes cast in Nottingham at the last election. The "drys" expect to win with a number of votes to spare.

Prohibition Fight in Grayson.

SHERMAN, Texas, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Pastors' Association of Sherman to-day that body unanimously voted off services at all churches tomorrow evening, and instead will participate in a union prohibition service. The prohibition campaign is now in full swing. A regular speaker has begun the canvass of the county and has already made several speeches in Sherman. The election is called for February.

Closes Beer Gardens.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has revoked the liquor licenses of the Edelweiss Gardens, Wollschlag, Griesbach and Goedcke, all of which have saloons connected with them in the vicinity of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street. This action of the city executive temporarily settles the controversy between the saloon element and the Hyde Park Protective Association.

Resubmission Talk in Kansas.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Jan. 12.—All the temperance forces of the state are being arrayed against the threatened attack on the prohibitory law.

There is no doubt of the loyalty of the people of Kansas, but we fear the influence of men and money from abroad, of the brewers and their ilk, who tell us that "Prohibition don't prohibit." Under prohibition more than one-half the jails and poor houses are practically without any inmates during a considerable portion of the year!

If prohibition does not prohibit, why such secrecy as the restaurant keeper of Ottawa practiced. When his restaurant was raided Dec. 30 the officers found bottles of whisky hidden in bed springs. In this same city lately a beautiful and intelligent girl 15 years old entered one of the churches in an intoxicated condition. The members of the church are determined to find the parties who are furnishing liquors to boys and girls in that neighborhood.

Mr. William Atkins, of this city, is interesting himself in the passage of a parole bill by the legislature.

The State Teachers Association, which met in Topeka last week, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the time has not come for Kansas to take any backward step in the temperance movement. We believe that the interests of the school, the home and of society in general, demand that the saloon should be entirely suppressed."

In Coffeyville an Anti-Joint League has been organized, which leads the South Kansas *Tribune* to say: "If the citizens of any town in the state make up their minds to close the joints they can do it."

There now seems to be a prospect of a grand jury for Kansas City. Great indignation is expressed by citizens because of the franchise that the city council allowed the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. About two years ago the council, under the leadership of ex-Mayor Marshman, was prevented from passing a less objectionable ordinance than the one just passed, by citizens crowding into the council chamber whenever the council would convene. When this last ordinance came before the council, the chamber was so filled that there was no room for the citizen and taxpayer.

Perhaps you wonder what all this has to do with temperance reform? Only this: So incensed are the people that many who were opposed to the grand jury are now ready to work and vote for it. And Judge Fischer, of the District Court, who has twice turned down a petition secured by the prohibition element, on some technicality, now says that he will grant the petition.

A Forward Movement.

Mrs. Jennie M Kemp, Correspondent.

LE LOUP, Kan., Jan. 12.—The Kansas W. C. T. U. is engaged in one of the most skilfully planned and energetically carried out forward movements of its history. Through the daily press the recently elected Democratic representative of the rum-cursed county and city of Atchison has given notice that, on the opening day of the state legislature, which convenes Jan. 12, he will introduce a resubmission resolution.

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson.

The W. C. T. U. is the largest and most thoroughly organized temperance society in the state. The general officers have sent a ringing letter to each local union, asking for the immediate circulation of anti-resubmission petitions It is the intention to meet the introduction of the resubmission resolution in the legislature by the anti-resubmission petitions with 20,000 or more signatures.

The pastors throughout the state are being invited to preach sermons urging better law enforcement. After the sermon a rising vote is asked of those who favor prohibition and its strict enforcement. The methods employed in Hutchinson, the home union of our state president, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, are typical of the thorough work being carried on all over the state. This union has hired two men to canvass the city for signatures to the petition. It will present the matter in the churches; the Y. is appealing to each of the young people's societies.

Mrs. S. H. Wallace, state lecturer and organizer, is just commencing a month's campaign in the Sixth district. Mrs. Wallace is an energetic worker, and new unions and members are reported whenever she is afield.

California's New Year Blessings.

Lou M. Young, Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5:—Since the National Convention, the state president has done effective work in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties, and the field secretary, Mrs. Mary G. Tangier, has helped sixteen counties in northern California. We have many encouragements for the new year. A new Y of sixty members at Gardent. A down-town rest-room opened by the Santa Ana union. Central Y of Los Angeles has new headquarters at 316½ S.Broadway. A course of motherhood lectures for the San Jacinto women by Dr. Strosser. A new union at Lompoc with fifty-three active and ten honorary members.

As a result of the recent vote of Los Angeles county, 31 out of 54 election precincts voted prohibition.

At Los Angeles city election these two important amendments to city charter were carried by large majorities: First, if the council refuses to pass a law which the majority of the people desire, the voters take the matter into their own hands and secure its adoption at the polls.

Second—Employes of the city are to be selected for fitness and capacity to do the work instead of the present spoils system.

The N. Pasadena social club was found guilty of illegally selling liquor; a great victory for the temperance element. This club was composed of 180 members. The jury only took ten minutes, and one ballot to reach a verdict, but four days was needed to hear the evidence. All this is due to District Attorney Fredericks and Constable Wallace. Maine is not the only state that has officials who respect their oath of office. Attorney Fredericks said in his plea, "On Hallowe'en night sixteen boys in their teens chipped in about $1 to buy booze. When they drank it they smashed the bottles." The broken "dead soldiers" were used as evidence. Only bits of broken glass, "but what do these bits of broken glass mean? They mean the downfall of at least one of those sixteen youths who took his first glass of whisky that night. It is your duty, gentlemen, to make the social clubs look like that glass."

The principal fight at the charter election, centered around the clause, granting hotels the right to serve liquors to guests; only 229 votes were cast in favor and 408 opposed.

Prohibition increases population in Southern California. San Bernardino (license) increased in population in ten years (one-half of which is due to extension of city limits) 2,000.

Redlands and Riverside (prohibition), 3,000 and 3,300 respectively. People want to raise their children where they are safe. Arrests for drunkenness: San Bernardino, 400; Redlands, 47; Riverside, 52. The arrests in the latter were largely men who came from other towns and brought their liquor with them.

Signs of Activity in Delaware.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING Del., Jan. 10.—The union at Hockessin has had several of the National workers in the field and they feel that it has been the cause of extra effort on the part of their members. They have taken up seven departments of work and each superintendent is interested.

Madam Barakat visited North-End union, gave a delightful lecture and gained for them thirteen new members. She also spoke at Townsend to the largest audience they have had for years and gained two new members.

Madam Barakat is spending a week in Smyrna, from which they are expecting a rich harvest.

World's Temperance Sunday was observed in Camden and Wyoming, also in Milton, and I presume by most of the unions in the state, although they have not reported. A temperance rally meeting was held in Farmington M. E. church with a good audience, chiefly composed of men.

A temperance convention was held in Dover, December 18, at which time "The State Temperance Alliance' was formed. It is a non-partisan organization, the W. C. T. U. having a part, whose purpose it is to get sufficient signers to petition the legislature for a right to let voters say whether we shall have license or not.

The Situation in Vermont.

Mary S. Morgan, Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Vt., Jan. 12.—The temperance people of this long-time prohibition state, who want to see the high license, local option bill defeated by the referendum vote on February 3 are now entering upon the work of a well-planned campaign. The Anti-Saloon League is sending speakers through the state and doubtless other temperance organizations are in the field. The W. C. T. U. is diligently at work. Mrs. Ida H. Read, state president, was expecting to speak in some of the towns, but the serious illness of a sister has called her away temporarily. Mrs. A. F. Smith, president of Bennington county, is filling some of her appointments.

The National W. C. T. U. is sending five of its best speakers to assist in the campaign. Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri, is now doing valiant work in the northern counties. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Miss Gordon set aside other pressing work to come to our aid during this month. Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, of Massachusetts, leaves her own state work and will assist in the southern counties, and Mrs. Callie H. Howe returns from her home in Missouri to help the right to win. Bennington county and part of Windham county will be favored in having her as speaker. Many mass meetings are to be held throughout the state and written invitations are extended to voters to attend. Special effort will be made to reach the people in the rural districts. Plans are laid to influence every voter, either by public addresses, personal visitation, or written communication. The W. C. T. U. of one town in the southern part of the state is sending written appeals to the voters to come to the center of the town February 3 and vote "No" on the referendum.

Apostle Smoot Not Wanted.

The following protest against the election of Mr. Reed Smoot, the Mormon Apostle to the United States Senate, has been sent to the members of the Utah Legislature by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters,
The Willard. Evanston. Ill.,
Jan. 10, 1903.

To the Members of the Legislature of Utah:

We, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing 300,000 women, protest against the election of Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate, not because he belongs to the Mormon church, but

FIRST—Because he is the candidate of the church and under its control. The fact that he could not become a candidate without the consent of the quorum of Apostles leads us to believe that he would not be free to act on vital matters of legislation contrary to their wishes and dictation.

SECOND—We believe that his official connection in the church will make him unacceptable to the United States Senate and to the people in general, and we appeal to the members of the Legislature of Utah to see that their state is represented in the Federal government by a legislator who will adequately represent the whole state, rather than one particular church.

We offer this protest in the interests of good government and for the honor of the growing state of Utah.

For and in behalf of the National W. C. T. U.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President National W. C. T. U.
SUSANNA M. D. FRY,
Corresponding Secretary W. C. T. U.

The above is quite conservative in comparison with some of the reasons published by the Ministerial Association of Utah. In their protest they say, in part:

"We protest against the election of a man as our representative who belongs to the quorum of Twelve Mormon High Priests, whose unanimous vote must be accepted by their co-religionists as the voice of God.

"We protest against this endeavor to elect Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate as an endeavor to force upon the citizens of Utah a union of the Church and the State. As a consistent member of the Mormon Apostolate Apostle Smoot cannot make an important move without getting permission or taking counsel of the quorum of Mormon High Priests to which he belongs. By virtue of his apostolic vows he must act first as a Mormon Apostle, and second or third as a citizen of Utah and patriotic American.

"We protest against the proposed election of Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate because the majority of the Mormon Apostolate to which he belongs and with which he works in harmony, are living in polygamous relation, in violation of convenants made to the people of the United States, as well as in violation of the criminal statutes of Utah. The two or three Apostles who may be living monogamous lives, are obliged to defend the righteousness of the polygamous system of marriage, and to wink at the law-breaking polygamous relations of their Apostles. The Mormon Apostolate stands as one man before this community, as directly or indirectly encouraging or conniving at the continuance of polygamous relations through the Mormon church. The vigorous and rigorous execution of a law like the Edmunds-Tucker law, in this state would drive the president of the Mormon church and the majority of his Apostles into exile or throw them into prison within twelve months; and Apostle Smoot dare not oppose such polygamous conditions."

Discuss City's Vice.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 1.—The committee of citizens organized by the Woman's Christian Temperance union to arrange a mass meeting of citizens for the purpose of protesting against the criminal and immoral conditions that exist in Salt Lake held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Manager H. G. Whitney of the Deseret News. The situation was carefully discussed, and after being in session for about one hour the committee adjourned until Saturday morning at 10:30. Nothing was given out as to what took place at the meeting, but it was announced that representatives of the Ministerial Association will be invited to attend the committee meeting Saturday, and at that time a date will be definitely fixed for the citizens' mass meeting.

The movement for a special grand jury to investigate conditions will gain an impetus to-day, with the return of E. B. Critchlow from an out of town trip. Mr. Critchlow will circulate the petition among prominent citizens to-morrow and rush the matter into court at as early a date as possible.

The Fundamental Need of Humane Education.

By Mary F. Lovell.

THOUGH there is much philanthropy which does not anticipate, dealing only with results, there is encouragement in the fact that thinkers upon social problems are searching for what produces them, and that they begin to realize the unprofitableness of the merely unbenevolent as well as that of the criminal; that even passive selfishness works its proportion of evil, and that the same causes which produce the unbenevolent individual, may, under slightly altered conditions, produce the criminal.

Education which trains the intellect while neglecting the cultivation of the sensibilities, is coming to be regarded as crude, and deficient in the vital element. The initial steps in the development of the sensibilities are so obvious that the humane idea is gaining a settled and permanent place. Several of the United States have already passed laws prescribing humane teaching in their public schools. There is reason to think that the trend of public opinion is towards approval of the general endorsement of such laws, but it must be the congenial task of the lovers of reform to secure this legislation and make of it a living force.

Those who give the subject of humane education only superficial attention are prone to consider but one of its aspects—that of the kind treatment of animals. Kind treatment of them is a sure result, but the serious thinker on the great human problem foresees and presently observes another and greater result: a reaction on the character such as the originators of the idea perhaps but dimly presaged. To point out to a child that because animals, like ourselves, can suffer, they, like ourselves, should be spared as much suffering as possible, is to furnish him with an analogy and a principle of action which he can widely and constantly apply. To show him that the mental limitations of the animal give another reason why a being gifted with reflective power should exercise patience in dealing with other beings less favored, is also to teach him to reason inductively—though it may be unconsciously—on the same basis in his future dealings with defective humanity. To show him that the uncertainty which shrouds the future of the animal is a reason, though it be not the chief one, for making its earthly span as little of a curse as may be, is to present to the child a rule of conduct much excelling that of those who do not "regard the life of the beast" because they deem it so ephemeral.

To omit to instill into the child, through his contact with the animal world, the principles of justice, mercy, and love, is to lose the golden opportunity. A friend of the writer one day saw from her window several children tormenting a kitten. For a consideration she secured its transfer to her keeping and invited the children to call on her in a week and see how the kitten would then look. They came, were given a little treat, and were so impressed by the kitten's changed appearance on that occasion and on subsequent visits that they became as active in kindness as they had formerly been in cruelty. One judicious act thus served to give a new motive to these children's lives.

A teacher in charge of some rough and cruel youths in a public school in San Francisco, in her perplexity organized in the school a Band of Mercy, which she induced the boys to join. In due time a marked change was noticed. The former torturers of animals were now their protectors from the cruelty of others, and were found to be devising plans to assist a needy man.

A lady employed for the purpose by the Women's Pennsylvania S. P. C. A., in Philadelphia, formed a Band of Mercy in one of the worst districts of that city. At first disorder reigned, but the wise instructress, after exercising much tact with the ringleader, a quite notorious youth, was rewarded by seeing him converted into a stanch and faithful helper.

A boy in a school in West Washington, who, in the previous term in another school had been set down as incorrigible, became attentive and courteous to his teacher and kindly and helpful among his playmates after he had been trained only two weeks in friendly study of animal life. Hundreds of similar illustrations could be given to prove the value and need of humane education. The writer, with opportunities for information extending over many years, has yet to hear of a lack of good results when faithful, patient work is done.

But the standard of instruction must be high in every sense. Nothing shocking to the sensibilities should ever be told to a child. Enlarge to any extent on the kindly virtues and ways of exercising them, but never on their opposite vices. All that is revolting should be carefully excluded. It is not even necessary, the knowledge being unimportant, to describe in detail, as is so often done, the ways in which man turns to account the different parts of the animal carcass. The living animal, his needs and characteristics, his relation to man and man's responsibility towards him, are right topics. The value of the innumerable services rendered by beasts, birds, etc., should often be mentioned and the right

Mrs. Rachel Fox of Denver, Colo., a Mercy Prize Winner.

inference suggested, thus fostering the virtue of gratitude.

This teaching need not take much of the time usually given to other topics, but can be given largely through reading lessons and as a part of the periodical miscellaneous exercises common in schools, but it should be given with certainty and regularity. It will not fail to interest the pupils. Nature study, directed by a humane teacher, also affords opportunities; but care should be taken that it may not foster cruelty and disregard of life.

There are few vices or crimes which do not contain the element of cruelty. To teach the law of kindness is, therefore, to weaken the tendency to vice and crime in general, and never can it be done so effectively as in early youth. It should begin in infancy, for even an infant can unconsciously inflict much suffering, and not unfrequently death, on the creatures given for its amusement by a fond and unthinking mother. Such thoughtlessness is as culpable as it is common, for wrong habits become in time vicious characteristics.

Humane education has been tried long enough and extensively enough both here and in Europe to place its benefits beyond the uncertainty of theory or surmise. As the world's enlightenment increases, compulsory education grows more and more in favor. How can we afford to dispense with humane education which cultivates the higher sensibilities, and is a known and tried preventive of crime?

As a stimulus to effort, let us figure to ourselves some of the changes in social conditions which will ensue when among civilized nations common education is compulsory and humane teaching an inevitable part of every child's training. The practice of kindness to every living creature results in gentler conduct, less thought for self, more thought for others, more general obedience to rule; in short, in improved conduct in all the relations of life. The natural outcome is philanthropy, the fullest development of the altruistic spirit. The conflict between capital and labor is a great problem, and nothing but the growth of the altruistic spirit will solve it.

It is the crimes of cruelty perpetually committed which make the hideous places of the earth and which darken the lives of those who labor for their extinction. Such a crime is the betrayal of women. An early training in the exercise of justice and compassion is the reasonable and obvious preventive.

The haggard wife and starving children of the drunkard tell a tale of cruelty if ever one were told. But will the man who was specially and systematically trained in his early years to "be kind to every living creature" be the one who afterward decides to get his very living by injuring many? The great crime of murder is a crime of cruelty, and humane education is the sovereign remedy. Murders will cease as humane education advances. Investigation shows that most deliberate murderers begin their evil careers by cruelty to animals.

The growth of altruism is already such as to make war seem a strange and horrible anachronism. But the signs of its cessation are not even now altogether wanting. How surely would the prevalence of humane education bring the era of peace!

Atrocities are committed in the name of medical science not only upon animals, but upon poor and defenseless patients in hospitals. Humane education will never enlighten the minds and soften the hearts of those who have sunk to the depth of doing these deeds, but it can and will so touch other hearts that strong public sentiment, if not law, will eventually put an end to such works of darkness.

Let us imagine if we can, the elimination of these and other crimes of cruelty—some of them are too hideous for our thought or mention—and we can then see the possibility that this world might become the scene of serene and simple happiness, not the sad arena of conflict, suffering and fear. For love can transform all life. Why not will to make the dream a truth? Nothing good is impossible. Our Utopian visions fail only because we fail in the effort to materialize them. Much is said and written now of the power of thought. Let us think high thoughts, altruistic thoughts, and then patiently plod the lowly, simple, prosaic path which leads to their realization. So shall we find our little world of peace, in which the higher self, the Immortal Thinker, may forever dwell; and, laboring not for reward, yet always find it, for the lowly path leads upward, even to the dwelling-place of God.

Glenside, Pa.

Special Offer: The Union Signal for ten weeks for ten cent.

The Danger of Moderate Drinking.

By Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

IN a medical experience which has extended over more than a half century, I have never known one instance where harm has come to man or woman as a consequence of total abstinence from alcoholics. I have known the diseases, unnatural desire for alcoholics fixed for life upon the brain in many cases of noble men and beautiful women by the very moderate extended use of the purest wines, whisky, brandies, and ales. I have never known an instance where after a few months even of the moderate use of the purest alcoholics the nervous system and the tissues of the body did not become less healthful and deteriorated in quality of structure and action.

The man or woman using the purest fermented wines and alcoholics with the belief that he or she is benefited by such use is mistaken; seriously, dangerously so. The diseased alcohol habit is always fixed before the subject is at all aware of it, and it is even more subtle, binding and harmful than the desire for opium, morphine, cocaine or hashesh.

Castile, N. Y.

THE TWENTY-NINTH CRUSADE ANNIVERSARY

BY MRS. COTTON MATHER.

AN oriental legend relates that a prince brought a tent to his father in a walnut shell. The king took it out and began to unfold it. It covered the king and his counselors; it covered the royal household; it covered the general and his army; it covered the kingdom; it covered the whole world. It was Christianity; God was the Father, and the prince was Jesus Christ. The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord.

This fancy is fitly typical of the great W. C. T. U. movement, the outgrowth of the little band of praying women, the seventy who in a spirit of love, devotion and self-sacrifice went forth that December morning twenty-nine years ago. Less than a generation has passed since this great movement had its birth, and lo, what hath God wrought! The W. C. T. U. white-ribboners encircle the globe.

These seventy who builded better than they knew, and

"Organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood,"

represent the divine endeavor of Christian women to rescue the tempted and perishing.

On Tuesday afternoon, December 23, 1902, the local W. C. T. U., with a few friends, assembled in the Crusade Memorial Rooms in the beautiful new Presbyterian church of Hillsboro, O., to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Crusade and witness the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Eliza Jane Trimble Thompson, "the Crusade Mother," so finely executed by her gifted daughter, Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle.

The president of the day, Mrs. E. L. Ferris, the granddaughter of the Crusade vice-president, Mrs. Sallie McDowell, and Mrs. Rebecca Arthur, the faithful secretary, were in the official chairs.

After Scripture reading by Mrs. Ferris the Rev. R. D. Lichlider, of the Baptist church, offered a fervent prayer, the keynote of which was "Courageous hearts and loyalty to duty."

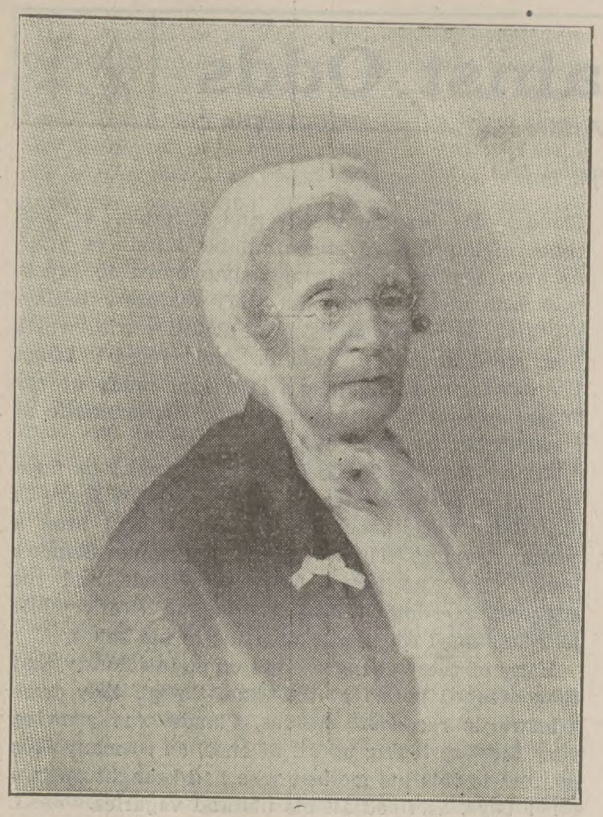
A beautiful trio, violin, flute and piano, was then executed by Mrs. Rives, Miss Detwiler and Mr. Thompson. Then followed the presentation of the portrait of "Mother" Thompson, the gift of the National W. C. T. U. to the Crusade Memorial Room. National and state officers, national superintendents, organizers, lecturers and evangelists contributed.

Rev. S. O. Royal, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, who made the presentation, said in part:

SISTERS, FRIENDS AND MOTHERS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION:—He would be a stoic indeed who would fail to appreciate the honor and take no pride in performing the office now appointed me. At this shrine and at this moment of anniversary, speech seems well nigh a desecration, and thoughtful silence more becoming. At the Bethlehem of an impulse which called a nation's womanhood away from patient tears to heroic action; at the birthplace of a movement destined to be world-wide in its reach, deep as the centuries in its influence and broad as human suffering in its sympathies, our voices are subdued by a holy awe, which stifles rather than assists utterance. Were not this task placed upon me by others, I should yield to an impulse to beg pardon for disturbing your meditations and the recollections which gush forth spontaneously in this memorial room.

Surrounded by mementoes of value and meaning, we are now to add another more precious than them all. Veiled at this moment from our view is a portrait of Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, "Mother of the Crusade." Concerning it let me say two or three things.

Who that has eyes to see and a mind to think can escape the spell of a master-painter's witchery? By the deft placing of vari-colored pigments a plain surface receives depth here and prominence there; by a cunning arrangement of lights and shadows a meaningless canvas is made to speak, to smile, to follow you with intelligent gaze. No wonder that "in the elder days of art" painters wrought with reverent care; that some of them knelt while they worked; that their most frequent themes were devout; nor that the masterpieces of genius are housed in the temples of a world's worship. Here you shall presently see a canvas to whose value time shall render a compound interest. And this value will be forever enhanced by the fact that each stroke was

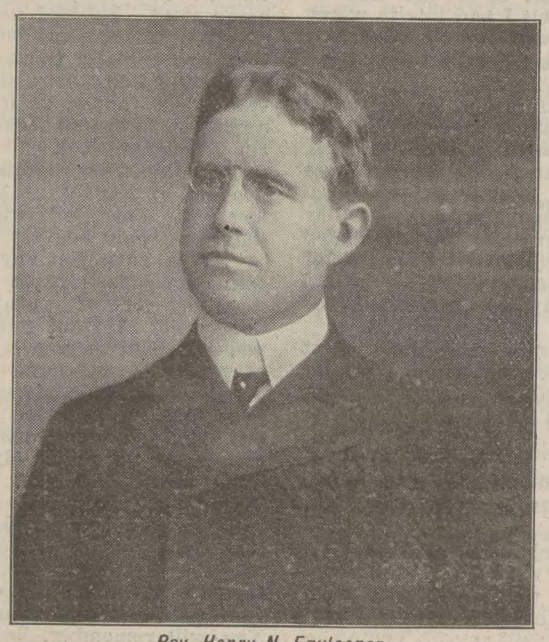


"Mother" Thompson.

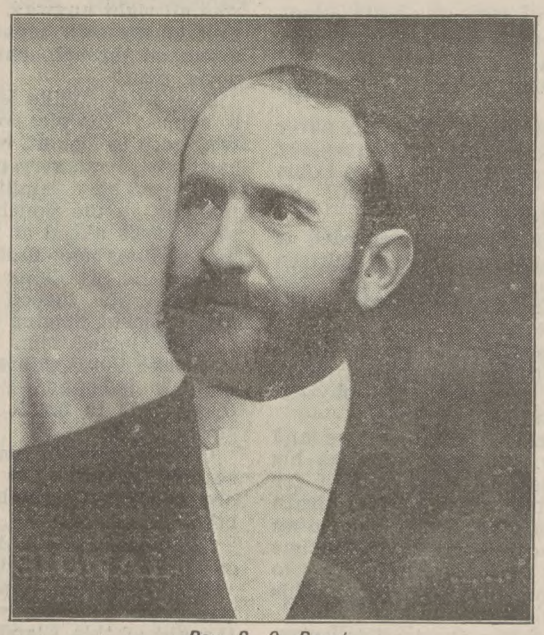
placed by a daughter's loving hand as well as by an artist's careful skill.

Here, too, will you see a portraiture of character. To one who has mind-sight added to eye-sight here is a pictured biography. Intelligence and courage, firmness and tact, patience and a large sense of humor, a charity for men and faith in God, are as plainly visible as if a Dickens or a Boswell had taken a thousand pages to describe them. Here is an open book on grandeur of character which later generations can read after she and we have vanished from sight.

Here, too, is an epic of achievement. The finest monuments of the past are not the statues which men carve, not the bronzes which bear their epitaphs, but the deeds which they have done. The elements bite away the granite monolith and fires melt the brass memorial. Earth's finest temples are now in ruins, and others are crumbling, but the deeds of heroes are living stones built into immortal temples. Hoary wrong that with defiant hardihood rises ever and anon to oppose only adds strength and glory to the achievements of heroes. This portrait will tell not merely who once lived here and how one of the brave band of "Crusaders" looked, but more eloquently will it recount what was here done. It will record no short-lived victory, greeted with the shoutings of a capricious populace. It will tell rather of a triumph at the first doubtful, tardy, partial; of its progress, slow as the glacier, but as resistless; and if I may be prophetic, it will tell how it grew to an avalanche, until by the weight of woman's prayers, of woman's intelligence, and of woman's will, it swept the world's greatest wrong into oblivion.



Rev. Henry N. Faulconer.



Rev. S. O. Royal.

In the name of the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union this work of art, this story of beautiful character and brave leadership, this epic in color of a vast moral movement, I present to the custody of this church for a place among the furnishings and memorials of this historic room.

The unveiling by Rev. S. O. Royal followed, and we looked upon the beautiful face, so exquisitely reproduced by loving fingers, the face of the gracious lady who shall be known in white ribbon annals through the long hereafter as "a noble type of good, heroic womanhood."

The legal deed of acceptance by the church officials was read by Rev. H. N. Faulconer, the pastor, who then felicitously and forcefully accepted the beautiful gift, and paid loyal homage to the Crusade Mother and her co-workers, the central thought being that God had entrusted to woman, a child of God, grown by His grace, a movement that will never die.

After the singing of the Crusade Psalm, "Give to the winds thy fears," friends near and familiar brought affection's immortelles, and broke the alabaster box of precious ointment in Crusade memories.

Mrs. Thompson was unable to be present, her elder daughter, Mrs. Marie T. Rives, of sweet and gentle mein, gave utterance to the following tender tribute:

"When the National president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Miss Gordon were our guests last March, the first thing they observed in the parlor was the portrait of my mother, which they pronounced a perfect likeness and a beautiful piece of art. Today, by order of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—for every state has contributed—and by the courtesy of the pastor, Rev. H. N. Faulconer, and the official board, the picture is to hang upon the walls of the Crusade Memorial Room. We hope and believe that before many months another sweet face will look out from these walls—that of Mrs. General McDowell. These two workers must have looked earnestly into each other's faces in those early Crusade days, when they kneeled on the icy pavements of Hillsboro and gave to 'the winds their fears.' Now that Hillsboro stands upon the heights of answered prayer, let them look peacefully into each other's faces from these sacred walls!

"You cannot expect me to say much today. What can a child say of a loving, devoted mother, except on bended knee to thank God for her? When we think of what these leaders have done for the world we thank God for the wonderful growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and what it has done for the uplifting of humanity,

"But, dear friends, I want to say something to you, today, sisters of the white ribbon, and dear Hillsboro friends. From the depths of my heart I thank you for your constant appreciation of my mother's work. Never a birthday or any anniversary passes but our home is fragrant with flowers and kind greetings; and now that mother is much in her room, every day comes some cheerful, kind message from many friends. So today let us thank God for the temperance work and victories, for this Memorial Room, built as firmly in stone as the principle it represents, and for the sacred treasures it contains.'

Mrs. Lizzie A. Harsha, whose loyalty to the temperance cause is unfaltering, with characteristic fervor spoke of the nearness of the anniversary dates of the birth of the movement and that of our Savior, alike for the uplifting of sinful and sorrowing humanity.

After prayer by Mrs. Moses Calvert, one stanza of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung from printed slips, the souvenir gift of Mrs. Thompson. A telegram from Miss Anna Gordon was read, and the doxology and the benediction by Rev. S. O. Royal followed.

Thus was marked the twenty-ninth milestone in Hillsboro, the "Cradle of the Crusade."

Hillsboro, Ohio.

Answer. By Isabella Howe Fiske.

I PRAYED: "Lord, make me strong on earth;
I would help the weak one's need."
He spoke: "Who art thou to be judged of worth?
Who art thou that thou shouldst succeed?
I will grant thee failure, make thee weak,
Conscious of sin." "And then?"
I asked, and heard His answer speak,
"Christ chiefly loved such men."

Wellesley Farms, Mass.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson

(Copyright applied for.)

Chapter II.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER I.

[Mr. Kilgour, a railway conductor, is killed in the wreck of his train caused by the blunder of a drunken engineer. His son Ralph takes a position as clerk in a hotel and the second son, Willie, is offered the place of assistant, but refuses from a nameless fear of having anything to do with the "thing" that caused his father's death. Claude is the youngest son, a fine boy of twelve, the pride of the family. Allie is the only daughter. All the children loyally consp re to keep the home for their mother.]

SOMEHOW it reached the ears of old Mrs. Wilson, a neighbor, that Willie Kilgour had refused a position offered him by the city magnate because of his temperance principles—which the reader knows was not a precisely correct account of the matter. However, this news gladdened the heart of the good old lady, who was prominent in the very struggling and little appreciated local W. C. T. U., and she lost no time in imparting the intelligence to several of her sisters in the work.

Thus it came around to the ears of the Methodist minister, and Willie suddenly found himself, without apparent cause, the subject of special friendliness and cordiality from the church members.

The Baptist minister's wife, who was president of the union, called on his mother, and cornered him while she talked sweetly and earnestly on many things. Mrs. Maxwell, wife of a prominent Presbyterian elder, and an enthusiastic temperance worker, stopped him on the street to shake hands with him and invite him to a young people's rally to be held at her home. Mr. Drake, the "pillar" among the Methodists, suddenly discovered that he needed a young man in his big furniture warerooms during the slack summer season, and engaged Willie at a good salary and a commission on all carpet sales.

Willie, with his quick sympathies and ardent nature, especially softened and responsive in his grief, soon found himself forming new friendships, new interests, new views of life far different from those of the careless past.

Need it be told that ere many weeks had passed the boy had found his Savior and was rejoicing in a wonder of divine bliss in sins forgiven and a heart cleansed?

In August a blow fell on the Kilgour family group. Claude the brilliant, Claude the seemingly invincible, had failed in his examination. In vain were the lists scanned for the missing name. It was not there.

"Some mistake," observed Ralph; "the kid never failed. Why, it was the easiest half of the two-part 'exam' which he took. He could almost have taken the entire course in a year if we had let him. No trouble for him to learn anything."

In one sense Claude's failure was not regarded as a serious matter. The child was barely thirteen years old and had plenty of time before him, but it was a sore shock to their confident pride in the boy.

However, the lists were confirmed by the principal, who called the next day with Claude's report, showing a wretched failure in arithmetic and physics, with very low marks on the other subjects.

Of course, Claude received nothing but love and sympathy from his family. It was true, as his mother said, that Claude had not been himself for several months. He had taken his father's death terribly hard; indeed, the boy had given way to an almost unnatural abandonment of grief. For a time it had seemed that his very mind would give way to a half-crazed frenzy of horror and despair. This caused the family much anxiety.

One night, about a week after the terrible event, while his mother was trying to soothe him from a troubled slumber into quiet sleep, he suddenly started up and threw his arms round her neck, sobbing:

"Oh, mamma, mamma, if I had only been a good boy! Oh, if I had only always been good—even a little bit good."

"Claude, darling, you have always been a good boy; your dear father always said so, and he was right. All boys are more or less naughty, but, dearie, you have nothing very bad to feel much remorse about. You never wilfully tried to grieve either papa or me, did you, dear—or deceive us in any way?"

Claude turned over with a heart-rending moan, and his mother kept her vigil by his bedside till morning.

After a fortnight the delirious violence of his grief subsided, but he was no more the old sunshiny Claude. He became moody and irritable, at odd times giving way to uncontrollable bursts of grief, or even temper. He would come down to breakfast with swollen eyes and puffy features, displaying little or no appetite for the dainties with which that excellent cook, his mother, endeavored to tempt his palate, and he appeared to lose much of the superabundant vitality which is a characteristic of mischievous, healthy boyhood.

Never had Claude been known to shirk a task. He had always been eager to do a double share in any little work about the house. It had been a common saying, "There is not a lazy hair in Claude's head." Now he forgot half his errands, and the slightest exertion seemed a dragging effort, while he complained constantly of pains in his bones.

Many of these changes crept on so insidiously that they escaped notice at the time, though they were afterwards recalled. Besides, Claude was growing very fast—springing up all at once, as so many lads do, and to this his mother, who had brought up two other boys, ascribed all his ills and vagaries.

Willie was talking with Mr. Fenwick, principal of the collegiate, one day during the summer holidays, concerning the coming term's work, and the subject of Claude's failure came up. To his great surprise, Willie learned that Claude's status in the classroom had been falling off almost from the very beginning of the winter term, while he had accomplished simply nothing since the Easter holidays. "It was not until about a month before the examination that several of the teachers began to complain to me of Claude's work," said Mr. Fenwick. "I had myself noticed a certain apathy in the boy, a seeming lack of concentration, but I was completely deceived as to his real standing and did not worry myself much, for I considered that even before Christmas Claude was abundantly prepared to pass in the four easy subjects required for the first part of his matriculation, and as for the other subjects, he could pull up in time the next year."

"It's my fault," said Willie. "I never thought of inquiring into the kid's status, as I was sure he was all right anyway, and I felt I had lots to worry over on my own hook; it's a wonder to me yet how I scraped through, but I'll look after him next year, never fear."

Soon after, Willie left the store and started home to supper. His pleasant, twinkling brown eyes were very good to look at, but not so good to look through, as the boy was very near-sighted. He fancied there was something familiar, yet in another sense unfamiliar, in the slouching, flinging saunter of a boy some yards ahead of him—something that reminded him of his young brother. Still he did not think of Claude. A few brisk steps brought him up behind the lad, who turned suddenly, as if startled, the next moment flinging away a half-smoked cigaret.

Willie joined him, remarking: "You don't want to smoke those things, Claude; they're no good for growing lads, and I've heard they form a habit that's hard to break. I didn't know you had ever smoked one."

Claude replied carelessly: "Neither have I, scarcely, except a few of those cubeb cigarets, which are good for catarrh. I hardly ever touch the others."

"Well, see that you don't touch anything of the kind, or I'll see to you, young man," replied Willie, severely, "If I ever catch you at it, I'll tell Ralph and mother, and you'll be dealt with. What would father have thought of this, Claude?"

Claude's face clouded, as he answered pettishly: "I wish you'd mind your own business; I never smoked half a dozen, and I'll never smoke another, if that will satisfy you. You needn't go making a fuss at home; mother has lots to worry her."

Willie's severe aspect at once changed. "All right; that's the way to talk, my boy; and I won't say anything this time."

Willie thought no more of the matter. In the first place, he had very little conception, except in a general way, of the evils of cigarets, and in the second place, Claude had given his word to leave them alone in the future, and Claude was the soul of honor.

"Ugh!" exclaimed Ralph a few evenings after; "you smell like a whole smoking car, Claude. Where have you been?" And Ralph, whom the smell of tobacco almost made ill, very unceremoniously kicked Claude off the immense sitting-room lounge, or settee, where all three brothers were sprawling good naturedly, shoving and elbowing one another.

Claude picked himself up and shied a pair of slippers, a pillow and a book of "Household Recipes" at the offending Ralph.

"I was in a caboose—Mr. Cruickshank sent me chasing across the river with an urgent message to a man up on West River avenue, and he'd just left for Delray. I caught a car and found him, and rode back on the railroad."

The following day the brothers attended the funeral of an old friend and comrade, whose health had been failing for two years. Herbert Lister's parents had taken him first to Florida, then to Colorado, in the hope of saving the life of an idolized and only son. The Listers were wealthy and had spared no expense on their one child. Every hospital and sanitarium which offered any hope of a cure had been tried, but a month before the young man had come home to die. Canon Marshall spoke most touchingly in the funeral sermon of the heartbreaking and untimely end of a singularly gifted and lovable youth, and as the good old man urged the boys present so to order their lives that, living or dying, they might be the Lord's, many eyes filled and many boyish hearts were stirred to new resolves, from the little choir boys in the gallery to the red-coated young fusiliers in the nave, who were to assist at the last sad rites of a departed comrade.

"Oh! oh!" half sobbed Clara Meredith that night, clinching her small, white hands together; "my cousin Herbert was murdered—murdered—murdered. Oh, surely God will punish those wicked men who legalize such wanton slaying of our boys."

"Why, what do you mean, Miss Meredith?" asked Willie, in surprise. "Poor Herb died of consumption."

"Yes," answered the girl, bitterly; consumption of poison."

"Wh—why," stammered Willie, greatly embarrassed. "Surely I—you don't mean—that is, I never dreamed that Herbert—drank."

"Willie," said Miss Meredith, gazing earnestly at her young adorer, "I'm going to tell you something that very few people knew about my poor cousin—and oh, I beg of you when you hear this sad story that you will make a vow as a Christian, as a good citizen, as a reformer, to fight and never cease fighting so long as you can breathe, this accursed cigaret which is killing and ruining our dearest and brightest boys. Willie, it was cigarets, and nothing else, that killed Herbert. I am telling you this because I have heard that Claude, in common with many others of our brightest boys, is beginning to use them."

"I caught him the other day," said Willie, "but he hasn't hurt himself as yet, and he has quit."

"No, he has not, for I saw him myself light one this very morning."

"Is that so? Well, he'll be seen after," replied Willie, with outward carelessness, though he felt himself turning hot and cold with emotion and amazement. He had never known Claude even to equivocate, much less deliberately lie. "I have heard they are harmful things if persisted in to any extent, but I know very little about their effects. Not one of our family, as it happens, has ever smoked anything. Tobacco makes Ralph sick—even the smell always had a peculiar effect on him; and anyhow, poor father would have lashed the life out of any of us kids if he had caught us smoking. Dear dad, with all his kindness and indulgence, could be very strict when necessary."

"Willie, have you any idea what per cent of reformatory lads trace their downfall to cigarets, and what per cent of youthful offenders are in the police court? I want you to take these home with you and read them every word"—placing a package of papers in his hand—"and remember that what you read in these gives but a faint picture of the evils that we may see just here in our own little city from the same cause—to say nothing of the big city across the river. My cousin Herbert formed the habit three years ago, though it was over a year before his people made the discovery that he was using cigarets at all, and it was another year before it was fully brought home to them the extent of the mischief they had done. First Herbert lost interest in his studies, and almost broke his parents' hearts by insisting upon leaving school to take a position. You will remember, he did not keep his clerkship in the Malsons' bank for more than six months, and in the following six months he tried as many as five different positions. He lost all ambition, all life and spirit, lost all his old ideals, and formed associates across the river of the lowest type. His former bright, alert mind went, and he became almost semi-idiotic. At the same time his health began to fail alarmingly. Even then, although uncle and auntie had learned of the awful effects of the deadly cigarets, the full realization of their horrors were not brought home to them until the last year, when every means under heaven was tried to break the habit. Oh, there are things too awful, too horrible to tell about!" exclaimed the girl, breaking off abruptly. "Herbert's family kept their skeleton from strangers' eyes, but something impelled me to tell you tonight, Willie. I know I can trust you with this sad story."

(To be continued.)

THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Notes.

ATTENTION is particularly called to the communication on this page from the National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, and to the letter of Mrs. Minnie B. Horning concerning Press work in a recent number of THE YOUNG CRUSADER. The practical suggestions in both these articles should find ready response from our Seniors.

2. Seniors engaged in Junior work will find the book, "Verses for Little Citizens," by Mrs. Mary L. Wyatt, very attractive for a reward for faithful attendance or excellence in other directions. The price is sixty cents, and the book may be ordered from the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

3. In the line of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, a new leaflet, "Do and Don't," by the National superintendent, abounds in practical suggestions, both for the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. Every Senior Legion needs this leaflet, which can be ordered from Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, 212 La Grande avenue, Plainfield, N. J., at one cent each, or forty cents per 100 copies.

4. The addresses of Rev. C. Wesley Burns and Mr. Herbert C. Shattuck at the Portland Convention are to be issued in leaflet form by the W. T. P. A. at one cent each, or seventy-five cents per 100 copies.

5. The Y's of South Dakota did a very gracious thing in pledging a sum sufficient to send the general secretaries of both the Y and L. T. L. branches of their state to the National Convention at Portland.

6. The topic card of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. contains, in addition to its programs for the various meetings of the year, announcements of the times and places of the regular meetings of its four Legions. We believe that the topic card of any union is incomplete without such an addition. This union also issues an invitation card to its L. T. L. meetings, having on one side the time and place, the words, "You are cordially invited to attend," and on the reverse side a few lines setting forth the object of the Legion.

7. The topic card for the current year of the Neal Dow L. T. L. Alumni of Reading Pa., includes the consideration of various departments, discussions on various phases of temperance work, parlor meetings, medal contests, a mock court trial, observance of Peace and Crusade Red Letter Days, public entertainment, "The Trial of Prince Nicotine," programs in commemoration of Miss Willard's earthly and heavenly birthdays and the birthday of Neal Dow. The high character of the Legion that has planned this remarkable list of programs for its weekly meetings gives assurance that they will all be well carried out.

8. The Legion of Dover, N. H., organized by the National secretary about one year ago, has made a fine record. A program of its recent entertainment and bazaar has been received, of which the local press says: "Of all the entertainments held in this community recently none have been more interesting or instructive than the one held at G. A. R. hall last evening."

9. New Hampshire L. T. L. secretary is conducting a Senior Legion composed of students of the high school of the town. Michigan's secretary has recently organized a very promising Senior Legion in Detroit, which has been named in her honor, the Rowley Legion.

10. The National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings writes: "I was disappointed last year, as I hoped some state would win the cash prizes for largest number of Senior Legioners who had engaged in Fair work. I offer the same prize this year. Will you not urge the Seniors to enter this contest? We need the young people in this line of work, and they need this opportunity to put in practice the truths they have been studying."

11. Through the meetings of Miss Annie Robbins in Illinois last year, the Seniors of that state were able to donate fifteen dollars to L. T. L. work in the Philippines.

12. Among the notices on the weekly calendar of the Goff Methodist Episcopal Church of Clarksburg, W. Va., is the following: "The International Senior Loyal Temperance Legion meets in the lecture room at 7:30 p. m. All young people invited." This is one of the most successful Legions to be found in any state, numbering fifty of the best young men and women of the town.

13. Miss Belle Kearney thus gives her impressions of the last state L. T. L. convention of Wisconsin: "The most inspiring and enthusiastic body of young people I ever beheld. The boys and girls were strongly in evidence, from the triumphant lad of twelve summers, receiving his seals and diplomas from the hands of dear Mrs. I. W. Black and her faithful assistant, Miss Money, on up to the energetic president, Mr. E. P. Hocking, who bore his twenty-three years and honored position with becoming dignity. What untold blessings and storage of fruitage for the coming years are missed by other states that fail to organize Loyal Temperance Legions, and have them blossom into these annual conventions."

14. The very attractive report of the eleventh annual convention of Pennsylvania Loyal Temperance Legion is filled with proof upon proof of the all-round, up-to-date, never-give-up activities of the Legioners of the great Keystone state, under the inspiration of the leader whom they all delight to follow, their beloved general secretary, Mrs. Elma M Preston.

Special Offer: The Union Signal ten weeks for ten cents.

Ohio.

State Motto:—"Make your record clean."
Rally Cry—Halloo! Halloo! O-hi-o!
Listen to the yell of the L. T. L.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Saloons—saloons—
Saloons must go!" (Clapping hands three times.)

SINCE by some unforeseen circumstance Ohio's L. T. L. secretary knew nothing of the L. T. L. number of THE UNION SIGNAL until the evening before the paper was issued, our National L. T. L. secretary kindly invited Ohio's secretary to occupy a place on the Senior L. T. L. page. Ohio Legioners are wide awake and pressing on to victory. The Juniors say, "We are coming," and the Seniors, pressing upward, cry, "Higher, Higher." There never was so intense an interest as now. The one great hindrance is lack of leaders. The aim of Ohio for 1903 will be, as in previous years, not one W. union without an L. T. L. under its special care. The ambition of Ohio this year, with its 100 graduates and a host of Seniors, will be the organization of a state Loyal Temperance Legion, in order to unite the L. T. L. graduates for more advanced temperance work. There is an increased interest in L. T. L. methods in Junior Church societies. I call special attention to one at Hillsboro, O., with an enrollment of 254 members, using the L. T. L. pledge cards, responsive exercises, mottoes, papers and leaflets. Cincinnati reports the largest membership in L. T. L.'s, and carried away the state banner for an increase of 489. The Honor Enrollment included 2,665 names.

MRS. H. B. WISNER,
State L. T. L. Secretary.

Special Offer: The Union Signal ten weeks for ten cents.

Willard Memorial Fund.

THE leader of the Legion of North Attleboro, Mass., under date of September 29, 1902, wrote: "I began my L. T. L. meetings yesterday for the season with a good attendance. We held a sweet little memorial service for Miss Willard, and voted to send two dollars to the memorial fund." I quote this action because I am so very desirous that our Legions everywhere, both Junior and Senior, shall follow this admirable example. I shall never be satisfied until our Legions generally have a part in helping to swell the amounts of this organizing fund, which is the one memorial to the dear leader whose memory is our most precious legacy. By vote of the last National convention, W. C. T. U. membership week has been changed from September to February, closing with the heavenly birthday of Miss Willard, February 17, instead of with her earthly birthday, as heretofore. Henceforward that sacred date, February 17, will be the great day of ingathering for the W. C. T. U., which includes the L. T. L.

Dear Legioners, begin at once to plan for raising or appropriating something for this purpose. Let your amount be $2, if convenient; if not, any sum that you can give, only let it be hallowed with your heart-interest in the W. C. T. U. work and your prayers that God will multiply it exceedingly through your gifts. Send all donations to the National treasurer of the W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., plainly marked for the Willard Memorial Fund, from your Legion, giving its name and location definitely, that due acknowledgement may be sent you.

HELEN G. RICE.

Special Offer: The Union Signal ten weeks for ten cents.

Suggestions for Peace Work.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey.

National Superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration.

IT is sometimes almost impossible to reason with young children, but when the boys and girls are old enough to enter a Senior L. T. L. they are able to reason, and then is an opportune time to impress upon them the unreasonableness of warfare.

Let one of your sessions be devoted to the subject of "Peace and Arbitration." Suitable selections from "Voices of Peace" and "Gleanings," published by the Peace department of the W. C. T. U., or other peace books, could be read. Sing some of our peace songs, or the song entitled "Angel of Peace," in the White Ribbon Hymnal, and have a brief talk given on the subject of "Peace" or of "Arbitration."

There are some very interesting books that have a tendency to promulgate peace principles which could be obtained of the American Peace Society of Boston, or elsewhere, and loaned to the boys and girls to read.

It would be fine to have the young people write essays on the subject, and likewise to edit a Peace Manuscript Journal, contributing to it original articles and pen-and-ink drawings.

A committee might be appointed to place a box in some railroad or steamboat station and keep it well filled with peace literature.

A scrapbook containing peace articles could be made by the Legion, and loaned to people to read. A Peace Day program carried out in a public entertainment is very interesting. Also a mock Court of Arbitration could be held successfully.

Devote a session of the Senior L. T. L. to the Hague Conference, different members contributing papers giving an account of its history and aims. A history of the Peace movement from its earliest days could be given to advantage. A William Ladd evening, held in honor of the founder of the American Peace Society, might be made interesting.

The Fire Drill is a fine exercise used in some places to give a practical turn to the physical exercise made necessary by mental exertion in public schools. The Manual Training School of Cambridge, Mass., adopted this, and it has a complete set of fire apparatus, engine, trucks, ladders and hose carts.

Some Peace Conferences have by resolutions suggested Fire Brigades, and also Life Saving Companies and Emergency Relief Corps, to be used as substitutes for the objectionable Military Drills.

Winthrop Centre, Me.

Special Offer: The Union Signal ten weeks for ten cents.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, January 15, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

THE Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund was proposed by Mrs. Stevens at the St. Paul Convention, 1898, as a special offering in memory of the one who had given all of her mature life, her brilliant powers, her love, her most devoted efforts, to the building up of a new element in the progress of civilization—viz., the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

—Beautiful thought. What more grateful, more loving thing could the unions do than to hold a parlor or a public meeting to talk about the one they loved intensely and whose plans and purposes were so comprehensive and far reaching that they cannot be exhausted by many meetings. What a reflex influence of divine purpose comes into the hearts of those who thus commune together so that they long to carry the gospel of love and temperance to all!

Since the inception of this fund, four years ago, $14,582.49 has been contributed and twenty-eight states have been assisted, several of them more than once. This sum scarcely suggests the possibilities of the plan, for if each union would secure an offering of two dollars, more than this sum would be realized each year. What would we do with it? Build up the waste places and hasten the coming of Christ. Crying needs and great opportunities come almost daily, with nothing in the treasury with which to respond in any adequate degree.

The Anti-Saloon League reports that $250,000 is raised annually to meet expenses and salaries, and yet, the enemy and the public press being our judges, the larger degree of successful reform work is done by the W. C. T. U. What might we not accomplish with $250,000 a year, and why should we not have such a sum?

—It is hopeful that there has been a steady increase every year in the amount contributed, and it is most encouraging to know of the vast amount of good that is done by a careful expenditure in small sums, always for some special need and never for anything else but organizing and building up the work. During these years most of the western and southern states have been helped a little. They have seldom had more than one hundred dollars during any one year, and more frequently fifty, or even twenty-five dollars. These amounts have enabled them to bring in for a month a National organizer or other worker, and have always brought new courage to the state executive, which is often half the battle. Many of these states do not as yet have sufficient membership to render the dues equal to the expense of running the state machinery. Shall we abandon the western states, with their great influx of foreigners and their shifting population, or the southern states, with their large colored population and peculiar obstacles from which the northern states are almost entirely free? This would be to abandon the larger part of our territory and most magnificent opportunities. No one dreams of doing this. Let us increase our faith and enlarge our plans and purposes to meet these needs bravely and comprehensively and to a degree worthy of our organization.

Today Mississippi is conducting another prohibition campaign, which might be carried to a successful issue with a sufficient number of speakers and a flood of literature to offset that with which the Liquor Dealers' Association is deluging the state, but this calls for money. Today Texas is conducting the most brilliant campaign for county prohibition that has ever been known. With speakers and literature the whole state could be won. Today Vermont is in the midst of a resubmission campaign, wherein the prohibitory law may be lost for lack of speakers and literature. Today all of the Rocky Mountain states are fighting the flood of lawlessness which is ever present in new territory. Today the southern states are fighting against the dispensary and for prohibition by state or county, and both sections are in the battle almost without money enough to buy a sling with which to hurl a stone.

We boast that our organization covers the United States, but it is only in a general way. Even where our numbers are greatest, as in New York and Pennsylvania, there is still much territory untouched. Some of our states have as few as a half dozen unions, and in others there are counties unorganized and people unnumbered who have not so much as heard of the W. C. T. U.

—The Memorial Fund is blessed because it blesses both the giver and the receiver. It ought to become more and more a part of the February program of every union, and more and more we should ask largely of the public that we may fulfill the mission to which we are called. We have, as an organization, just begun our work. Let us have visions of a great, free literature yet to be; visions of more rescue homes and rescued girls, of industrial homes, of successful state and national campaigns for purity and prohibition; visions of triumphant success in all that enters into the principles of our forty different departments, and then let us strive to materialize our own visions. Let us answer our own prayers.

London Shocked by Its Drunkenness.

THE municipal authorities of London are at length shocked at the prevalence of drunkenness. The official reports of the increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness—more than 40,000 the past year—are startling, disgusting, pitiful, appalling. The situation is declared to be intolerable. Something must be done about it. Some heroic remedy or other has got to be resorted to in order to save the world's greatest city from its impending moral and social debacle. And what is it that official London proposes to do about it?

This is what London will do—if it can. It will not begin at the bottom, but first of all at the top. It is going to snip off the head, so to speak, of the poor drunkard. The conditions which foster drunkenness; the men whose business it is, largely if not mainly, to make drunkards; the licensed houses whose occupation and reason-to-be is to feed the furnace-fires of appetite and passion—these are to be let alone, at least as to all the more normal and consequential part of their business. But there's a limit. A line must, at last, be drawn somewhere. Draw it, then, at absolute drunkenness.

When a poor, miserable creature—it may be a man, almost as likely as not in these days in London, a woman—is found clear over the dam, let the policeman snap him up, and give him fair warning that if he shall be caught in that predicament two times more he will be outlawed so far as entering any grog-shop is concerned, blacklisted, have his picture taken—Heaven save the mark!—and posted in all the public-houses of the region; and every grog-shop notified that it must never sell a bit of liquor to him, on pain of heavy fines and imprisonment.

Here is prohibition with a vengeance. At one end of the line, at least, the principle of the right of prohibition is unmistakably admitted.

The new law went into effect the begining of the new year. The authorities appear to be in earnest in the matter. As every one knows who has lately been in Lodon, it is a grim situation, such as rightly calls for some sort of heroic treatment. How the new prohibition law will work will be earnestly watched, not only by the people of London, but by public minded men and women all round the horizon.

This kind of prohibition, the prohibition that begins at the tail end of the procession—or, to change the figure, at the bottom of the toboggan slide—is clearly good so far as it goes. It is to be hoped the London city authorities will carry it into effect honestly and thoroughly. It puts a brand of shame upon drunkenness, whether in the East End or West End, alike in high life and in low life. That is something, especially as this implies a deal of moral suasion as well as a wholesome fear. So far as it goes, it is a prohibition that, most properly, works both ways—confronting drinker and seller alike. It decrees a joint responsibility for the crime and the shame as attaching to both parties. This is important, and it means a long and decisive step forward.

Almost certainly the movement will not stop at this point. An awakened civic conscience, reinforced by the awakening social consciousness, will perforce come to see that as this new century goes on it will not do to set by, as if palsied and blind, and do nothing to the point in preventing the measureless crime and woe of the liquor business—the "Black Plague" of modern London.

The Proposed Anti-Polygamy Amendment.

THE important part of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the following:

"No state shall legalize bigamy or polygamy or any contract for bigamous or polygamous association, nor authorize the descent or distribution of property at the death of any man to his children by any woman to whom he has or shall not have been joined in lawful wedlock."

The foregoing is what was presented to the House by the sub-committee and referred by the House back to the Judiciary committee. The chairman of that committee confesses that he has had no holiday vacation and is worn out over the demands of the people on this subject.

It is affirmed by those who ought to know that the members of the committee are a unit in their desire that something shall be done to crush out polygamy but that they are divided as to methods. A number would have Congress give the national government power to punish all offenders of this character, thus dividing the police power of the states, and here is thought to come the main difficulty. They do not wish to interfere with the police power of the states. No man can be punished twice for the same offense, and if the general government punishes, it takes the power from the states. Just how to overcome this difficulty is the problem. It might be well for some of the eminent jurists of the United States who are interested in this subject to put their legal minds to work devising ways and means whereby the difficulty can be overcome.

It is evident that many congressmen are deeply interested in the subject, especially those on the judiciary committee, and we believe that this problem will be solved satisfactorily either by this Congress or the fifty-eighth. In the meantime the people need education as a matter of self-defense, and churches and all other organizations should seek to disseminate information on this question.

A Thought.

"EVERY morn is a fresh beginning,
Every day is the world made new;
Ye who are weary of sorrow and sinning
Here is a beautiful thought for you
A thought for me and a thought for you."

—Susan Coolidge.

Pending Prohibition Measures. The Immigration bill now pending in Congress, as our readers are aware, prohibits liquor selling in immigrant stations, also in the capitol building at Washington. The McCumber bill prohibits liquor selling in all government buildings—in all buildings belonging to the people of the United States. The latter includes those features of the immigration bill which pertain to the prohibition of liquor and it is therefore the most important and far-reaching. We are working vigorously for the passage of both. While we may not be of the same mind as regards the wisdom—or the ethics—of some kinds of prohibition (the exclusion of illiterates for instance), we are all agreed that we cannot have too much prohibition of the liquor traffic. The House has voted almost unanimously to forbid the sale of liquor in immigrant stations and this provision has been favorably reported in the Senate. The House has twice forbidden its sale in the capitol and the Senate has obstructed the passage of such measure. But this time that method of killing a measure is not being resorted to, and with the proper amount of pressure from constituencies, the Senate will undoubtedly vote to abolish liquor both from immigrant stations and from the national capitol. Letters and telegrams from voters are needed at this critical juncture. As Mrs. Ellis reminds us, these count for more than petitions or letters from women. But women can influence voters, and we ask that white ribboners urge the voters to send letters or telegrams, or both, to their senators immediately, asking them to vote for the McCumber bill and for those provisions of the Immigration bill forbidding the sale of liquor in immigrant stations and the capitol.

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Pernicious Exhibits at the World's Fair. Among the "attractions" at the St. Louis Fair are to be representations of Monte Carlo and other gambling establishments, the only difference from the actual reality being that no equivalent for money will be used by players. What will be the result? Novices will be taught and the opportunity will be offered for all to become adepts, while uneasy consciences will be quieted on the plea that there will not be any gambling for money. Those who have been actors at Monte Carlo will feel a return of the old temptation, the morbid desire to win money "by the turn of a card," while thousands, it may be, who never heard of Monte Carlo will be plunged into the vortex. First fed on the excitement, they will ever after feel a craving for it. A taste of this forbidden fruit will not be enough; the hunger will continue. The influence of such exhibits will entail incalculable evil, and it is to be hoped that they will not be suffered.

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Appreciative Words. One of the ablest and best known lawyers in New York, Hon. John J. Gilbert, writes of our recent article on the Vermont referendum just now before the people of that state: "The UNION SIGNAL has expressed my sentiments on the Vermont 'crisis' much better than I could. I am one of those outside Vermonters who feel very deeply as to the outcome of this popular referendum. I wish this article might be read throughout the state. Can you not have more copies of it sent to papers and influential persons in all parts of the state? I think that ingenuous young fellow who, having killed his father and mother, stood before the court piteously begging clemency for himself as a 'poor orphan' hits the case of the larger towns and cities about as it is."

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Personal Mention.

The friends of Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford, and they are legion, will learn with regret that she has been very seriously ill at her home in McMinnville, Tenn. She is now convalescent, however, and hopes to soon be able to resume her work with voice and pen.

Mrs. Ida H. Read, state president of Vermont W. C. T. U., has been summoned from active duty in the field to watch by the side of a dearly beloved sister, who is critically ill. Mrs. Read has cancelled her dates for the referendum campaign, but her work will be carried on bravely by the National workers, who are on special duty in the state.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, of Ann Arbor, Mich., World's superintendent of the Purity Department, suffered a serious loss recently in the destruction by fire of the plates of her books, "Teaching Truth," "Almost a Man," "Almost a Woman," "Child Confidence Rewarded," "Birth Chamber," "Baby's Firsts," and "The Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling." These plates were in the possession of the Review and Herald Publishing Company, of Battle Creek, whose entire plant was burned. The financial loss to Dr. Wood-Allen is about $3,000.

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Greeting From Our World's President.

MY DEAR COMRADES:—My letter to you must necessarily be very short, as it is written from a sick bed, but it will none the less take to you my warmest greetings and affectionate love.

Ever since my return from America I have been severely ill, and although convalescent, I am able to do but little. Nevertheless, I must at this season greet you and wish you all joy and blessing in your work and in your own hearts and lives.

It was good to look again into the faces of my comrades across the sea, to know that the work prospers, and that Mrs. Stevens is bravely carrying on the trust left to her by our sainted Frances Willard. I rejoice that the numbers increase and that the unions strengthen. I know of nothing more touching or more courageous than the way in which the women have put their shoulders to the wheel in order to give an impetus to the machinery of our great organization. I cannot but think that the guiding hand of its founder has been allowed to rest upon it from that world where she is endued with greater power and with the knowledge that was only in part given to her while here.

Let nothing deter us or dishearten us in the work for which we are joined, but let each one of us resolve that this year we will bind ourselves to endeavor to win more men and women, to take more pledges, to watch over the weak, and individually to work more diligently than we have ever done before. Herein will be the eventual triumph of the temperance cause, for I am persuaded that just in so far as each one does her work as though everything depended upon her effort, in her own circle, her own town, her own union, so will the work gain by leaps and bounds, until legislation will at last be influenced by the mighty but almost imperceptible change of the tide in public opinion.

There is only one power, however, that can enable us so to work. In Mr. Edison's laboratory a few weeks ago I saw an instrument for applying gold leaf to a metal cylinder. Inclosed in glass, above the metal, was a magnet, and this magnet revolved continually and turned the cylinder. At first you did not see why it moved, until you discovered that another and far more powerful magnet, which the smaller one followed, was revolving rapidly, and that as it moved the fine gold dust was set afloat in the glass globe and covered the metal with an exquisite golden cover, rendering it fit for valuable service—for only on that surface could the phonograph impress its delicate lines.

Now, here it seemed to me was a picture of our heavenly history. The little magnet of our life revolves with the years, but only as we follow the powerful attraction of Christ can our hearts be covered with that fine gold which makes them capable of receiving and transmitting the divine message to human ears. The magnet says, "Follow Me," and just in so far as the attraction is strong enough and the current is established, just so far that metal cylinder becomes of value to the world. May the attractive power of that Divine Lord draw us and keep us ever moving towards Him! So unconsciously shall the operation of grace work in us that we cannot fail to be of value to those brothers and sisters of our great human family whom Christ loves and for whom He would have us live.

Yours in our best of bonds,

Isabel Somerset.

Higham Hall, Woodford, Essex, Dec. 15, 1902.

The Editors' Question Box.

THE editors of THE UNION SIGNAL desire to know positively just what features of the paper are pleasing to its readers; whether or not it is meeting the needs of the great organization it represents. To this end we solicit definite answers to the list of questions appended herewith. We desire the suggestions, commendations, criticisms, complaints and requests of our subscribers, that we may be mutually benefited.

1. Which of the four numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL published in December did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

2. Which article in these four numbers did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

3. Which feature of the Magazine number, January 1, did you like best, and which did you like least, and why? Would you like to have the Monthly Magazine number continued?

4. What feature of THE UNION SIGNAL do you find most helpful, and what, if any, feature is not to your liking, and why?

5. Have you approved of the changes in the typographical appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months, and do you wish to have it continued in its present form?

6. What suggestion can you make that, in your opinion, would improve THE UNION SIGNAL and make it more valuable to its readers?

7. Is every member of your Union a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, and, if not, why not?

8. Has every member of your Union been asked to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL under the various special offers made? If not, why not?

9. Has every member of your Union seen a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months? Sample copies may be had for the asking.

10. Have you, as an interested worker, made an effort to extend the influence of your National Official Organ, and if so, how? What plan would, in your opinion, be most effective in adding 50,000 new subscribers to our list?

To secure these replies promptly we make the following offers, good until February 15, 1903:

For the best answer to the set of ten questions, $5.00.

For the second best answer to the set of ten questions, $3.00.

For the third best answer to the set of ten questions, $2.00.

These answers will be carefully considered by a committee of three and the awards will be announced in our March Magazine number.

Answers received later than February 15, cannot be entered. Address all communications on this subject to Editor's Question Box, Union Signal Office, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—An honorary member from Westfield, Ind., sends a New Year's greeting to the W. C. T. U. which I can not do better than to pass on to the local unions. He says. "The spotless and invisible statesman of Nazareth, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords, said in the majesty of His power, 'Every plant which My Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up' (Matthew, 15:13), and 'Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom' (Luke, 12:32). Read Romans, 8:31, 32, especially verses 31 and 39. Also 'Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forth,' (Exodus, 14:15)."

The year opens auspiciously for our work. All the organizers, so far as I know, are busy and states are inquiring for workers. Not so many as I had hoped, however, are arranging to take our speakers on anti-polygamy. I hope, now that the holidays are passed, more states will be inquiring, especially for Mrs. Weed in the west and middle states. The chance to secure her at the favorable terms already named will probably be past in a few months, and I am sure the unions will have lost a great opportunity.

I have many calls for literature on special topics or the work of the departments. We do not keep any literature at National Headquarters, and as the writers are generally in a hurry, they would save much time by sending direct to the W. T. P. A., 184 Lasalle St., Chicago, or to the National superintendent of the department of which they wish information. The new Annual Reports and Annual Leaflets are now completed and can be had by addressing the National treasurer here at Headquarters. Every union should have a number of Annual Leaflets each year, as there are many changes in the addresses and they are indispensable to all new unions. Price, one cent each, or 75 cents per hundred.

Pledge-signing has always been an important part of our work. The state reports to the National tell how many pledges have been secured in each state each year. The minds of some other organizations seemed to be turned in this direction at present, and concerted action in this particular is asked for that there may be a great, world-wide movement in pledge-signing. The W. T. P. A. will soon issue a new, beautiful pledge card, bearing the head of Miss Willard, which is designed especially for general use. It is hoped the unions will order thousands of these and put much emphasis upon this part of our work during the year.

A letter from Miss Garner, state Y secretary of Mississippi, incloses some of the literature with which that state is being deluged by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, through what it calls its Protective Bureau. We have been hearing of this literature ever since early last summer. It is an effort to offset "the influence of the recent craze" for prohibition. These leaflets are full of the old arguments to the effect that prohibition does not prohibit; that there is more liquor sold in prohibition states than any others, etc., etc., and sets one to wondering why this great amount of money should be expended to print and send out this literature when prohibition from their own testimony is doing so much for the trade. Nevertheless, they may "fool some of the people a part of the time," and state and local unions would do well to antidote their pernicious influence.

Wishing you not only a happy New Year, but a most prosperous one in our blessed work, I am,

Yours cordially,
SUE M. D. FRY.

Superintendents.

Health and Heredity.

IT seemed to one superintendent at least, that the convention at Portland was one of the healthiest Nationals that we have ever experienced. There were late hours and nightly dissipation and prolonged daily sessions and much executive and many prayer meetings, but we are creatures of habit and even these things become crystallized after a week!

The end comes and we go home to take a long breath and get ready to begin again.

It is just at this point that the National superintendent hesitates. New thought, new plans, new momentum, to be given out to a waiting constituency of state, county and local workers, and there is really "nothing new under the sun."

If life only were more simple! (I write this on the verge of the Christmas bankruptcy, physical and financial), it would be healthier and more true. It remains for us, beloved comrades, to help usher in the more quiet and reticent life, and December 1 would be a good time to begin—at least a month before the "Day of Prayer."

We need one more department if we are to reform the world—an "Anti-Christmas Giving," except to the poor and those who are in need. "Anti", to our friends, to whom we may leisurely give our gifts, or express our appreciation, as birthdays and other occasions go on, and the spirit moves. If this department could centralize on this one thing, viz., reform the workers, it would be one of the most profitable years in the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"Be still and know that I am God."
"Quiet, Lord, my froward heart,
Make me teachable and mild,
Upright, simple, free from art
Make me as a wearied child,
From distrust and envy free,
Pleased with all that pleases Thee."

We must stop. Incessant pressure and push and worry do not make for progress; they are not fruitful in great or even good results.

It is easy to preach; it is not so easy to practice; it is hardest of all to yield ourselves as instruments poised and harmonious in the divine.

Here is a Program for Health: For a healthy day, or for health study and meetings:

The Preparatory Service.
The Word: "My words they are life."
The Prayer: "Pray—and faint not."
The Life: its best expression from the food supply; the clothes worn; the well-ordered home; the outside calls.

There is enough in the above for the quarterly meetings in this department, subdividing the heading, "The Life."

In general we make our programs too long, and so, quite unhealthy. A few stay at home because this is the case; some that come get impatient and worried; and the larger number perhaps, do not come at all because the exercises drag—a missionary or temperance meeting lasting an hour, or hour and one-half is so much longer than the meeting of the Club; twice as long. Let us strive for the things which make for healthy growth in our work. We shall be gainers in the end if the meeting culminates at the highest point of interest; if it is one of power and gives the impulse to "think on these things"; if something remains to be said suggestive of very much more remaining to be done. Anyway, "Look up, and not down, forward and not back ,and lend a hand."

Yours for the highest life,
LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.
23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

Note.—The "Pure Food Bill" has passed the House and is likely to become a law.

Note 2.—"Food Economics," Parts I and II, "The Relation of Health to Temperance," etc. are among new leaflets to be issued by the department.

Flower Mission.

DEAR FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS:—As you well know, a change has come about in the leadership of this blessed work, because of the ill-health of one who has so nobly and so faithfully served you during the past three or four years. To take up the threads of a department covering so much ground, having its various lines reaching out in many directions and its numberless workers in all parts of our country as well as in the islands of the sea, wherever our noble banner floats, seems to me an undertaking of great responsibility, and I beg the indulgence of each one for the new superintendent who will of necessity make many blunders and mistakes as she tries in her way to continue Miss Shrigley's well-planned work.

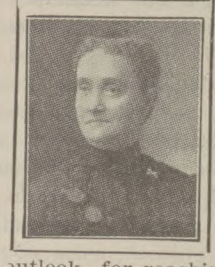
Let us each, dear comrade, do our best to help one another and to push and increase our activities in all directions. The work must grow constantly in order to make it a success, and if each one of our department workers does her best this coming year surely what we all heartily desire will be accomplished, an immense growth in the Flower Mission department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The new plan of work is now ready, and may I ask that each superintendent will endeavor to have it widely distributed as early in the year as possible?

With friendly greetings to each and every comrade in the work,

Yours most cordially,
LELLA M. SEWALL.
330 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Work Among Miners.



DEAR SUPERINTENDENTS:—I trust that amidst the hurry and rush and push in the business world you are wide awake and on the alert to give like energy and activity to the deepening and widening of the interest in our department. Never has the outlook for reaching these underground workmen been more full of promise, nor the open doors so plentiful as at present and never were their needs greater.

Their adverse environment, hazardous perils, great deprivations and almost constant exposure to the saloon power in many quarters, with little of good to counterweigh, have been brought face to face with the outside world till a strong sentiment has gone out from the people that the condition of the miner shall be bettered to an extent which will conserve to his highest good as a member of the great human family.

Therefore if each superintendent purposes to do her best there is every reason to believe that this department will measure up to its highest possibilities this year and be found in the foremost ranks of department work.

Every effort needs be exceedingly practical and intensely personal in order to count for good. Already encouraging news comes from Mrs. Walker, of Montana, (my associate of the far west), that the women are planning for large things this year and that new forces are being put into action.

The state superintendent sending the most complete report this year will be awarding the new banner and a special prize at the next National Convention, but said report must be sent within the given date.

MARY E. KUHL,
4602 Lake Ave., Chicago.

SPECIAL OFFER: The Union Signal ten weeks for TEN CENTS.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He has nothing whatever to sell.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

It Doesn't Scare Folks
to be told the *truth* about
Lion Coffee
The scare-crow coffees are those that hide under a glazing of factory eggs, glue and such stuff.
Lion Coffee is pure, wholesome, unglazed, rich in flavor and uniform in strength. The air-tight, sealed package insures cleanliness, freshness and uniformity.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

New Leaflets.

Home Leaflets for Mothers' Meetings.

No. 3 The New Century for Mothers. Mrs. Nettie B. Fernald.
No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.
Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflets.

No. 3 Safeguard the Home, Mrs. Emma W. Shores.
Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets.

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.
No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion—What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.
No. 94 American Liberty—Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.
No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.
No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.
Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets.

Y. W. C. T. U.
No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.
L. T. L.
No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.
School Savings Banks.
No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.
Parlor Meetings.
No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.
Narcotics.
No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?
Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet.

No. 18 Experience: The Schoolmaster.
Signal Lights.
No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.
Price, 25c. per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,
184 La Salle St., - - Chicago.

Franchise Department.

THERE is unusual activity in the franchise department in several of the states this winter. In many others, where no immediate suffrage legislative work is planned, there is the activity of preparation for future campaigns.

Kansas, under the leadership of Mrs. Abbie A. Welch, of Cedarville, is making a strenuous effort to secure the presidential suffrage.

The vote for presidential electors would seem to be more easily obtained than full suffrage, because it would require no change of constitution. The constitution of the United States gives the legislatures of the various states the privilege of appointing presidential electors in any manner they may choose. This bill to allow women to vote for presidential electors passed one branch of the Kansas legislature at its last session and almost passed in the other. There are strong hopes that the bill may become a law this year, if all Kansas suffragists are sufficiently zealous in its interest.

The New Hampshire constitutional convention has startled the country by going so far as to submit the woman suffrage amendment to a vote of the people. The vote will be taken in March. If the question carries at this election it will become a part of the constitution. This gives an opportunity to generate much suffrage sentiment and lead to such a campaign of education that the cause will be greatly advanced. Montana and South Dakota are also in the midst of lively campaigns for the enfranchisement of women.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. will use its influence this year, as usual, to secure full suffrage. In case of the failure of this bill, we are co-operating with a number of other women's organizations to ask for the suffrage for taxpaying women on questions of taxation and for tax officials. Organizations representing forty thousand women have already indorsed this bill.

The National department has issued its annual leaflet giving full directions for work. The department is organized now with seven department lecturers, who should be kept busy. These are Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Boston; Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Newberg, Ore.; Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Marie C. Brehm, Chicago, and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago.

I desire very much that state superintendents shall devote much atention this year to getting the department thoroughly organized, with superintendents of all districts, county and local unions.

There are four principal ways of educating public sentiment: (1) Through the press; (2) by lectures and public meetings; (3) by franchise literature; (4) by legislative work.

The most practical method of agitating the question and at the same time preparing for legislative work is to secure a permanent enrollment.

This plan is fairly well known and is being used in a number of states. It is fully outlined in the National leaflet, which unions may secure from the state or National superintendent.

A special feature of the year's work suggested is the holding of twelve Franchise parlor meetings. The topics proposed are as follows:

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT TIMES.

(a) Hebrew women, (b) Heathen, (c) Women of Greece and Rome, (d) Women of the Middle Ages, etc.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY.

(a) Primitive, (b) Domestic Industries, (c) Development of Industrial Opportunities, (d) Inventors and Manufacturers, etc.

WOMAN IN EDUCATION.

(a) Compare Present Opportunities with Former Restrictions, (b) In Public Schools, Colleges and Universities, (d) Co-education, etc.

WOMAN IN THE PROFESSIONS.

(a) Medicine, (b) Law, (c) The Ministry, (d) Journalism.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

(a) Clerical, (b) Independent Business, (c) Equal Pay for Equal Work.

WOMAN IN LITERATURE.

(a) Rapid Development, (b) Early Prejudice against, (c) Novelists, (d) Poets, etc.

WOMAN IN ART

(a) Painters, (b) Sculptors, (c) Musicians.

WOMAN IN PHILANTHROPY AND REFORM.

(a) In Anti-slavery Struggle, (b) Prison and Hospital, (c) Peace and Arbitration, Red Cross, (d) Temperanc

WOMAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

(a) Early Disciples, Martyrs, (b) Missionaries, (c) Practical Support of Church and Church Societies, (d) Her Rights and Privileges in Ecclesiastical Councils.

WOMAN AND THE HOME.

(a) Modern Scientific Housekeeping Compared with Ancient, (b) Study and Training of Children, (c) Rights in Home, (d) Home Protection.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

(a) Property Rights, (b) Marriage and Divorce, (c) Right to Make Wills, etc., (d) Guardianship of Children.

WOMAN IN GOVERNMENT.

(a) Present Status, (b) Services to Country, (c) Woman's Equal Right to Vote.

This would prove a helpful and interesting course to every union in the United States, and I trust that hundreds of them will unite in this study.

While the year 1902 brought us no great gains in enfranchisement to the women of this country, it brought full suffrage to the women of New South Wales and full parliamentary suffrage to the 800,000 women of Federated Australia. A suffrage victory anywhere has an influence everywhere. So we are encouraged to press on and endeavor in 1903 to secure the privileges of citizenship for many of the women of America.

If you would put the axe to the root of the tree of the legalized saloon and other governmental evils, first get the axe. The axe is the ballot of an American citizen.

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A New CATARRH CURE, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an

ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have eved tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

$45 TOLMAN RANGES $21.75

with reservoir and high closet. We ship range for examination without a cent in advance. If you like it, pay $21.75 and freight and take range for

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If not satisfactory we agree to refund your money. Tolman Ranges are made of best wrought steel. Oven 17½x21 in. Six 8 in. holes. Best bakers and roasters on earth. Burn anything. Asbestos lined flues. Guaranteed 5 years. Will save their cost in fuel in One Year. Write to-day for our new Catalogue.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

News from the Field

WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

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Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.
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General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

Victoria, Australia.

THE fifteenth convention has come and gone, proving a time of great refreshing and stimulus. Monday, Oct. 29, a grand rally of members and friends filled the spacious city hall to overflowing, the estimated attendance being about four thousand.

The chair was taken by Archdeacon Tucker who at the outset gave a splendid keynote to the meeting by referring with gratitude to the fact that God had been with the women in their effort to uplift humanity.

He compared the widened outlook of women of the present day, with those of years gone by, which meant increased responsibility. Mrs. McLean in a splendid address gave a short account of the main work accomplished and spoke with great earnestness of the need of many more consecrated workers.

Mano Ramabai, our little sister from India, was accorded an enthusiastic reception. In beautiful and well chosen language she told of the work carried on by her revered mother for the child widows and orphans in India. She had taken this long journey to ask our prayers and interest in this great work; we pray that her mission to Australia may be greatly blessed.

Tuesday evening Captain and Mrs. Press very generously entertained the delegates and workers at a reception, which proved from every point of view a most enjoyable affair. Mr. and Mrs. Thurgood, who are on a visit from the United States were accorded a very hearty reception to Victoria by Mrs. Press. They both responded and expressed their great pleasure in once more meeting so many old friends. For Thursday evening a very successful Medal Contest was arranged, which passed off admirably.

The convention was called to order on Tuesday morning, the most important morning items being the president's address and the secretary's report. Over 300 new members had been gained, and on the whole there was every reason for thankfulness.

The department reports were of a most encouraging character. The Bible readings during convention were greatly appreciated. A model L. T. L. meeting was given, also an admirable address by Dr. Mary Itone, on the "Uselessness of Alcohol in Sickness." The same officers were re-elected, viz., Mrs. McLean, president; Mrs. Kirk, secretary; Mrs. Press, treasurer.

Convention Reporter.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

White-ribboners of Montana aided by the ministers of the state are endeavoring to have a bill passed by the legislature compelling all saloons to close their doors from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National lecturer, gave a short address before the union Sunday school in her home city, Staunton, Va., and secured 216 signatures to the pledge. She has organized five new unions in Virginia this winter.

The Auburn, Me., W. C. T. U. decided not to put time and money into a Christmas tree this year, but bought presents of suitable character for poor children who were known to the police matron as needy and deserving. This plan resulted in making many little hearts happy.

The District of Columbia W. C. T. U. gave a large and elaborate reception on New Year's day which was attended by hundreds of men and women from all parts of the city. Mrs. Clinton Smith was at the head of the receiving line; and she was assisted by her district officers, also Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Crafts, Mrs. M. L. Welles and many other prominent women.

The annual report of the corresponding secretary of Manchester, N. H., union makes interesting reading, and though lengthy was published in full in the local papers. Noticeable in the year's record is a membership contest at which thirty-three members were added, a meeting at which a man presented to the union his arguments for license, which were refuted by one of the members at the next meeting who spoke on the benefits of prohibition. The society closes the year with 148 active members.

The Lansing, Mich., W. C. T. U. has recently presented to the city a beautiful fountain bearing the name of "The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fountain." It is of light gray Barre granite, unpolished but hammered smooth. The top bowl is so high that horses may drink without unchecking, and at the bottom there is a dog-lap. At the presentation exercises eight boys and girls sang a poem composed for the occasion by Miss Gordon. The cost of this fountain was $377, which amount was raised by means of hard work, serving meals, lunches, etc. Just such fountains are needed in every city in the country to help offset saloon influences.

On Thursday evening, January 8, the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital presented a scene of unusual interest, the occasion being the annual joint staff meeting when the staff physicians, the board of trustees and as many of the nurses as could be spared from active duty, met to confer regarding the best interests of the institution. In spite of the cold weather there was a large and representative attendance. A number of the ladies brought their husbands and some of the doctors brought their wives. Physicians present were Dr. Sarah Hackett-Stevenson, Dr. Mary Maxson, Dr. West, Dr. J. J. Thompson, Dr. Bates, Dr. Pierce, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Collins and Dr. Towne. A delightful collation, artistically prepared by the matron and her assistants, was served to the guests.

Crowned.

Friends of Rev. James G. Fernald, formerly pastor at Granville, Springfield, and other places in Ohio, and of Nettie B. Fernald will be grieved to learn of the sudden death at their home in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., of their oldest daughter, Mary G. She was a young woman of the highest promise and of the loveliest Christian character. She was a graduate of the art department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and had been supervisor of art in the schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she won exceptional success, and had begun with the brightest prospects her work in a like situation in the schools of Westfield, N. J. Ambitious and deeply conscientious, she undertook an amount of work that overtaxed her strength, so that in spite of all that care and skill could do, the young life failed. A wide circle of loving friends sympathize with the surrowing family in their sad bereavement. But the beautiful Christian life of the earnest years sheds its light through the gloom, and cheers with the trust that the weary one has found rest in the infinite sheltering love of her Saviour and her God.

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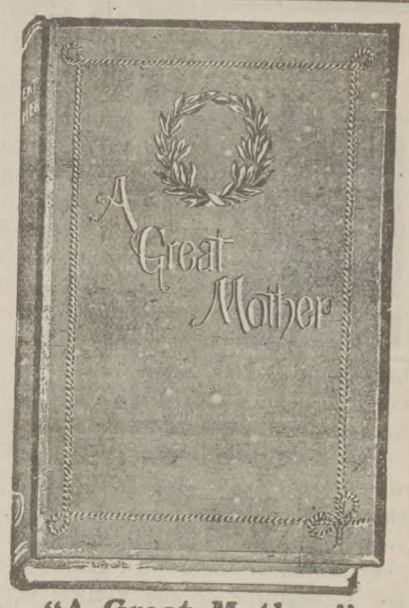

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A story of intemperance, showing the effects on the children and grandchildren of a man whom wine was not supposed to injure.
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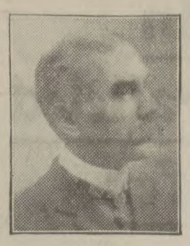

THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

WHEN the president had called the club to order with a rainbow gavel, and had put his rose-colored spec's on his nose, up arose the only pessimist in the meeting and wanted to know in a tone as doleful as a swamp croaker's, "What is to become of this country if we keep on taking in foreigners and do not Americanize them?"

Every one looked at the speaker, and —yes, sure enough, he was wearing blue spec's. "Why," answered a smiling member who writes articles for *Scribner's*, "the trouble is with your glasses. We are Americanizing the foreigners. Any observer on a transatlantic steamer cannot help noticing how the ship's crew bluff and cuff the unresisting passengers. But he must also notice that when these same immigrants make their first return visit to the fatherland, they will not submit to the old treatment. It is common talk below decks that steerage passengers going west and going east are not to be handled in the same way. The average immigrant soaks in enough of our national spirit to make him rate himself higher and expect others to do the same."

"Yes, Mr. President," broke in a man who knows about the West Branch mission, New York, "and the crews on the steamships will be a great deal more sympathetic if the grace of God keeps at work among them. Recently a fireman on the Campania was converted in the mission, and twenty-three of the men are now Christians. The Christian influences on the ship are so strong that the captain has put up a sign forbidding swearing. Isn't that almost a miracle, on an ocean liner?"

The pessimist had been rubbing his glasses and edging back towards the door, but he halted long enough to hear the next speaker. "And you don't wonder that we do make our impress on immigrants when you half know what good hearts the American people have. I know a lovely story of a group of society girls who wanted to help somewhere. They learned that there was need of entertainers in the hospitals, and so they agreed to take turns and two or three of them go every day to play games with the patients, sing songs and tell stories. Many a child about to undergo a dreaded operation has had its mind diverted from the worry by being delightfully amused during the waiting hour. Pretty good for—what do you call them, Mr. Pessimist?—'mere butterflies of fashion, eh?'"

The pessimist had his hand on the knob, and so he plucked up courage to retort, "That's better than you can say of most of the charitable and humane work that is done by agents paid good salaries to be unselfish."

"Hold him! Seize his coat-tails!" cried a member of the club who hastily arose. There was nothing else left of the pessimist in the room to lay hold of, but he was compelled to stay and listen. "Do you know Mr. George T. Angell, secretary of the Humane Society and editor of "Our Dumb Animals," Boston? Well, when he entered upon his humane work he had accumulated between $30,000 and $40,000 at the practice of law. For twenty years he gave his services without salary to the humane work, besides several thousands in cash. By a fortunate investment his property has increased, and at the death of himself and wife all of it will go to humane societies."

"But think how many needless religious sects there are," sputtered the man held by his coat-tails.

"That reminds me, Mr. President," spoke up another smiling member, "that the Methodists of Canada have invited the Presbyterians and Congregationalists to meet them to discuss union, and the Methodists, as we know, have swept their own doorstep clean by first uniting all their branches."

"But we are cursed by sordid millionaires and ——"

"But just think how we are blessed by public-spirited millionaires. Have you heard how John Jacob Astor gave to the public all his patents in marine turbines?"

"Yes, and have you heard how Mr. J. P. Phelps Stokes, a Yale graduate and physician, left his palace on Madison avenue, New York, to take up settlement work in the slums?"

"Yes, yes, yes, yes," broke in a chorus of the members. "Look at it right, and this old world is growing mellower and kinder."

"I—I—I don't know but there is something wrong with my spec's," grudgingly admitted the pessimist. "I read the yellow journals too much, maybe. I—I—I'm not sorry you held my coat-tails. May I come again?"

Boston.

THE SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK—A CURIO.

By Nemo.

THE "Soldier's Handbook," of the United States Army, furnishes some interesting and very useful instruction to the soldier-boy regarding the care of his health, and gives him some advice and warning as to alcoholic stimulants. From the edition of 1898, under the heading, "Take Care of Your Health," the following extracts are taken:

"Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long-continued effort than the avoidance of anything as a drink, except cold water (and coffee at breakfast).

After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee or tea, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength until nature begins to recover herself.

If you will drink spirits, it is incomparably safer to do so after an effort than before, for it gives only transient strength, lasting but a few minutes. As it can never be known how long any given effort is to last—and, if longer than a few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus—it is clear that the use before an effort is hazardous and unwise."

There is nothing in the foregoing that advocates the use of liquor either as a beverage or as a stimulant, or that would indicate that a "beer canteen" is required at any army post or station. The edition of 1900 is still better, showing a more decided opinion in favor of temperance in the army, as will be seen from the following quotations:

"If the soldier comes into camp much exhausted, a cup of tea is the best restorative.

It should be unnecessary to speak of the danger from the use of intoxicating liquors, for every soldier knows something of this. The mind of a man under the influence of these liquors is so befogged that he is unable to protect himself from accidents and exposures. How many men have been passed from this world because of exposure during intoxication! How many have lost their health and strength and become wretched sufferers during the remainder of a shortened existence! Besides, for days after indulgence in liquor the system is broken down and the individual is less able to stand the fatigues, exposures or wounds of the campaign."

There is nothing truer than this last paragraph, from the 1900 handbook, and it applies to the soldiers stationed everywhere both in times of peace and of war. No soldier is a reliable and capable one who drinks. The "Soldier's Handbook" is prepared by direction of the Adjutant General of the Army, and is published by direction of the Secretary of War, at the Government Printing House, Washington, D. C. It is put into the hands of each individual soldier in the Army for his edification and guidance.

After going to all the trouble and expense of printing this book for the soldier, and telling him truths which, from personal experience, he sometimes knows to be facts, it would seem strange that a bill authorizing the restoration of the army canteen and the sale of beer and wine in it, could ever again be passed and become a law. It would seem that if the Commander-in-Chief does approve such a bill, should it pass the next Congress, he is preaching one thing to his soldiers and an entirely different one by the presence of beer and wine in the post exchange.

"A soldier should endeavor to be always at his best. He should avoid all exposures, not in the line of duty, which he knows would be likely to injure his health, for if he is from any cause below par, he is liable to break down under influences which otherwise might have had but little effect on him."

Very true, indeed, but how is the soldier-boy to be "at his best" if the temptation is put at his elbow and no help is given to better his condition or to lift him up to a higher plane of life?

Lieutenant-General Miles is reported to have said: "I don't believe the present law should be repealed until it has been given a fair trial." Yes, and could the fathers of the boys in the army take a peep at their children behind the scenes, they would say the same and would do everything in their power that the present law might receive a fair trial, and that other laws, which are now apparently dead letters, might be resuscitated and brought into force for the betterment of the soldier's welfare as well as for that of the son's.

To become a soldier in Uncle Sam's army, one has to be able-bodied, free from disease, of good character and temperate habits; in his application he has to answer the question, "Do you use intoxicating liquors; if so, to what extent?" and the enlisting officer has to certify upon honor that the party was absolutely sober when enlisted. But what is the use of all this precaution at the start if like precaution is not taken during the man's enlistment to enforce rules and regulations that are for his own good, as well as to keep all possible evil out of his reach?

I write about the soldier because I am one myself, and I have seen some of the terrible results of the drink habit, because I know to what it tends to bring a man; because I believe all the circumstances in connection with a soldier's life should be such as to make him proud of his vocation and that everything that does not help to build up character and make him a true man, should be put away from him. The officers of the army ought to be the very first to advocate temperance among the enlisted men and to help it all they can, for ninety per cent. of all the trouble that occurs is directly or indirectly due to drink. (The Summary Court and General Court Records will prove this to be true at any army post in the country.)

The Y. M. C. A. have what is called the "Army Temperance Union," which, no doubt, does good; and the W. C. T. U. also have a 'Christian Temperance Union" working among the boys wherever they can get in, and they do a great deal of good because they do not discriminate and are not afraid to speak the truth about this subject everywhere they go. These are both good works, and I believe they are the forerunners of what is to be when the officers and men awake and become alive to the truth that "Total abstinence is the producer of the finest soldiers."

An Army Temperance Union, organized by men in the Army, upheld and encouraged by the officers of the Army, and receiving the help that will always be given gladly by outside sympathetic organizations, is what is needed. Every army post or station should have its temperance room, and every encouragement should be given to the workers who are trying to do good in this way.

All mothers of daughters should write to Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for a free copy of her "Advice to Mothers." See ad. in this paper.

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Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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100 of this issue ..... .50

Subject for January Reading,

The Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art.

By Emilie D. Martin.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

THERE is apparently a systematic campaign being conducted against the anti-canteen law. The chief feature of this campaign is to exaggerate the amount of drinking by soldiers and the misconduct of drunken soldiers. Among the army posts concerning which stories are being widely circulated, is Fort Sheridan, located near Chicago. This is one of the largest army posts in the country. In order to ascertain the accuracy of certain reports concerning the conduct of soldiers connected with Fort Sheridan, the Chicago Methodist Preachers' meeting, a few weeks ago, appointed a committee to investigate. This committee reported to the Preachers' meeting last week as follows:

Your committee appointed to visit Highwood to ascertain the accuracy of sensational reports published in the secular press concerning the riotous conduct of drunken soldiers from Fort Sheridan in that village, begs leave to report.

We visited Highwood last Monday. We had clippings which stated that the grievances were so great that a campaign of prayers and tears by certain women residing in Highwood had been instituted against saloon-keepers; that women were unsafe from insult by soldiers who had become drunk in the saloons of the village; and that worshipers were very seriously disturbed on the Sabbath. Your committee called upon one of the women mentioned as laboring with saloon-keepers in the interests of good order. She denied the entire story. We called upon one of the saloon-keepers, who is president of the village board. He denied the report of the disorderly conduct of drunken soldiers in the village. He said the patronage of the saloons by the soldiers from Fort Sheridan was not five per cent. of their trade.

We visited two officers of the village, one the town clerk, an ex-soldier from the fort, and who was very emphatic in his denunciation of the "slanderous reports" which were published about drunken soldiers in the town.

An ex-officer of the village echoed his emphatic remarks and said that when the canteen was running in the fort, on pay-day they were obliged to arrest from eight to twelve soldiers for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Now it is not so. He stated that the previous Friday afternoon was a pay-day and that not a single soldier was arrested.

Your committee found that the sensational reports appearing in the newspapers were fiction without a basis of fact.

M. M. Parkhurst,
H. G. Jackson,
T. R. Strobridge,
Committee.

Knowing the men who compose this committee, we have no hesitation in declaring that their report is an exact statement of the truth concerning the situation at Highwood, the village immediately adjoining Fort Sheridan. This report shows the utter unreliability of the statements sent broadcast concerning that post. If we did not know that the Chicago daily papers would not permit themselves to be used as the tools even of an organized liquor association, we might suspect that they were publishing matter furnished them by some brewers and distillers' bureau. That such matter is being furnished to some papers is evidenced by the following circular, which has been sent to a number of newspaper editors in at least one state:

Superintendent of Correspondence
of the
Brewers and Distillers' Association.
To the Editor of.....
.....

DEAR SIR:—The manner and methods of fighting the liquor business that have been adopted by the American Anti-Saloon League are begining to prove the most formidable foes the brewers and distillers, as well as saloon men in general, have yet had to meet; and if some vigorous steps to put down this movement are not taken immediately the liquor business is going to find itself up against one of the hardest propositions with which it has ever met. This A. S. L. is operating all over this country, and is costing the saloon men vast sums of money already, to say nothing of the trouble and annoyance. And they have just begun. Every day some new scheme that they have worked to get our men into trouble, and that costs us money, is reported.

In order, therefore, to protect ourselves and our business it is imperative that every means possible for self-protection be used.

Our best friend is the newspaper. This being the case, we are going to make it worth something to them to stand by us in this thing. I have recently been put in charge of this department of work with instructions to spare neither pains nor money in this, one of the hardest fights we have yet had to put up.

What will you charge us for the use of say one of your editorial columns per week, we to furnish material, you to publish it as editorial matter?

Of course we will have to be conservative in handling this organization except where we are sure of our grounds; then we will make every edge cut to serve our purpose. And this matter will have to be kept sub rosa. This is my instruction, and I have to make a confidant of you, and I can make it PAY you.

Please let me have your terms as soon as possible, money to accompany each article.

Your truly.....

This letter throws much light on the campaign for the abolition of the anti-canteen laws. Readers of papers in which such matter appears will be able to judge of its value and also of the character of the papers publishing it. United States senators and members of Congress may also be able to measure the value of such newspaper utterances.

The power of the liquor element, great as it is, is waning. The business men of the country themselves have revolted against the liquor power and are insisting that their employes must be total abstainers, in order that they may render their employers the most efficient service. The many business interests of the country are a greater political power than the single liquor interest, which has heretofore dominated politics to so large an extent, and shrewd politicians will recognize this fact. As business men are going to insist upon sober workmen, the country will before many years insist upon a sober army, which cannot be secured through the maintenance of the army saloon.

Both houses of Congress should not only maintain the anti-canteen law, but they should insist upon its rigid enforcement and should enact additional laws that will protect soldiers from outside saloons and punish saloon-keepers who sell liquor to soldiers in uniform. They should also enact laws prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by cadets at West Point or by officers in the army or navy. This may seem to them an extreme position to take, but it is the position which should be taken and which the country before many years will demand shall be taken. No other course is safe, for the officer or soldier whose brain is befuddled with liquor is a greater peril to the army which he commands than are the weapons of the enemy arraved against it.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Little Nina went to church with her grandmother, and for the first time put two pennies in the contribution plate. Leaning over, she whispered very audibly: "That's all right, grandma, I paid for two!"

An Unparalleled Offer

The UNION SIGNAL

Ten Weeks for Ten Cents.

No such offer to UNION SIGNAL readers has ever before been made. 176 pages of reading matter covering the world's news in temperance and the forward policy of the W.C.T.U. of the world, giving household and other matter of interest to every home maker, and bringing to the home reading of a character to raise the highest ideals and aspirations of the growing members of the family. A genuine family magazine for every W. C. T. U. woman and friend of temperance and right living.

Commencing with the January 8th number, a serial story of sustained interest will run for ten weeks. This story alone is worth many times the price of 10c. for the paper. Now is the time for officers of Unions to send in their entire list of membership. Just think of it, the UNION SIGNAL for 10 weeks for 10 cents. Send postage stamps or any convenient way, but do it at once, as this offer is open for acceptance during January only, and any received after February 1st will be returned. ACT PROMPTLY.

The Union Signal for Ten Weeks for Ten Cents

Tell all your friends, and see that the entire list of your Union is on our mailing list for the ten weeks.

Circulation Department,

The UNION SIGNAL

184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Coupon.

Enclosed please find 10 cents, for which send me the UNION SIGNAL 10 weeks.

Name,.....

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This coupon WILL NOT be honored after January 31st, 1903.

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FOR JANUARY ONLY

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Familiar talks on life and conduct.
Price, - $1.25
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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

About Women

Mrs. J. M. Flower has accepted re-election as president of the Illinois Training School for Nurses.

The Countess of Aberdeen has accepted the nomination by the Canadian and other national councils of women as president of the International Council to succeed Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

At the final state examinations for women, which have just been held for the first time in St. Petersburg, 111 candidates have obtained their medical degree. So Russia is to have its women physicians.

Mrs. Hattie McCall Travis is so far the only woman midway concessionaire of the World's Fair. With untiring energy, she has prepared to handle two exhibits. One of these is the reproduction of the streets of Seville.

Suffrage headquarters have been opened at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, Neb., as the first step in the campaign for the bill on the property rights of women which will be brought to the attention of the state legislature.

Five traveling libraries are kept circulating in Cook county as a result of the efforts of the Englewood, Ill., Woman's Club. The club also maintains and carries on an industrial school for teaching young girls practical sewing and housekeeping.

Governor La Follette of Wisconsin has appointed Mrs. E. Ray Stevens as the woman member of the board of normal regents. Mrs. Stevens was formerly county superintendent of Dane county and was afterward a teacher in the Milwaukee-Downer college.

St. Andrew's church, at Bradfield, Berkshire, is the only church in England where the bells are rung by women instead of men. The vicar being unable to obtain men, appealed to the women of his congregation, and six young women have rung the bells regularly, although it is heavy and trying work.

"No more whisky advertisements on the public wastepaper boxes," is the slogan of club-women in Indianapolis, who are laying siege to the city council in order to do away with abuses in in the city management. They are also asking for the enforcement of the law on strict closing hours and the doing away of the wine-rooms.

The sum of $5,000 has been given to the University of Idaho for the endowment of a scholarship for women. The scholarship is of the annual value of $300 for two years from date and $200 thereafter. It is to be awarded to one of the young women at the end of the freshman year, and is to be used by the beneficiary for completing her course in the University.

Among the prizes offered by a Jamaica newspaper in its Christmas number was one to the servant who could show the longest continuous service in one family in Jamaica. There were fifty-nine competitors, and the prize was awarded to an African woman with seventy-four years' service to her credit. She is now 89 years old and hearty. The other fifty-eight servants had been employed from five to seventy-two years. The newspaper challenges the United States to show such a record.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, president, offers a prize of $25.00 for a paper not exceeding 2,500 words, on the uplifting of a community through the sanctification of the Sabbath day, public worship, family prayer, religious training of the children in the school and Sabbath school—a work similar to that of Oberlin in France during the 18th century. No mere story or fiction will be accepted. Should there be two satisfactory papers, almost equally to the point, the prize will be divided, fifteen dollars for the first, and ten for the second. Manuscripts will be received at the office of the Alliance, Room 709, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, until April 1st, 1903, and must contain a sealed envelope with name and address. No manuscript will be returned unless accompanied with full postage, or called for at the office. The winning manuscript will become the property of the Alliance.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER

Wise Words to Sufferers
From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, **free of any charge,** this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home **without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about **twelve cents a week.** It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **I have nothing to sell.** Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

☞ If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A. for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful* or *Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and save *your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who **know and will gladly tell** any sufferer that this Home Treatment **really cures all diseased conditions** of our delicate female organism, thoroughly **strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments** which cause displacement, **and makes women well.** Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 200 **Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.**

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE GROWN

If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers you should read **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1903,**—so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed **FREE to all.** Better send your address TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Although the Methodist church does not permit its women to become regularly ordained ministers, Miss Helen Gertrude Rumsey is no less a Methodist preacher for that. She preaches and performs pastoral work as regularly, faithfully and efficiently as the men ministers do, and she is far more popular, to judge by the crowded houses she attracts whenever it is announced that the girl preacher is to speak.

Miss Louise W. Wilkins, who has recently added some $60,000 to her private fortune by the sale of her Satsuma mine in Arizona, is probably the only woman in the world who is a practical gold miner. She is about 34 and has been a prospector and miner for twelve years. She has found, opened, developed and sold five gold and two copper mines in Arizona and Chihuahua, and from three of her gold properties she has realized about $175,000.

Having lived in three centuries and under every president except Washington, Miss Rebekah Whitcomb, of Berlin, Mass., has just completed her 103d year. In early life she was a school teacher. She was always industrious, but for the last few years her hands have been too numb to sew. Her eyes are somewhat weak, but she can read a short time. Her hearing is impaired, but she is able to enjoy conversation and sees many callers, whom she always receives with pleasure. She does not seem to recall much of her early life, but has a good memory for the events of middle life and later years.

An Indiana woman has been called upon to pay a poll tax and this is what she has to say about it: "It is a rare thing for a woman to have to pay poll tax. A woman is not supposed to know much about law. Some men holding city offices here have taken advantage of this, and when I went to pay the tax on my real estate I was notified that there was $10.55 city tax against me. Upon making inquiries of the treasurer I was led to believe it was all on the real estate, but after they had got my money I looked at the receipt and found that it included $1.65 for poll tax in the name of my late husband. I consulted my attorney and he said he was 75 years old and I was the first woman he ever knew of that had to pay poll tax. I saw that I was being duped and I demanded my money, but they said they had sent it to Indianapolis. I have paid $4.13 poll tax since Jan. 15, 1902. I then made inquiries if I would be permitted to vote at the next election. They said they were afraid I would be denied that privilege. I do not wish to gain notoriety by this, but I do wish to warn other widows that may be left in like circumstances to beware of the tax collectors, for they are abroad in the land."

Large DIVIDENDS ASSURED
INVESTORS GUARANTEED AGAINST LOSS.

Stock in the HONDURAS INVESTMENT AND PLANTATION CO., owning a tropical plantation of 60,000 acres, is guaranteed by **Gold Bonds.** An **IDEAL INVESTMENT** for large and small capitalists. No greater proposition in the market. For particulars, address

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"RED RUM"

A thrilling temperance story which appeals to men, just the thing to place in the hands of voters just before election. Address with stamp for sample copy, W. C. T. U., Jamestown, New York.

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LADIES: Make sofa pillows at home; entirely new idea; $8 to $15 weekly; materials furnished. No canvassing; steady work. Send stamped addressed envelope. New Textile Manufacturing Co., Erie Street, Chicago.

Publishers' Notes.

A Gift. The offer of THE UNION SIGNAL TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS is, in reality, a GENEROUS GIFT of the publishers to any one who is willing to forward this amount to cover the cost of mailing. It is made because they keenly appreciate the necessity of every member of the W. C. T. U. becoming thoroughly acquainted with the official organ, which is of vital importance to the national work. The hundreds who are not subscribers cannot know what they have lost and are losing by neglect of duty in not subscribing and so we urge upon every local president and upon every W. T. P. A. agent, in fact upon EVERY SUBSCRIBER who so well knows how essential THE UNION SIGNAL is to the welfare of the work and worker, an individual responsibility in announcing this offer and endeavoring to gain the full membership of their respective unions as subscribers. The publishers most sincerely solicit your co-operation

Calendars. We have a small number of very select calendars which we will close out at greatly reduced prices. The fifty-cent calendar will be sent postpaid for 35 cents; the thirty-five cent calendar for twenty-five cents; the twenty-five cent calendar for fifteen cents, or we will mail THREE beautiful calendars for fifty cents. These are all choice goods and the number is limited.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Signal Notes

Dr. John P. Woods of Coffeyville, Kan., celebrated his 101st birthday anniversary Jan. 4, 1903. He has never used intoxicants nor tobacco. Has never worn glasses and until a sort time ago read the newspapers regularly.

The Pennsylvania company has issued an order that its employes must not be engaged in any other business while working for the company. A number of conductors are interested in restaurants along the line of the road, others have groceries, and occasionally have been found to be silent partners in saloons.

Nine amendments to the state constitution of New Hampshire were framed by the constitutional convention, just adjourned. These include prohibition of trusts; the extension of the suffrage to women; a tax upon inheritances and franchises; an educational qualification for the suffrage, and to strike the word Protestant from the bill of rights.

Students of sociology in France are calling attention to the fact that the consumption of spirituous liquors in that country is rapidly increasing. Her drink consumption per head is greater than that of Great Britain, Germany or the United States, not only of wine, but of the more fiery spirits. As a result of the increasing alcoholism, there has been a six-fold increase in the number of recruits unfit for military service and in some cantons recruiting is practically impossible. Sixty per cent of the males and 70 per cent of the females in the lunatic asylum at Alencon are alcoholic.

The Citizen's League of Chicago has issued an attractive folder, which is being sent to all the manufacturing firms in the city, urging employers to pay their employes in cash instead of bank checks. "We find," says the folder, "that the custom of paying your employes in checks is a serious cause of drunkenness. Large numbers of saloon-keepers by cashing these checks get your employes into their places and put them under obligation to patronize their bars. Many men get trusted for drinks until pay day because they agree to bring in their checks and after paying up the score they begin to drink and spend all their money, going home empty-handed to abuse their families. Hundreds of minors take their first glass when the saloon-keepers cash their checks."

Russian temperance committees do much to make happier the lives of their country's poor. In Moscow one year saw twelve huge "Narodny Dows" or Peoples Houses opened, which contain workingmen's restaurants, clubs, libraries, labor bureaus and much besides. Wholesome, nutritious food is served at a price suited to all pockets. The restaurants are crowded with a motley company. Workers of all kinds from skilled artisans to road-cleaners, small office holders, and tramps of every sort, peasants from neighboring villages, criminals just released from jail, and persons only recently compelled to economize. Entertainments are frequently furnished into which temperance is skillfully woven, music and art playing their part. Schools are few and far between in Russia, and the poor are heavily burdened. It would be difficult, therefore, to over-estimate the value of the work the Moscow Committee is doing in thus bringing instruction within the reach of all classes, and trying to give at least a touch of interest and pleasure, sweetness and light, to lives fraught with hardship and gloom.

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE. WRITE US FOR OUR PROPOSITION ANYWAY

$20 TO $35 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY.

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.

$1000 to $1500 Annual Income

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

LET US START YOU

WRITE TO-DAY

BIG PROFITS

TRAVELING OUTFIT FOR GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL PLATING.

WRITE US TO-DAY

Royal Silver Outfit in Operation.

SHOP Outfit for Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

No Humbug, Fake or Toy Proposition.

An Honest, Legitimate Enterprise, Backed By An Old, Reliable, Responsible Firm, Capital $100,000.

We Manufacture Complete Outfits. All Sizes.

What Is the Use of Your Slaving Longer for Some One Else?

Why not start a business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality?

If you are in some one's employ, remember he will not continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make profit out of your labor.

In this era every bright man and woman is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money.

It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week.

If you are making less than $30 weekly it will pay you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper.

If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition.

We start you in a profitable business. Teach you **absolutely free** how to conduct it.

To show you what others have done, we quote the expressions of a few who have made money in the nickel, gold, silver and metal plating business.

"MR. REED MADE $88.16 THE FIRST THREE DAYS." Mr. Cox writes: "Got all I can do. Elegant business. Customers **happy.**" Dave Crawford writes: "The first week I had **my outfit** I made $42.75." E. D Waterbury writes: "Am sixty years old. Just completed job 1,800 pieces tableware. I clear about $6.00 a day profit."

Gentlemen and ladies positively make $5 to $15 a day at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling and appointing agents for PROF. GRAY'S latest improved guaranteed Plating Machines and Outfits. NO FAKE OR TOYS, but genuine, practical, complete, scientific outfits for doing the finest of plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, TABLEWARE OF ALL KINDS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, HARNESS AND BUGGY TRIMMINGS, metal specialties; in fact all kinds of metal goods. HEAVY THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No experience necessary.

There is really a wonderful demand for replating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office or factory. Almost every family has from $2 to $10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc.

Every boarding house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from $5 to $75 worth of work to be plated. **Every jeweler, repair or bicycle shop, every dentist, doctor and surgeon,** every man, woman and child you meet has either a watch, some jewelry, bicycles, instruments, or some articles needing plating.

Besides the above there are hundreds of patentees and manufacturers of metal goods, bicycles, sewing machines and typewriter repair shops who want their goods plated, or to whom you can sell a plating outfit, furnishing them supplies for doing their own plating.

Retail Stores who handle hardware, harness, table and plated or metal goods all need a plating and polishing outfit for refinishing goods that become worn, soiled, rusty or tarnished.

Every Undertaker requires a plating outfit for repairing and finishing coffin and hearse trimmings which are soiled, tarnished or worn.

Manufacturers are making and selling tons of new tableware, jewelry, bicycles and various kinds of metal goods every month which has only a very thin plate, which, in a few weeks, wears off, making the goods unsightly, unfit for future use unless plated.

Manufacturers of new goods do no replating on old goods whatever, but try to force the public to throw away the old and buy new at high prices, but this only makes the plating business better.

The more new thinly plated goods sold the greater will be the demand for plating. Plate some articles for your friends and neighbors by Prefesser Gray's Process, and it quickly proves to them its genuinenese and merit and that your plating is much thicker, will wear better and longer than a large per centage of the new goods. Your trade is then established, and within a short time you will have all the goods you can plate.

Plate a few articles for your friends, call in a few weeks, a few months, or five years later,

Factory and Warehouse of Gray & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Capital $100,000. Employ 200 to 300 people daily.

and you will find the plate satisfactory, and they will give you every article they have needing to be plated.

When you deliver the goods plated te customers they will be well pleased, in fact, delighted with the work, will pay for it promptly, and you will be given on an average twice as much work to be plated as they gave you the first time you called.

You Can Do Plating so Cheap

that every person can afford to have their goods plated.

No tidy housekeeper will allow worn and rusty tableware to go before a guest when it can be restored and made equal to new.

No person will wear jewelry or a watch, or ride a bicycle, or use a typewriter, sewing machine, or any machine made of metal from which the plate is worn off when they see samples of your work and hear your prices. People in this day and generation are too sensible and economical to throw away their old goods and buy new when they can have their old goods replated for so small a cost, making them, in many cases, better than when new.

The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent.

Put out your sign, secure your outfit, do a little work, and quickly you will be favored with orders. If you do not wish to do the plating yourself you can hire boys for $3 or $4 a week to do the work the same as we do, and solicitors to gather up goods to be plated on commission.

It is not hard work, but is pleasant, and especially so when your business is netting you $20 to $30 a week for 5 or 6 hours' work a day.

This is only a minimum income which may be earned by any one who is not lazy; hustlers should make $100 weekly.

TREMENDOUS PROFITS.

The profits realized from plating are tremendous. To plate a set of teaspoons requires only about 2c. worth of metal and chemicals; a set of knives, forks or tablespoons about 3c. worth. The balance of the price received for the work is for the agent's time and profit.

Agents usually charge from 25c. to 50c. per set for plating teaspoons, from 50c. to 75c. for tablespoons and forks, and from 60c. to $1.00 for knives.

We allow you to set your own price for plating. Get as much as you can. You will have no competition. You know what it costs to plate the goods, and all you get over cost is profit. Some agents charge much more than the above prices, while others do the work for half and still make plenty of money.

Let us start you in business for yourself at once, don't delay a single day. Be your own boss. Be a money maker. **We do all kinds of plating ourselves,** have had years of experience, and are headquarters for plating supplies. We manufacture our own dynamos and outfits, all sizes, and send them out complete, with all tools, lathes, wheels and materials; everything ready for use.

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NOTE: Our Special Subscription Offer Closes January 31st.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

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NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

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Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for one year to a club of ten, $10. This offer is extended to January 31, 1903.

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Red-Letter Day.

February 17, Frances E. Willard Thankoffering Day.

THE HEAVENLY BIRTHDAY OF MISS WILLARD.

News of the Week.

Congress passes bill for department of commerce and labor by vote of 137 to 40.

American and English missionaries are forced to depart hurriedly from the City of Fez, in Morocco.

Monument to Baron von Ketteler, German minister murdered by Chinese Boxers, is dedicated in Peking.

British debt increased $600,000,000 because of Boer war; Rand mine owners practically accept their assessment.

Reed Smoot, Mormon apostle, nominated for United States senator by Utah republican legislative caucus; election certain.

Fund of over $25,000 raised in Chicago to provide coal for poor families. Charity bureaus and Salvation Army overwhelmed with applications for aid.

John Mitchell, president of United Mineworkers, issued appeal to miners' unions for co-operation with operators in increasing production and relieving distress.

Mme. Adelina Patti will sing in sixty concerts as her last appearance in the United States, Canada and Mexico during the season of 1903-4, receiving therefor $300,000.

Leper colony on Molokai island to receive patients from United States recommended by senate Hawaiian committee; 858 patients there now; $432,378 rental payment to Queen Liliuokalani also favored.

Resolution for government seizure and operation of coal mines and companies transporting coal offered in Congress by Representative Jenkins (Wis.), judiciary committee chairman and veteran legislator.

Swedish government commission reported $7,000,000 needed to prevent starvation in northern districts; people subsisting on pine bark, and chopped birch twigs being fed to cattle; $200,000 donated thus far.

Macedonian revolutionary leaders will inaugurate rebellion on April 1, according to Berlin newspaper dispatch; list of proposed reforms, announced at St. Petersburg, takes central control from Turkish influence.

Rebate on foreign coal tariff for one year ordered by both houses of Congress after short debate; anthracite practically put on free list by Senate, which added amendment forbidding any duty after one year. Bill signed by the President.

Liquor Ammunition. The articles on "Temperance Reform," by Prof. Atwater, published in *The Outlook*, are being reprinted and given wide circulation in Vermont as anti-prohibition literature. It is to be regretted that Dr. Abbott's able and influential magazine should lend itself to the saloon propaganda.

To the Voter. The Capitol in Washington belongs to the people. It is the taxpayers' money which erected this and every other federal building, which maintains and sustains every department of government, with all its complex machinery. The question for each individual voter is, Do I want liquor sold in any building of which I am part owner? If not, write or telegraph to United States senators AT ONCE, asking them to vote for the passage of the McCumber Bill.

Resignation of Mrs. Barnes The formal resignation of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes as General Secretary of the World's Y. W. C. T. U., on page 4, will be read with the deepest regret by the host of women, young and old, to whom she is dear. By her wish the responsibility for this very important Branch devolves, for the time being, upon the two young leaders who have proved their fitness for the trust, Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright and Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron. We can best show our appreciation of Mrs. Barnes' long and faithful service by rallying anew to the standard which she has intrusted to other hands. Lift it high!

From "The Seat of War." Since the writing of the article, "An Interview with Mrs. Ellis," by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, conditions have changed somewhat in Washington. The President has ordered the appointment of five women inspectors at the port of New York, and Mrs. Ellis is in that city at this writing to advise as to the appointees. A measure to repeal the Anti-canteen law has been introduced, and the House Committee on Military Affairs has voted that no action be taken thereon at this session of Congress. It is not improbable that this decision was influenced by the flood of petitions let loose by the prompt action of our Legislative superintendent. As Mrs. Ellis points out, no labor is lost when legislative action is deferred by our preparations for defense, and she is doubly assured that the white ribbon army is on "waiting orders," ready to respond immediately to the ringing call, "On to Washington."

The Work of the Hour. We trust that letters and telegrams are pouring in upon United States senators from voters all over the country asking them to vote for the McCumber Bill, forbidding the sale of liquor in all government buildings and grounds appertaining thereto, and for the provisions of the Immigration Bill, prohibiting the sale at immigrant stations and in the Capitol building. Remember that the requests which have most weight with a senator are those coming from VOTERS, those of his constituency who have power to send him to Congress or to bid him stay at home. Woman's influence is, in an indirect way, immense, as the W. C. T. U. has abundant reason to know, but in the last days before final action on these bills, the pressure should come direct from the sovereign voter. And in only four states of the Union does this mean women as well as men.

Temperance in the Church. A recent issue of *The Christian Standard*, published at Cincinnati, O., was given entirely to temperance and prohibition. The subject was ably and practically treated from the different standpoints of prominent workers in this particular field of reform. It is encouraging to note that more and more our denominational papers are striking forcibly the keynote upon which are based the harmonies of the home.

Memorial Day Program. The attention of local workers is directed to the program, on page 12 of this issue, for the observance of Willard Memorial Day, February 17th. In no way can we better show our tender remembrance of that sad day and our gratitude for the life to whom we are indebted for so many lessons in truth and helpfulness and love than by an effort, in her name, to bless and to help the lives of others. The Frances Willard Memorial is not a costly monument of perishable marble, but it is what she would have liked to have it—a sky-piercing shaft of good deeds, noble sacrifices, heaven-born charities. Let us all have a part in its eternal building.

The Willard Statue Bill. Miss Anna Gordon has been in Springfield, Ill., the past week in the interest of the Willard Statue Bill, which has been introduced in both branches of the legislature. This bill, it will be remembered, was enacted by a former legislature, appropriating $9,000 for a statue of Miss Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol building at Washington. The law, however, provides that such an appropriation cannot be drawn until a bill of particulars in regard to expense is filed and approved by the Governor, and this must be done within a specified time. In the case of the Willard statue appropriation, the time expired before the bill of expense could be filed, because of the unusual amount of time taken by the artists in preparing models to submit to the committee. The present legislature is therefore, asked to re-enact the measure, which it will be glad to do. A picture of the statue and a descriptive article will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL a little later.

Chain Letters Again. Relative to the chain-letter scheme (with headquarters in Philadelphia) for the alleged promotion of a monster anti-cigaret petition, Josiah W. Leeds sends word that he went to the address on Chestnut street to which all letters were to be sent, but could not find the parties; communicated with the owner of the building, made inquiries at the central postoffice, and finally placed the matter in the hands of the postoffice inspector. That official now reports that "mail such as you mention has been coming to the Philadelphia postoffice for a year, and it has been unclaimed. There is no one at 1423 Chestnut street to receive it, and it is all sent to the dead letter office." It may be well to state for the information of those who have not given the matter serious thought, that lists of the names and addresses of young people are often sought and paid for by selfishly interested or unprincipled people. Trashy papers will then be sent to these addresses, filled with advertisements of objectionable schemes. They are deadly enemies of the home.

Our Washington Letter.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Persons cognizant with legislative matters understand that conditions are subject to change almost at a moment's notice; the introduction of an amendment, the offering of a resolution, the action of a committee, may change the entire complexion of affairs in the briefest possible time.

This has been the case during the past week. Tuesday, January 13, the following statement to the press was given out by Hon. J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the House committee on Military Affairs: "No action will be taken by the House Military committee on the canteen question at this session, and no consideration is being given by the committee to any measure proposing a restoration of the canteen to the Army post exchanges. Chairman Hull has been in receipt daily of a vast number of letters, telegrams and petitions from all over the country."

This was further corroborated on Thursday, January 15, by a resolution passed by the committee in "deciding to take no action on the canteen question at this session."

Hon. R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, N. J., who presented the bill to repeal the law, represents a district which has twenty-five breweries, with a capital of $12,000,000, and with an output of $8,326,000 and with 1900 licensed saloons; hence it is but a logical sequence that he should be anxious for a repeal of the present anti-canteen law, in accordance with the behest of his beer-making, and beer-selling constituency, (leaving out a constituency represented by 213 churches.)

Letters have reached me this week from different parts of the country, showing feelings a little aggrieved at the change in legislative lines. One says, "I have just commenced sending out word to the women, and now comes the word to halt, until we hear direct from headquarters." Another, "I sent my son off post haste on horse back to catch the first mail, when the paper says, "Congress has adjourned for the holidays," etc.

It is this very activity, responding so royally, that covers every emergency, which causes a halt along Congressional lines, as well as our own, and if we but wage our peaceful war, using as our weapons "letters, telegrams, and petitions from all over the country," we shall win the day.

Remember, we have two bills and very important they are too, which if we but strive for, I believe will pass, viz: To prohibit liquor selling in all Government buildings; to prohibit liquor selling in immigrant stations. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" will give us this victory too. Do not relax your diligence for one moment.

Last week I mentioned my interview with President Roosevelt concerning women inspectors being appointed at New York harbor. In a couple of days I was sent for by the Commissioner General of Immigration who told me they "had decided to appoint five women at once and would like me to assist them in securing the proper parties." I go to New York to-night to spend one day in trying to bring things to a fulfillment.

Let us work on! God is good and some day we shall win the world's great battle, against the legalized liquor traffic.

The Anti-Saloon League in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Under the direction of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, the anti-saloon forces of the state held an all-day conference in the Meridian street Methodist church today and by unanimous vote decided to defend in this legislature the Nicholson liquor laws, and especially the blanket remonstrance clause.

The meeting would indicate that the Anti-Saloon League has the united support of all the evangelical churches of the state. Practically every church body in Indiana was officially represented in the meeting.

It was announced that the church forces in Indiana could muster 200,000 voters in a fight to protect the blanket remonstrance. Plans were laid to get this army in marching array. It was decided to set aside February 22 as Anti-Saloon Sunday. It is thought that the brewers will not attempt to force legislation before that time. On that day the plan is to have rallies in every church in Indiana. If the brewers make a move before that time the Anti-Saloon Sunday will be moved up ahead of them.

It was decided today to conduct a legislation information bureau, under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League, and to keep the record of every Representative and Senator in this session of the Legislature.

There was a sentiment in favor of introducing a bill that will cause a druggist, convicted of illegal selling of liquor, to forfeit his pharmacy certificate. There was also a favorable expression for a law making it prima facie evidence that a man is in the retail liquor business if he holds a Government license. These proposed measures will be held in abeyance, however, until it is found whether the brewers will make their threatened assault on the blanket movement.

In his report, Superintendent Saunderson showed that three hundred saloons had been closed in the state since last July, and that over 250 are at present doomed by blanket remonstrances. A fund of $20,000 for the work this year is asked of the churches and anti-saloon forces of Indiana.

Tennessee Prohibitionists Alert.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13.—It is a singular fact that the first bills introduced in both houses of the state legislature are against the sale of whisky and reflect the sentiment of the strong opposition which has sprung up in the state against this interest.

Another "Peeler" bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Morgan, of Gibson county. It is simple in construction and proposes to amend the four-mile law passed in 1899 by striking out the word "two thousand inhabitants by the federal census of 1890," and inserting "having less than 5,000 inhabitants by the federal census of 1900."

The bill introduced by Mr. Stratton goes further and provides for the extension of the four-mile law to all towns having a population of 5,000 inhabitants.

Under the provisions of the Peeler bill it was left optional with the voters of a town as to whether or not the charter should be abolished, and the town re-incorporated without saloons. This measure is constitutional as its main provisions have already been sustained by the supreme court in the case of the State vs. Frost which was decided about six months ago.

If Mr. Stratton's bill becomes a law it will prohibit the sale of liquor in all towns under 5,000 inhabitants without regard to present, past or future incorporation. It is a sweeping blow at the saloon, and would rid many towns in the state of whisky without further ado.

Local Option Elections.

QUITMAN, Ga., Jan. 6.—The local option election held today resulted in the county going dry by about fifty majority. It has been the hardest fought election in years and the whole county is on fire with excitement. Anvils, cannon crackers, drums and anything that will make a noise, has been pressed into service. It is believed that this will settle the question here for good and all, as every effort has been made by the antis, with the result named.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 10.—The following is the result of the election held in Caroline on Thursday for local option:

Bowling Green District, dry majority, 200; Port Royal District, dry majority, 132; Reedy Church District, dry majority, 34; Madison District, dry majority, 84.

Guineas and Moss Neck precincts cast a solidly dry vote. There were only sixteen votes for the sale of liquor in Fort Royal District. Every precinct gave a majority for the drys.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—The Anti-Saloon League today made public a list of the towns in which local option elections have been held under the Beal law, with the result of such elections. Ninety-six of the 142 towns which have voted went "dry."

Temperance Wave in Alabama.

NEW DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 12.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Morgan County Temperance Association, was held here yesterday afternoon, presided over by Rev. W. Y. Quisenberry. The courthouse was well filled with representative citizens from almost every vocation of life and there was a strong sentiment in favor of temperance and of a prohibition bill for Morgan county. A prohibition bill had previously been prepared and was read at the meeting. The measure is a strong one and prohibits the sale of liquors in the county except for medicinal purposes in the compounding of physician's prescriptions, etc.

Prohibition Electors.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 13.—A movement has been started in West Toronto to organize into a pledged electoral association the voters of the province. Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor of the Royal Templars, is one of the promoters. The electors sign a pledge to vote only for candidates for office who will pledge themselves to support prohibition in their respective legislative bodies to the full extent of the constitutional power of the body to which they aspire and to do this regardless of party.

Field Workers in Iowa.

Clara P. White Correspondent.

VOLGA, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Evangelist J. W. Pierce organized a union at Weldon last week; Mrs. Cora A. Bennett, president of the Fourteenth district, is giving talks on the National Convention to her unions, and Rev. A. J. Wheeler is conducting union revival services in Legrand with marked success. Waterloo union has engaged National evangelist, Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, for a week of gospel temperance work. This union has now two sisters, singing evangelists, for one week's service.

Miss Annie Robbins, of St. Louis, speaks in Danville on the 20th, and at Lyons on the 25th.

Mrs. Satella Penman, president of the Eighteenth district, has gone with her husband to Galveston, Tex.

Law Enforcement in Maine.

Mary T. French, Correspondent.

AUBURN, Me., Jan. 19.—The event of greatest interest just now to the temperance people of our state (and it may be added to the intemperate people as well) is the recent inauguration of the sheriffs of our sixteen counties. Ten of these sheriffs are new to the office—six republicans and four democrats. At least three out of the ten—two democrats and one republican—were nominated and elected directly on the enforcement issue, also receiving the nomination of the prohibition party.

In Androscoggin county interest centers in the work of Rev. C. S. Cummings, a Methodist clergyman who, having been nominated by the prohibition party, received the republican nomination on the seventh day and the two hundred and second ballot of the most unique political convention ever held in Maine.

While Sheriff Cummings' name had previously not been especially connected with the temperance movement, he was doubtless as radical a temperance man as it would have been safe to offer the last named party. The new sheriff has appointed four special liquor deputies and on January 1 began his term by tendering a dinner to the deputies and the other county officials at the leading hotel of the county seat. One item of the menu was "Cummings' Pudding with Temperance Sauce."

In Kennebec county, where the statehouse is situated, Sheriff Ham who, by the way, was not nominated on any temperance issue, seems to have a realizing sense of which way the wind blows, for he has read his new deputies a most emphatic lecture to the effect that the people have shown by their vote that they demand rigid law enforcement and that they must, therefore, have it. In proof of which he cited the fact that in the last election thousands of republicans all over the state bolted their party nominations for sheriff.

Thus we see how the good work begun by the late Sheriff Pearson, of Cumberland county, and his successor, Sheriff Dunn, has set a standard for the whole state.

Missouri's Work in the Schools.

Lena M. Sargent, Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 19.—Work in the various departments is moving on apace. Mrs. Belle C. Kimball, state president, sent greeting to all the state officers and state superintendents, following these with a New Year letter to every union in the state. The letter is full of information, good suggestions and encouraging words.

Our state president, and state recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Robberson, of Springfield, visited the State Teachers' Association held in St. Louis during the holidays, in the interest of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mrs. Robberson, who is state superintendent of that department, made an exhibit of work done in that line by pupils of the Springfield public schools, which attracted much attention and received deserved praise.

The announcement has just been made to the schools of Springfield by the unions of the city that eight silver medals will be awarded this year, as for several years past, for the best temperance essays in the various grades of the ward schools, and two gold medals, one to the high school and the other to Drury academy, for the best original essay on any phase of the temperance question. A competent committeee of citizens is selected to make the awards. Medals are also given to pupils in the colored schools for excellence in temperance work.

The prize essays this year will form part of the Scientific Temperance exhibit to be made next year at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. If other schools in the state do as good work as the Springfield schools have done, the exhibit will certainly be a very creditable one.

Our state superintendent of Legislative Work, Miss Ellen D. Morris, of Savannah, has sent to each union in the state, and all state officers, a letter on Legislative Work, and a leaflet giving the names of United States Senators and Congressmen and the members of the Missouri assembly for 1903. Active work is expected in this department, of which reports will be given later.

Alabama State Convention.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 19.—The Alabama annual convention, held January 7-9, re-elected Mrs. Martha L. Spencer president, and Mesdames Jeffries and Weisel corresponding secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Chatfield, of Tuscaloosa, is the new recording secretary. Of the three invitations received for the next convention that from Tuscaloosa was unanimously accepted.

The president's address was filled with practical suggestions. A desired law against the sale of cigarets received attention, and a portion of the address was taken up with an able discussion on the child labor bill.

The state banner for increase of membership was won by the Fort Payne union, and this union also received the custodianship of the National banner won by Alabama at Portland. Mrs. Maude L. Greene and Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford were the convention speakers.

Mrs. Livermore Addresses Massachusetts Women.

Louise C. Purington, M. D., Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Massachusetts observed its Day of Prayer in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Monday, Jan. 5. Mrs. Harriette C. Walker, state superintendent of evangelistic work, and Mrs. Anna Kerr, formerly of Connecticut state executive, assisted during the hours, respectively in charge of county and state officers, and the superintendent of Frances E. Willard Settlement. January 11, in Pilgrim Hall, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. was addressed by Mary A. Livermore on "Social Drinking." When Mrs. Livermore has a message the people listen, and this time, as always, she was most heartily received. She said that it seemed rather out of place for her to address a body of temperance workers on the subject of "Social Drinking," and then explained that because a certain bishop in the west had been reported as making the accusation that women were drinking, smoking and gambling, and because her opinion had been asked on the subject, she would be pleased to speak on the topic.

Speaking of her own experience, she said: "In the whole circle of my acquaintance—and I know so many North, South, East and West, that that means a great deal—I have never known a drunken woman. I don't mean I have never seen drunken women, but they are not women of the great middle class who are carrying on the work of the world. I have never known women who gamble. I have never known women who smoke cigarets.

"Yet I see a danger in the present condition of things, which is different than it used to be, and this is something against which we should lend our influence and effort."

Massachusetts is preparing for an earnest campaign in the observance of membership crusade week in February. "Our Message," the state paper, will be a special organization number and will lend itself to spread interest and awaken enthusiasm and increase the growth and power of the W. C. T. U. in the old Bay State.

The Massachusetts union unites with other temperance organizations in pushing the "Twentieth Century World-Wide Temperance Crusade for Plede Signing!" 250,000 signers are expected from Massachusetts.

Of the thirty temperance societies organized in Massachusetts during the last seventy years only thirteen are in existence to-day; and the only one of the thirteen showing gain in membership and steady advancement is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mid-Year Meeting of Texas Executive Committee.

Mattie R. Turner, Correspondent.

TERRELL, Tex., Jan. 14.—The state executive committee held its annual mid-year meeting in Fort Worth, January 1. Following are the most important items of business disposed of: Date for holding state convention was set for May 6-10 inclusive, place to be decided later.

The committee pledged support to a bill to establisk a home for incorrigible children, also pledged assistance to all legislation for the protection of the home and opposition to every measure in favor of the legalized saloon, dispensary, or any form of regulation of the liquor traffic.

Each union in the state will be requested to send a telegram to Washington protesting against the repeal of the anti-canteen law.

The committee sent the following telegram to Hon. Jno. A. Hull, chairman committee on military affairs, Washington, D. C.: "We protest against a drunken army. Our country's defenders should be sober. Let us have reformation or discharge, but no canteen saloon."

Mrs. Purinton, superintendent of Purity, offered a resolution protesting against "illustrations of the female figure unclothed, or partially and suggestively clothed, upon bill boards and other public places," which was adopted.

It is probable that a bill favoring the dispensary system of regulation will be introduced in the legislature during the session just opened.

Mrs. Stoddard and Miss Fanny Armstrong, office secretary, have taken apartments in Austin, to remain throughout the session of the legislature.

Mrs. Stoddard was one of the principal speakers at the laying of the cornerstone of the Girls Industrial College at Denton on the 10th, she being secretary of the Board of Regents.

Mrs. Curtis, state lecturer, has just completed a fruitful itinerary in "the panhandle" country. She organized ten unions and assisted in several local option campaigns. She is also to assist in the county campaign in Grayson county the last of this month.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner has gone to Missouri for the week of prayer, in response to a call from the Ministerial Alliance.

Wilbarger county came into the prohibition column on the 6th, and Carson county on the 9th. Precinct No. 1 of King county also went "dry" on the 9th. All these are in the panhandle.

Agitation in Utah.

Mrs. L. L. Shepard, Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 19.—The W. C. T. U. of Salt Lake has undertaken to clean and purify the terrible conditions in our tenderloin district. The Ministerial Association and the First Presidency of the Mormon Church have been interviewed and their co-operation secured. The city has been greatly aroused, and conditions have changed, but in view of the need of continued action, we have organized a strong committee, made up of two members from the W. C. T. U., two from the Ministerial Association, two from the Mormon Church, two lawyers and two editors. This committee expects to keep awake public sentiment until next election, and then we are going to elect a clean mayor.

The city papers have been full of the agitation. I addressed two large audiences last Sunday, one at the First M. E. church in the morning, and at the Baptist church in the evening.

Next Friday the state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. J. S. Gordon, will meet with us at a joint meeting of the Salt Lake Central union and the Waterloo union, to consider the various phases of the work.

Conferences in New Jersey.

Emily Ruth Kirby, Correspondent.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 19.—Bloomfield W. C. T. U., at the suggestion of the county president, Mrs. M. C. Canfield, held an all-day prayer and conference meeting, January 6. The state president, Mrs. Emma Bourne, of Newark, was the guest of the day and the leading spirit of the two sessions. Several papers were presented, and a half hour of "thought exchange" was enjoyed.

Mrs. Emma Bourne, State President.

The bill introduced in Congress by a Jerseyman to re-establish the canteen in the army, was scored by Mrs. Bourne, and the W. C. T. U. of the state will try hard to help defeat it.

A request for an ordinance against collecting cigar stumps has been asked by the W. C. T. U. of the Newark board of health, which has appointed Dr. Diebrow chairman of a committee to take up the matter and to make it a misdemeanor in that city, as it is now in New York and Jersey City, to pick them up for sale or for other uses.

Miss Sarah G. Bancroft.
President Bloomfield W. C. T. U.

Programs are out for the Essex county mid-winter conference, to be held in Nutley, January 17. This county, which stands away ahead of all others in the state in number of public and local meetings held, in signatures to the pledge and in amount of money raised during the past year, is also the home of the state president.

For the first time since the smallpox epidemic, the Newark jail was opened last Sunday to the W. C. T. U.

Rhode Island Women at Work.

Mary E. Olney, Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—During the past three months the state and local unions of Rhode Island have carried on their accustomed lines of work with usual vigor. Some of the small country unions have failed to accomplish as much on account of the inclement weather and because of illness among their members. Unions have been favored with addresses from National workers, Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, Miss Robbins upon "Life in Manila," Miss Belle Kearney and Mrs. Mary F. Lovell. Accompanied by some of our W. C. T. U. ladies, Mrs. Thatcher visited the Fort and held a song service. Temperance Sunday was observed in Sunday schools, Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor Societies and church services.

Some unions have labored successfully in behalf of no license in their towns. Interesting and helpful district conventions have been held. At one the afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of affairs in the coal districts. Ex-Mayor Tiepke, who had given much time to investigating the anthracite coal regions, gave a vivid description of surrounding conditions there, holding the closest attention of his audience and answering all inquiries most satisfactorily.

Louisiana Borrows from Oklahoma.

Mae A. Davis, Correspondent.

PLEASANT HILL, La., Jan. 19.—No one within the boundary of the "Pelican State" to-day is working harder or accomplishing more for the advancement of the W. C. T. U. than Mrs. N. E. Oliver, of Estherwood, whose picture is here presented. She presided over the district convention just closed at Crowley and was greatly instrumental in its success. Several new unions have been recently formed by Mrs. Oliver, and she has just begun a tour of the state as lecturer and organizer. Her faithful work as corresponding secretary of Oklahoma and as evangelist of Indian Territory recommends her in her new position.

North Carolina News.

Special Correspondence.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C., Jan. 19.—On Feb. 1 Miss Tinling comes to our state for two weeks' work, going as far east as Raleigh or perhaps Fayetteville, and as far west as Hickory.

Two bills are now before our state legislature, one in the senate and the other in the house, and both provisional temperance bills. In fact, temperance is almost a party issue and never in the history of our state have our people been more aroused upon the subject. The bill which we hope to see succeed restricts the manufacture, sale or giving of intoxicants to unincorporated towns, at the same time specifying what shall be the size of a town before it can be incorporated. The bill also provides that the people may have the same opportunity to vote on the dispensary system, which it already possesses on prohibition. It is safe to say that the country distillery, whether licit or illicit, is the most menacing factor in our state.

On Jan. 1, 1903, the county of Washington, in the east, closed its country saloons, largely through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. On the same day Union, in the west, closed its dispensaries, which have been in operation since 1898. No liquor can now be legally bought or sold in that county!

Cumberland county, which contains Fayetteville, one of the oldest towns in the state, in the state election, November 2, had a strong fight to remain prohibition territory, and with pride we can state that they won the victory.

NOTE: Our special subscription offers close January 31st.

Minnesota in Line.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Minneapolis conference of unions held a meeting of special interest the first week in January, at which time it was decided to engage Miss Annie Robbins, National lecturer, for a week's work in February. There was a large attendance, and a social hour followed the program.

On the day of the Minneapolis conference meeting Hennepin district held an executive meeting, at which it was decided to engage Mrs. Callie Howe for one week in May. A campaign is planned for legislative work by the unions, and in this they unite with the Equal Suffrage Society in asking for presidential suffrage. An effort will be made to raise the age of consent to eighteen years. The unions are circulating petitions for the immigration bill in national Congress.

The state central committee plan to hold a matrons' medal contest in March to raise funds for state work. The committee has also asked for an anti-polygamy speaker for the state, and if secured, she will be sent through the large towns and cities.

Willard (Minneapolis) union has lately held two Christian Citizenship meetings, one social and one mothers' meeting. They emphasize Sunday-school work, and have sent one member to the Northwestern Bible Training School. They hold meetings at the jail and send flowers to the sick and literature to the lumbermen. This union has done faithful L. T. L. work and is on the up-grade in every respect. The Minneapolis conference of Y's will be held January 27. Mrs. Warrington, the conference president, is doing much to inspire the Y's of the city.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Mrs. Barnes Resigns.

MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES, our well-beloved leader in the World's Y. W. C. T. U., has tendered her resignation to the World's officers in the following letter:

To the Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dear Sisters: Finding that I may be physically unable to promote the work of the Young Woman's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U. for another year, I herewith tender my resignation as General Secretary of that Branch.

It is with sincere regret that I relinquish the position which I have tried to fill for so many years. My heart is still in the work, hence I take the liberty of asking to have Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright appointed as Acting World's Y. Secretary, and Miss Swankie-Cameron as her assistant.

Yours in loving, loyal comradeship,
FRANCES J. BARNES.

126 West 103d St., New York.

The World's officers have complied with Mrs. Barnes' request, in accepting her resignation (rendered imperative by her continued ill health) and Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, of Paris, Ill., and Miss Amy Swankie-Cameron, of London, England, have been appointed to superintend the work until the World's Convention meets in June.

Suggestions for Memorial Day Observance.

MY Dear Local Y Presidents:—The one thought uppermost in my mind for the work today is that you should observe February 17, the anniversary of the "home going" of our beloved "Chieftain," and send $2 to our National treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Evanston, Ill., for the purpose of helping to send our workers into the unorganized parts of the country.

Elsewhere on this page you will see the appeal of Miss Swankie-Cameron to the young women of Great Britain. It is so strong and clear that I cannot improve upon it so I send this little word to emphasize her wish and to show you how very much I desire that American Ys should observe it too. The increase in the number of societies that have done it each year has been most encouraging, but we want a still larger number next month to learn of her life and work.

Since I am dictating this from my couch, I shall not say more today but leave the matter of my unfinished conference with local presidents until another time.

There is so much I want to say to you about Miss Smart and our work in Japan, but that, too, will have to be left over till another letter.

Yours for our very best year of service,
Clara Parrish-Wright.

Paris, Ill.

Miss Cameron's Letter.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—As one of the young women to whom Frances Willard's wonderful inspiration and influence opened up a new vision of the possibilities of this life and the next, I rejoice in having the privilege of laying the following plan before you, and asking for it your deepest consideration and kind co-operation.

Some of our leading Ys think that our girls do not know nearly enough about the great woman who founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which the British Woman's Temperance Association is so important a part. We have, therefore, decided, by unanimous vote of the Central Representative Y Committee, to make a great effort to establish a "Willard Membership Day" among the Y Branches of Great Britain. Each Y Branch is to be asked to have a special meeting on Feb. 17 (the anniversary of Miss Willard's passing away) to study the beautiful strenuous life of our sainted leader, and the great work among women the world around of which she was the founder, and to make it a special time of gathering in new members. Then the members so gained are to be sent for registration to the superintendent, and at the following council a beautiful portrait of Frances Willard is to be presented to the Branch with the largest recorded gain. This portrait is to be framed in oak in a design of shields, and as year by year it is passed from Branch to Branch, a shield is to be inscribed in gold with the name and numbers of the winning Branch. We are very hopeful that this scheme, if well worked, may increase enthusiasm as well as numbers among our Ys. The committee has pressed me into taking the superintendency, and I am writing now in the full assurance that you will be glad to help to make the "Willard Membership Day" a success worthy the name it bears. Will you, therefore, bring this letter before the next meeting of your Branch, thoroughly discuss the plan, and the best way to arrange the meeting in your town or district, and let me know as soon as you can what you have resolved upon. I append sketches of two programs—one for a Willard evening, and one for a World's W. C. T. U. evening—or, possibly, you may like to combine the two. Anyway, let me beg you to plan a meeting for February 17, or thereabouts. However small an effort, it cannot but bring a blessing on your Branch, and as knowledge of love for our beloved "Chieftain" of the White Ribbon Army increases, so will increase enthusiastic work for our great cause. I would suggest that you invite as many strangers as possible to your meeting, remembering the object of keeping the anniversary in this way.

Be sure to ask me for any further information or help that you may desire. I wish specially to direct your attention to the Y pages in "The White Ribbod" of December and January.

Your sincere comrade,
Amy A. Swankie-Cameron.

Program No. 1.

Frances Willard Evening.

Devotions—Prayer and singing.

Roll Call—Responded to by each giving a quotation from Miss Willard's writings.

Chairman's remarks.

Contributions—"Our Chieftain" (a) as a child. (b) a student, (c) a teacher, (d) an organizer, (e) a leader.

Solo and Chorus—"On Heights of Power."

Selected reading from "How to Win."

Testimonies—"What in Miss Willard's life has impressed one most?"

Membership enrolment, while music is going on.

Temperance Doxology.

Books needed—A large copy of Miss Willard's life, or "A Sketch of the Life of Frances E. Willard," with quotations. "How to Win," a book for girls and young women, by Frances E. Willard, and "The Year's Bright Chain."*

*The books mentioned may be secured of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Program No. 2.

World's Y. W. C. T. U. Evening.

Hymn—"All Round the World."

Prayer and Scripture reading.

Chairman's remarks.

A group of Ys, each representing a different country and carrying its flag, viz: Great Britain, United States, Canada, South Africa, Japan, India, Australia and Europe, to come on the platform in single file, joined by a broad white ribbon, and give—either reading or from memory—a short account of what the Ys are doing in each of these countries.

Musical solo.

A short general address by a visiting or local speaker on the work of the World's Y. W. C. T. U.

Membership enrolment while music is going on.

Hymn.

Benediction.

Book needed—The World's Y Report and Bulletins.

New Jersey Y Conference.

[The Editors' apologies are due Miss Burgyes for the belated appearance of this report. It was inadvertently omitted from the last Y page.]

AS per program the New Jersey Y's held their annual conference at Middletown, November 28th and 29th. It was most excellent. The answer to roll-call was: "What we have been most successful in doing the past year." Atlantic City Y reported: "A systematic study of the life of Frances Willard"; Bridgeton, "A stirring fight against license on election day"; the "Mary R. Denman" Y of Newark attributed their success to their "weekly evangelistic meetings"; Middletown Y to their "Flower Mission work"; Morristown, to "securing new members, and co-operation with other young people's societies"; Orange Y, to "a study of departments"; Roseville Y, to "public lectures, and the observance of World's Missionary Day, April 14th."

Among the good things was a fine report of the National Convention by Miss Lawrence, of Morristown Y; Mrs. Bourne discussed pledge signing in a most helpful way, and a free parliament followed on Y "Graduation."

The speech of the Conference was made by Miss Christine Tinling, of England, who was characterized as "most sympathetic and earnest." Miss Elizabeth Carr, a devoted, intelligent white-ribboner from Burma, was present.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the anti-canteen law, and rejoicing that scientific temperance instruction had been introduced into the last state. A recommendation was also passed, the girls pledging themselves not to patronize a drug, grocery or department store where liquor is sold. Those in attendance felt that they had been strengthened for all the year.

ANNIE SHREVE BURGYES,
Conference Reporter.

Our Honoraries.

THEY are such a brave, noble and necessary part of our organization that the question of "What shall we give our honoraries to do that will help them and keep them interested," is a very vital question. I have suggested appointing them superintendents of departments and chairmen of committees, and find from reports received that they work well and are very efficient. I want to tell you of one very interesting meeting held here. The superintendent of the department of law enforcement was given the little book, "Laws of Colorado," compiled by Mrs. Hungerford, and when his evening came for conducting that meeting, he read some of these laws, and a general discussion, in which many took part, proved very interesting. Indeed, one evening is not enough for all that may be learned from this book. It brought to the attention of these young people the flagrant violation of law by liquor dealers, not permissible in any other business.

A flower superintendent with a young woman assistant, works well. Press superintendents seem to be, especially, the work for our honoraries. Sometimes the program for the entire evening is given by the young men, and is quite entertaining. There are so many new things they can do, and will gladly do, if they are made to feel that they are a part of this army of right against wrong.

In some places the attendance of the young men is larger than that of the young women, especially is this true when the meetings are held in the evening. My experience is that the young men generally are very loyal to the white ribbon army, when enlisted, and prove valiant soldiers for our cause. Don't fail to ask them to join our ranks and then be sure to give them something to do. We need their sterling young manhood to strengthen our forces, and they need our influence and encouragement.—Mrs. Nannie T. Patterson, in Colorado "Messenger."

An Interview with Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

By Elizabeth P. Gordon.

THE Capital City has a festive, holiday air. Decorations of holly and evergreen abound. The stars and stripes wave from the Capitol and numerour government buildings, adding a touch of color to the scene and giving one a thrill of patriotism. The affairs of government, however, are wellnigh forgotten; Congress is taking a recess. One can almost hear the shouts of the children in the White House, and those in the poorest homes are equally happy over the gifts of Santa Claus.

Washington is a cosmopolitan city, and hundreds here have no homes of their own. Residents have a fellow feeling for the stranger, who is always sure of a warm hand-shake at church and at reception.

No greeting was so welcome to the writer as that given her by our National Superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, who is once more at the District Headquarters, 522 6th Street, N. W. I found Mrs. Ellis busily at work in the National office, on the second floor, a handsome front parlor, twenty by thirty feet, to which has been given the dainty touch of its refined home-loving occupant. "Dearie Ellis," as Frances Willard used to call her, has her desk in the large front bay window, as if to secure all possible light on the weighty Congressional documents which fill every available space. On the left of the desk is the typewriter, at which Mrs. Ellis was sitting, with "John," "the best product of Maine," near by, culling valuable items from the newspapers. A letter from Mrs. Stevens had just arrived. "I receive one from her nearly every day when emergencies arise," said Mrs. Ellis, "and I value much her wise counsels."

A large prettily framed picture of Frances Willard decorated with flags, and an array of white ribboners' photographs on the mantle and in wire frame, make one feel at home. A little motto, "Cheerful Todays, and Trustful Tomorrows," has a conspicuous place. Bright rays of sunshine light up the green Virginia holly gracefully entwined in the white lace curtains, and play on the crimson velvet carpet, the loan of a generous local white ribboner.

Visitors invariably express their high appreciation of the National office. Among the callers whom Mrs. Ellis has lately welcomed were Mrs. General Bidwell of California, Mrs. Helen D. Harford, president of Oregon W. C. T. U., Miss Annie Robbins, late of Manila, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, corresponding secretary of California W. C. T. U., Miss Esther Pugh, of Ohio, and Miss Cornelia Dow, of Maine.

The closing hour of the old year found many people assembled in the various churches praying.

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be thou our guide while life shall last,
And our eternal home."

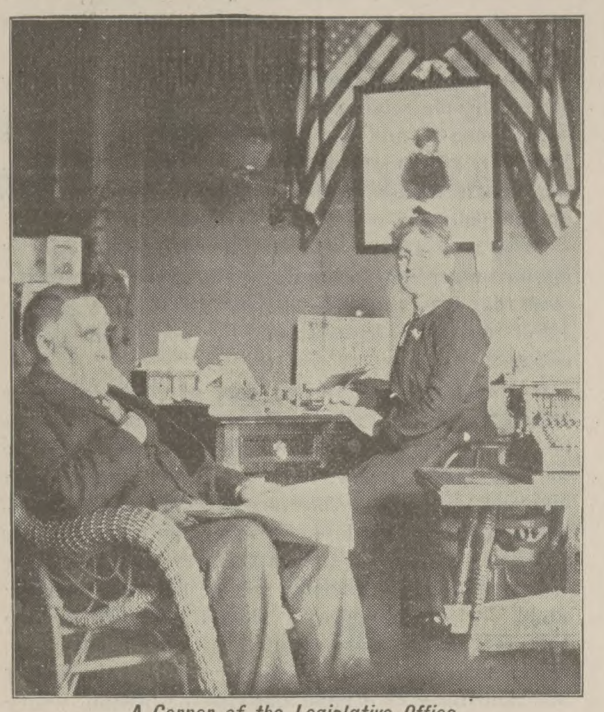
In one of the oldest churches of the city as the solemn midnight hour struck, the people were on their knees in reverent consecration, and beside Mrs. Ellis and the writer knelt Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, who now makes her home in Washington.

Everybody receives on New Year's day, but the reception given by the District W. C. T. U. at night was one of the most successful in the city. The pleasant, commodious parlors on the first floor of the handsome brick building were prettily decorated, and the ladies were so attractingly gowned and served such delicious ices and coffee that it seemed like a delightful home affair. Three hundred people shook hands with the receiving party, among whom were Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District Union, and Mrs. Ellis, who was greeted for the first time this season by many of the warm friends she has made during her six years' stay in Washington. One of the ladies expressed the feeling of all when she said, "We are so glad when Mrs. Ellis arrives, for we know congressmen trust her judgment, and our work is safe in her hands; she is so womanly and so dignified."

Those who think it makes a woman less charming to do public work should dine with Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, as I did on Christmas day, and enjoy the culinary achievements of a stateswoman who is skilled in light housekeeping. The arrangement of the little table was not complete until the pictures of the grandchildren, Margaret, John and Albert, were brought from the parlor. "Ah," said Mrs. Ellis, "it's a real deprivation to be separated from the darling children. It is the first time we have ever been away from home at Christmas."

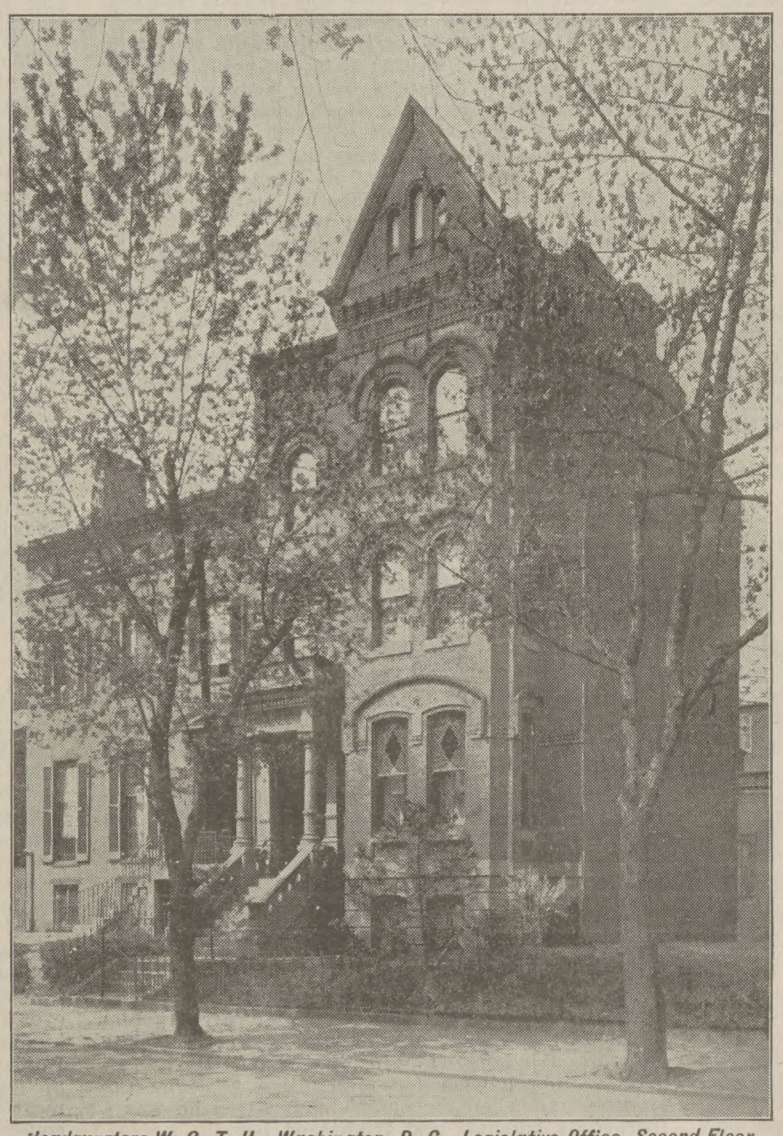
Letters from the girls, the two married daughters, formed a part of the festivities. It did my homesick soul good to share this bit of beautiful home-life and to hear Mr. and Mrs. Ellis call each other "father" and "mother," the dearest names on earth.

Finding Mrs. Ellis early one Saturday morning



A Corner of the Legislative Office.

busily engaged in mending and sewing buttons on her husband's coat, I said to her, "You certainly are in a true woman's sphere now." "Yes," answered Mrs. Ellis laughingly; "some one asked my eldest daughter if her mother knew how to sew. Minnie



Headquarters W. C. T. U., Washington, D. C., Legislative Office, Second Floor.

was quite indignant and replied with considerable spirit: 'Mother not only did our mending, but she made all our dresses until we were sixteen years old.' "

I said: "This is just the opportunity, Mrs. Ellis, for the interview you promised me." "Well, hurry," she answered. "When I have darned the last stocking I must write and make arrangements to have an interview with the President next week. What is your first question?"

"Was it not voted at the Convention in Portland that the National W. C. T. U. should take the initiative in trying to secure an anti-polygamy amendment to the federal constitution?"

Mrs. Ellis: "It was, and as soon as Congress convened a pressure was brought to bear on the House Judiciary committee which caused the question to come to a vote. Seven were opposed and six were in favor. This should not be a cause of discouragement, but rather of encouragement, for it is the largest vote we have ever had on the question of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution. It is an indication that the sentiment is rising. The men detest polygamy, but they think the question is hardly one of sufficient gravity to call for an amendment to the Constitution."

"Will there be any further opportunity to press the question in the House during this session?"

Mrs. Ellis: "In the House of Representatives there will hardly be a chance, as this is the short session, which closes the fourth of March. There is an opportunity in the Senate to make an amendment to the Statehood bills forever prohibiting polygamy in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory."

"What is the feeling in regard to uniting Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state?"

Mrs. Ellis: "A petition just received from the president of Indian Territory W. C. T. U., which I will forward to the President at once, expresses the sentiment of the Christian and temperance people.

'We the undersigned beg and implore you for the sake of the Indians, to do all in your power to keep Indian Territory from being made a state with Oklahoma Territory. We also implore you for the sake of the Indians, that you will do all in your power to keep both of these territories from becoming states without prohibitory laws forbidding all manner of intoxicating liquors. It is our honest belief before God that if liquor saloons are allowed in these territories the saloon or liquor men will soon own nearly all the lands now belonging to the Indians. For the welfare and salvation of the Indians we plead. We are praying for you and for all of our Congressmen.' "

"Will Congress do anything towards the repeal of the anti-canteen law?"

Mrs. Ellis: "We cannot tell. Congress is now taking its holiday vacation. There are so many important measures of great public interest to be brought forward that I hardly think Congress will repeal a law which the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth sessions passed; still, we are on the alert and ready for whatever may present itself."

"What are the conditions at Ellis Island? Have you been there?"

Mrs. Ellis: "The day after Thanksgiving I spent on Ellis Island in company with Miss Orr, our W. C. T. U. missionary, and other missionaries employed by the churches. I had the opportunity of studying conditions. The bar was well patronized; a bottle of beer costing five cents elsewhere sold for ten cents. Coffee was carried round in a large tin pail; it smelled bad and was weak and cold. A few days before, a lady upon asking for a glass of milk, was told there was none. 'Why, I supposed it was the rule for you to have milk.' 'So it is,' the attendant rejoined, 'and if you will wait we will get it,' which he proceeded to do.

"Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six emigrants arrived that day. The girls coming over in the steerage are well protected. It is not at Ellis Island that girls are decoyed. It is at the steamers' docks where those who come over in the first and second cabins land. There these girls are met by designing parties who take advantage of their ignorance of the language and the customs of the country and deceive them by offering good positions at generous pay and then take them to houses of infamy."

"Can nothing be done to prevent this?"

Mrs. Ellis: "As soon as I came to Washington I called on Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on immigration, directing his attention to the need of women being appointed by the government to care for these girls. He heartily approved of the suggestion and gave me a letter to Commissioner Williams of Ellis Island. Later I called on the Commissioner General at his office here in Washington. He appreciated the necessity of something being done to protect these girls, but mentioned some of the difficulties in the

(Continued on page 14.)

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Mr. Kilgour, a railway conductor, is killed in the wreck of his train caused by the blunder of a drunken engineer. His son Ralph takes a position as clerk in a hotel and the second son, Willie, is offered the place of assistant, but refuses from a nameless fear of having anything to do with the "Thing" that caused his father's death. Allie, the only daughter, has a position as stenographer. Claude, the youngest, a fine boy of twelve, handsome and gifted, generous and loving, is in school. Willie's action in refusing a position connected with the sale of liquor comes to the notice of the W. C. T. U. women and the ministers of the city, who make much of him socially, while a Methodist "pillar" gives him a good position, and he makes new friendships among the best class of people. He soon becomes a Christian. Claude fails in his examinations, acts moody and sour and is discovered smoking a cigaret. He promises to reform, but continues the practice in secret.

Chapter III.

WILLIE sat up until midnight devouring the literature and statistics which Miss Meredith had given him on the subject of cigaret smoking. He learned of the woefulness of the accursed habit, of the youthful criminals crowding the jails and reformatories, of the thousands filling early graves, of the thousands more in hospitals and asylums. Then he dropped on his knees and groaned, "O God, help me, help me, help me to save our baby brother!"

The next morning he took Claude aside and accused him of untruthfulness. Claude pathetically and plausibly denied having lied, and almost succeeded in making Willie feel ashamed of falsely suspecting him. However, Willie was not deterred from making a thorough and systematic inquiry that night before he slept, and he learned from different sources that Claude had been smoking cigarets for nearly a year, and that he often consumed as many as six or seven packages a day. Willie made use of his first opportunity to inform Ralph of his discovery, and that young man was at first incredulous, then horrified.

"It is perfectly appalling, simply incomprehensible," he exclaimed, "to think that Claude has so completely deceived and hoodwinked the whole family for such a length of time. I would have given worlds to know of this at the beginning. I tell you, Billy, the ravages of whisky cannot compare in hopelessness to those awful cigarets. I have seen enough of their terrible work to make me hate the sight of one."

"Why, Ralph, I never heard you even mention the subject before."

"I don't know that I have ever talked about it, as it always seemed a subject remote from any personal interest of our own, but I have always made a practice of discouraging any fool youngsters I saw monkeying with the vile things. A person is apt to be callous to any existing evil until the thing is brought home to his own door, but I tell you it is then one becomes all eyes and ears to ward off a peril. It's a beastly, selfish uncaring world this, Billy boy, and no one of us is better than his neighbor, I'm afraid. But I could give you some eye-openers on the effects of cigaret smoking."

"I know," replied Willie, soberly. "I read it up only last night."

"Well," said Ralph, with a sigh, "I wish this were a thing you and I could engineer ourselves without worrying poor mother, but we are going to have a fearful tussle before us to get Claude broken off, and we shall need her help and Allie's too, to watch him."

The grief and consternation of the mother and sister were indescribable upon learning that their dear Claude was a sneak and a liar. The mother was hard to convince, and evidently could not grasp the seriousness of the cigaret-smoking in itself, or connect it with Claude's deceit.

"Why should he tell an untruth about it?" she asked piteously.

"Yes," agreed Allie vehemently; "of course it was very wrong and all that, for Claude to smoke on the sly, but then even the best of boys will sometimes get into mischief and do very wrong things, but it is out of all nature for him to lie about it when found out and questioned. That is what I cannot understand."

"Why," explained Ralph patiently, for the tenth time, "that's all part of the smoking. Haven't I been trying to tell you that the use of cigarets utterly destroys all moral sense, sort of deadens the discrimination between right and wrong, makes the conscience and perceptions all callous and hard. Why, I have known scores of young fellows who have formed the habit, and I cannot recall one of them who has reached a certain stage, but would just as soon tell a lie as the truth any day, and what is more, there is not a confirmed cigaret user I know of whom I would trust with any money of mine. That's a fact! They lose all sense of honor, and most of them would think as little of pilfering from a till as of lying. They seem to lose all idea of decency and ambition, they read nothing but bad books, seek nothing but low company, won't work, but turn tramps and loafers till they die off or get hanged."

"Oh, stuff!" exclaimed Alice impatiently. "I know lots of people who smoke. Why, Uncle Jim has always smoked, and you couldn't find a better, more high-principled man in Ontario. Claude is just turning into a wicked, bad boy, and a good talking to and punishment will bring him around."

"You see, Allie," said Willie, "it's some sort of opium or arsenic poisoning in the paper around the stuff that does the mischief. Seems it has the same effect as that experienced by confirmed opium eaters."

It was agreed that every cent of Claude's pocket money should be cut off and that he should not be allowed to leave his home either for recreation or for any other pretext—that while he might retain his situation at the hostelry during the brief remainder of the holidays, he should be strictly under Ralph's eye all day. It was further determined that by every art and resource which love and anxiety could devise, an endeavor should be made by the now thoroughly alarmed mother and brothers to rescue "the flower of the family," from the grip of this monster. "We must not tire, or become weary or careless, or lose vigilance for an hour or a day, or even be deceived by apparent reform or assertions to that effect," said Willie, who had been well coached by Miss Meredith.

And thus it was done as agreed upon. At the end of three months Claude's reform seemed so assured that the watchfulness was slightly relaxed, and he was allowed more liberty.

Then it was that Miss Meredith came to Willie. "Willie," said she. "Claude is in the habit of going down to Armand Renaud's fishing shanty to drink beer with a gang of young toughs, while his mother thinks he is at choir practice."

Willie could scarcely express his feelings. "Blessings on you, Miss Meredith," he finally blurted out. "You are worth the whole shooting match of us put together." His lips were very white.

Miss Meredith laid her fair hand on his arm.

"Don't forget to pray unceasingly, dear Willie; I am praying, too."

"I do, I do," he exclaimed earnestly, his brown eyes filling with tears.

Again a consultation was held with Ralph. Ere midnight, by diligent detective work, the two young men had unearthed the facts that Claude did drink beer, and that he mingled with the lowest company to be found in that tough little city; that he had never ceased the use of cigarets, that he sneaked away with other depraved youths to devour the vilest, most pernicious, most unspeakably filthy literature that could be procured by lawful or unlawful means; that, young as he was, he had entered into low vice to hear of which made even Ralph's bronzed cheek blush.

It was useless taxing Claude. He denied everything, and when proofs of his guilt were shown him, he indifferently admitted that he had been lying.

"And where has all the money been coming from?" asked Ralph, who had been himself drawing Claude's pay for him and seeing that no money was handled by him.

Claude half smiled at the simplicity of this question. "Oh, pshaw," he replied derisively. "Do you suppose any fellow with half an ounce of brains can't pick up an odd tip or earn a dime in a town like this, to say nothing of swaps?"

"But," said Willie, "you promised to give every cent you got to mother to take care of, so you could not be tempted."

"Rats!" replied the boy.

Ralph said not a word, but he picked the young reprobate up by the coat collar, and carrying him to the far woodshed, administered such a complete and thorough horsewhipping that Claude never forgot. Claude howled for mercy like a young Comanche, and when the punishment ceased he was a thoroughly subdued and frightened boy.

"Now," said Ralph, "that's the dose you get every time we hear of your smoking a single cigaret, or in any particular disobeying any command given you by one in this house. You never get any unreasonable ones."

This last outbreak it was decided to keep from the little mother, who happened to be out visiting a friend in the country when these latest discoveries took place.

"Willie," said Ralph, as the brothers disrobed that night, "I've quit the hostelry—had a row with Cruickshank."

"How's that?" asked Willie, deeming it prudent not to allow face and voice to reveal his joy at this intelligence.

"Well you see, Cruickshank owns that cigar store on Sandwich avenue, run for him by that sneak of a Lafferty, where the boys get supplied with all the cigarets they can pay for in spite of the law. I spoke to him about it and to my surprise he—well, he wasn't nice. The truth is, Cruickshank is identified heart and soul with all the tobacco and liquor interests in the county. Last night he was elected president of the Southwestern Tobacco Growers' Union. I tell you what it is, Billy, I'm turning prohibitionist. Of course I never did have any personal use for either liquor or tobacco, and as a question of common sense, could never see how the country benefited in the long run by the traffic. But I never concerned myself about the question till lately. It stands to reason, though, that if no beer or liquor were to be had, Claude could not get off on these tears, and the same with cigarets. Say, it beats me all to pieces how it comes that cigarets are permitted to be made and sold. Even liquor has a limited sphere of usefulness as a preservative or drug, while it would be hard to convince some that tobacco is anything more than a harmless, useless, expensive and filthy luxury, though it's precious few confirmed or enslaved tobacco users I know who amount to a row of pins compared with what is in them to be, if they'd leave the narcotic alone. But I don't know that I ever heard anyone even attempt to say a good word for cigarets, no more among the most confirmed tobacco sots, than among temperance cranks. All agree in admitting them to be the most devilish poison to brain, body and soul known to exist. You can set to work and reform a drunkard if he himself really wants to reform, but there seems no material to begin on in a cigaret fiend. Get a drunkard sobered up and he is full of vim and energy to reform, as far as the will goes, but there is no will, no enthusiasm, no anything that is not dried up and dead in a cigaret fiend."

"But do you suppose," asked Willie, anxious to draw out his elder brother, "that a prohibition law could ever be enforced?"

"Certainly not, at least in this county, at present," was the quick reply. "But conditions are much more healthy back of us, and my theory is that it is a most idiotic policy to legalize and control anything which is wrong in itself. So long as evil walks forth under the cover of law and respectability, there will ten men fall where there would otherwise be but one. There will always be a percentage of people who will steal and murder and burn barns and use foul language, in spite of the most stringent laws and penalties, but these gentry are not favorites in good society, and are obliged to resort to all kinds of unpopular and unpleasant devices to gain their ends. Take divorce in Michigan for instance. Lots of men would think twice before clearing out with their neighbor's wife, but under the cover of an easy divorce law, which insures the legality and respectability of their action, many will secure a divorce and marry the 'lady next door.' Plenty of swell fellows who think a lot of themselves, but don't hesitate to enter a high-toned licensed saloon or bar-room to learn to be drunkards, would never stoop for an instant to underhand or low devices to obtain a drink. I tell you, a town containing a low hole where rowdies resort to drink on the sly, though it speaks badly for its power to enforce a law, is morally better off than a town containing a so-called 'respectable' and high-toned licensed drinking place which makes drinking popular among the better class, while also affording an open opportunity for the lowest class to indulge their desires without the stigma of being law-breakers."

"Great Scott!" mentally ejaculated Willie, "isn't Ralph great? Sound as a bell and solid as a rock when he gets started on a tack. That fellow will make a mark if he sets out after it."

In Willie's prayers that night arose a special petition for this brother who, he felt, was very near the kingdom.

Another change took place in Claude from the date of his somewhat severe, though not cruel punishment. Evidently the thrashing had made an impression on him which all the prayers, entreaties, kindness, helpfulness and forbearance on the part of the entire family had failed to accomplish. This in itself was a heart-breaking evidence of the change which had taken place in Claude's noble high-strung nature. Formerly, a tear in his mother's eye, a sisterly tenderness from Alice, an undeserved kindness from Ralph, was enough to melt Claude's frank affectionate nature to instant repentance and atonement for any boyish fault. Now only the measures that might be applied to a brute beast could arouse any sensation in his frame. As soon as his mother arrived home, she was told that Claude had been smoking again and her aid invoked in placing a doubly vigilant guard on his movements.

(To be continued.)

Children's Cozy Corner.

GOODY TWO SHOES.

I'M little Goody Two Shoes,
Have you heard the true news,
How dear father signed the pledge,
And says he'll drink no more?
He's kind as he can be
To mother and to me,
And we are happier now, I'm sure,
Than e'er we were before.

They call me Goody Two shoes,
Father bought my new shoes.
Don't you think 'twas very nice
For him these shoes to buy?
I hope some other miss
Has a new pair just like this,
And is a happy little girl,
As happy as am I.

—Verses for Little Children.

Rags and Tags and Velvet Gowns.

"'N there was a new boy at school yesterday, 'n he had great patches on his knees; 'n when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him; 'n his face got red, oh! as red as fire; 'n he walked away 'n stood lookin' off over the water at the ships. Served him right, I say."

Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least fifteen minutes; and mamma, who was reading up for the next club paper, hardly heard a word; but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.

"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she quietly.

If Ted could have seen the rest of her face he would have done some thinking before he said any more.

"His ship. 'Tisn't likely a boy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, p'r'aps," said Ted, condescendingly, "but he oughtn't to come to a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't—suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school where the patches are."

Mamma's eyebrows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was stroking the spotless knees of his own velvet trousers.

"I used to know a boy who wore patches."

"Yes. I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim."

"Was he a nice boy?" Ted asked, doubtfully.

"I think, taking everything into consideration, he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mamma, with an emphatic little nod.

"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."

"'N when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said mamma, decidedly. "They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite.

Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red, oh! as red as fire.

"His ship hadn't come in then," continued mamma; "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."

"W-w-hat's his name?" sputtered Ted.

"John Hartley Livingston."

"Uncle John Livin'ston?"

Mamma nodded. "All boys who wear patches—and bare brown feet—don't become rich men; but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear—velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."

"This is my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting in his chair. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."

Mamma went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa—a favorite position of his when he wanted to think. Monday night he came home greatly excited and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.

"The boys choosed again, 'n I choosed the patched boy, 'n they wouldn't let him play, 'n we went off 'n played mumbley-peg by our two selves," he cried, the words fairly tumbled over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. "'N I want that patched," he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. "If you please, mamma," he added in gentle tones.

"Very well," said mamma soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.

"The boys have all come 'round, mamma," Ted announced, cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round today. He held out two days longer 'n any of the rest, 'n he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walkin' 'round all by himself."—Mary Marshall Parks.

How to See the Wind.

TAKE a polished metallic surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge; a large hand-saw will answer the purpose. Select a windy day, whether hot or cold, clear or cloudy, only let it not rain or the air be murky; in other words, let the air be dry. Hold this metallic surface at right angles to the wind; that is, if the wind is north, hold your surface east or west and incline it at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that the wind, striking, glances and flows over the edge. Now sight carefully over the edge at some small but clearly defined object and you will see the air flow over as water flows over a dam.—Classmate.

Correct Speech and Slang.

CORRECT speech must be used constantly if one would feel at ease in polite conversation. Using slang six days out of seven tends to make you awkward in speaking the mother tongue, just as a plow boy feels awkward when he dons his Sunday suit. The girl or boy who resorts to slang—which generally has its origin in low places—will seldom make a good impression on those whose good will is valuable. It is slovenly and vulgar. Correct speech is an accomplishment, and should be cultivated.—Selected.

On Guard.

SOMETHING brave within you, boys,
Bids you manly be
When Sir Tempter's army comes
To make you bend the knee.
Sir Conscience is a nobleman,
Who'll guard you safe, if any can.

Something wise within you, boys,
Bids you watchful be,
When Sir Pride would lock your heart,
And throw away the key.
It's better, boys, to keep Sir Pride
With all his saucy men outside.

Something true within you, boys,
Bids you honest be,
When old Sir Untruth would try
Your deepest thoughts to see.
I'd listen, boys, if I were you
To open-hearted Captain True.

FRANK WALCOTT HUTT.

"Gather Out the Stones."

"IT is such a stony little path between here and Mrs. Harvey's that I can't bear to go over it," said Jim.

"And Dick Harvey doesn't like it any better when he comes over here," said Frank. "I heard him say he had got ever so many bruises in that path. He was grumbling about it yesterday."

"Why don't you clear the way between here and your neighbor's?" asked Mr. Morris. "Much better do that than keep grumbling about it."

"Why, we should never get all the stones out of that path," cried Jim.

"Not all in one day, nor by taking all the stones at once," said the father. "But if each of the boys who crosses there would take a stone out of the way every time he goes, the work would be done. Try it."

The boys did try it. Half a dozen young lads who used the path, helped, and the path was cleared.

This is exactly the way to make it easier and pleasanter for others in this world. Let each one make it his business, as he goes through life, to take some little hindrance out of the way whenever he can. Little faults should be cured, and little temptations that cause unwary feet to stumble should be removed.—Selected.

Puzzlers' Packet.

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9.—A Triangle of Anagrams.

Let
E E
Pragh O Hopen

Each side of the triangle names a modern invention. A fourth invention may be found by omitting a single letter in the base line of the triangle.

EDITH ESTES.

10.—Charade.

"Cheer up, cheer up," the robins sing,
And show no sign of ONE,
Until a bad boy robs their nest,
And they are left alone.

From busy TWO the truth is learned
That labor is the best,
So cheerfully they sing and toil
And build another nest.

Their song is e'er a TOTAL song,
"Cheer up, cheer up, cheer, cheer."
Their drink is e'er the water cool
From sparkling brooklet near.

BELLE GORDON.

11.—Curtailed Animals.

1. Curtail an animal and leave an abbreviated partnership.
2. Curtail an animal and leave an abbreviated state.
3. Curtail an animal and leave another abbreviated state.
4. Curtail an animal and leave abbreviated sameness.

LEHCAN.

12.—A Dissected Fruit.

I divided a fruit into six parts, and in trying to put it together again I found successively:

1. The sound of a bell.
2. An animal.
3. A spring.
4. A vegetable.
5. A meadow.

E. W. R.

13.*Letter Removals.

(Remove one letter in each case.)

A robust man with weary step
And pale and haggard brow,
Walked down the lighted village street
With faltering step and slow.

The bank had failed! His modest store
Wth which he hoped to ONE
The space 'twixt him and chosen TWO
Was now entirely gone.

He's on his way to tell her now
They'll have to "THREE a wee."
But here the brave and noble girl
FOUR him the thought to flee.

"FIVE rather help you, dear," she said,
"Than have you toil alone,
That SIX in after years might use
The wealth your toil has won."

ETHYL.

Answers.

1.—Lifetime.
2.—Vice is a monster.
3.—1. Uni-corn. 2. Corn-wallis. 3. Corn-er. 4. A-corn. 5. Capri-corn.
4.—The night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away.
5.—Mary, hard, mart, cart, hare, care, fare, cars, dare, park, dark, harm, farm, tart, bark, Earl, Carl, barn, hart, dart.
6.—We wish you all a glad New Year.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, January 22, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Improvement of Moral and Religious Education.

A BODY of earnest Christian men, known as the Council of Seventy, have put forth a document calling for a national convention to be held in one or more of the largest churches of Chicago, February 10-12, 1903. The object of this convention is to effect a national organization for the improvement of the religious and moral education, through the Sunday school and other agencies. The present situation is outlined as follows:

It has become increasingly clear that the instruction of the young in religion and morality, which is given in the Sunday school, the home, and by other means, is inadequate to the present need and is not wholly in accord with the best present knowledge. The gradual retirement of the Bible from the common schools has decreased the amount of moral and religious instruction which the children receive. The Sunday school is in essential respects failing to do its full duty, and only a comparatively small proportion of the children of the country come under its influence for any length of time. The home training of children in religion and morality is generally neglected and defective; parents do not know how, or do not take the necessary time and trouble to give their children a real education in these directions. Others leave their children to get such knowledge of these matters as they chance upon or learn by experience. As a consequence, the greater number of children grow up without correct and adequate religious and moral education.

The work which needs to be done by the new organization aims "to define the true relation of religious and moral instruction to other branches of instruction; it is to present and apply the established results of modern psychology, pedagogy, and modern Bible study, as related to religious and moral teaching; to indicate the proper place of the Bible in religious and moral instruction, and, finally, by all means to accomplish the adequate training of teachers to give instruction by showing what amount and kind of knowledge are required and how they may be attained; what spiritual and moral qualifications are necessary for the training of boys and girls into men and women, and what are the best methods in the many branches of this most important of all educational work."

The Council of Seventy directs the American Institute of Sacred Literature and has secured the enthusiastic support in this new movement of a very wide circle of Christian workers throughout the land, including such men as President William R. Harper, Prof. Herbert L. Willett, Prof. Shaler Matthews, Dr. Newell D. Hillis, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Rev. Josiah Strong, President F. W. Gunsaulus, Mr. L. Wilbur Messer, and Prof. George A. Coe.

We hail this movement as an obviously normal, timely and vital step in the development of our Christian civilization. The world does move, and that in the right direction. If the powers of darkness are rallying for the final conflict, so are the forces of light, and there can be no doubt as to the outcome. So far from wishing to substitute a vast system of cumbersome machinery for vital processes, we understand that the object of this proposed organization is to remove obstacles out of the way, to prepare the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Instead of taking God's redemptive work out of His hands, the intention is to prepare the field of the world for the ripening grain. As never before, good men are recognizing that law and constancy, order and sequence, cause and effect, reign in the inner world of character and devotion as well as in the outer material world. Here, then, is a challenge for a better understanding of the place of Christ in modern life, for better work, for greater confidence, enthusiasm and cooperation in Christian work. We shall watch with sympathetic interest the further development of this great movement.

A Bit of Civic Economy.

AN interesting chapter of municipal history appears in a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune*, entitled "A Training School for Drunkards," wherein was presented a civic enterprise of which the majority of citizens would plead ignorance.

One Mary O'Brien, representative of a sad sisterhood, the victim of the drink habit, during the twenty years prior to her death, served 313 separate sentences in the bridewell, on the charge of drunkenness. Each arrest, commitment and trial cost the city about $9, and it is estimated that during those twenty years the city invested in this case a sum approximating about $3,000. This expensive reformatory process proved an utter failure, and in the end the woman died a victim of alcoholism.

Mary O'Brien not only has numerous sisters with similar records, but she has an even greater number of brothers who are the constant subjects of this process of civic reform. The beautiful system, for the support of which the city annually pays thousands of dollars, is this:

First, the municipal government gives to certain individuals, for a stipulated sum per annum, the privilege of selling poison to a thirsty world.

Second. A far too large proportion of that world respond to the invitation which these licensed dealers extend, become a fit subject for the police department, and are arrested and brought before a justice of the peace.

Third. This justice, with an utterly mistaken idea of the true meaning of sympathy, fines the ordinary offender the minimum penalty, $1 and costs, which is equivalent to the spending of five days in the Bridewell.

Fourth. Just at the time when the subject has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his debauch to be uncontrollably thirsty, his term expires and he is released to go out and beg, borrow or steal such a sum as will enable him to repeat his former experience, which he invariably does.

The most noticeable thing about the system is that it soon becomes almost automatic. The arrangement of small fines and short terms is as sure to transform the occasional offender into the chronic, as the chronic is sure of turning up at the Bridewell a certain number of days after his discharge, a few degrees more worthless than when he left.

One merit the scheme can claim: it is absolutely and heartlessly consistent. To license an evil sure to produce crime, to condone or treat as trivial that crime, to nurse back to comparative decency and health in order that the victim may go out to further indulgences which are provided for him at every corner, and finally to bury him in a pauper's grave—this is the inspiring program offered for the contemplation of the tax-payer and the philanthropist!

The superintendent of the Bridewell suggests longer terms of commitment as a remedy. This would, at least, be somewhat more humane. It might afford the occasional individual who has a real desire to reform, an opportunity to recover his manhood sufficiently to struggle back to health and respectability. Not much more could be expected.

And yet society has utterly failed to treat this awful sin in anything but a superficial way. Although the most prolific of evils, from which spring untold crimes, involving the city and state in constant expense, it is, nevertheless, almost invariably treated in a jocular manner, as a foible of humanity which must be tolerated. Not until society has come to see its awful gravity and to consider it with a seriousness born of an appreciation of the misery it inflicts upon humanity, may we hope for far-reaching methods of reform.

Down with Mars.

A CERTAIN pedagogue of prominence has sounded a new and wholesome note in educational circles. At a recent Illinois State Teachers' Association meeting he said: "Let us renounce the training based on the stories of war and its ravages. We have tried too long to exploit the story of Caesar's work and Alexander's conquests to inculcate the heroic and moral virtues. A militant civilization has been replaced by a commercial and peaceful civilization, and the educator must yield."

In other words, the learned gentleman disparages the theory that crops of good, wholesome, juicy figs are to be reaped from fields sown plentifully and diligently with thistle seed. "No teaching is good," says the professor, "which does not prepare a pupil for the civilization in which he is living" According to this new theory, if you sow an Alexander, you may reap a Caesar; if you sow a Caesar you may reap a Napoleon; and if you persist in sowing all of these military ideals in the minds of the youth of our country, when, O when, can you expect to reap a peace-loving republic of men and women?

This logic is unassailable. One can, in fact, almost see the pedestals upon which are standing the Caesars and Alexanders of the past, crumbling beneath them in the atmosphere of this altruistic age, and these old warriors—forced to show themselves upon a level with the manhood of today, and to be measured by present-day standards—appearing as nothing more than moral pygmies.

"Peace, not War," is the watchword of the hour, and it is time to revise our calendar of heroes and bring it up to date.

If, as the professor suggests, "culture is largely a matter of spirit," there is, doubtless, need to inaugurate a twentieth century course in hero worship and to frame a new definition of a hero. Heroism long ago ceased to be synonymous with warlike deeds. Heroic virtues have ceased to depend for their vigor and virility upon a fellowman's blood; a hero's name is no longer necessarily linked with a blood-stained sabre.

The stuff from which heroes are made is not, by any means, exhausted; it is simply coming to be refined and purified of its grosser qualities and cast in a nobler mold. In place of the warrior, is coming to stand the peacemaker and the arbitrator, who by consummate tact and wisdom bring together great bodies of men and mighty nations, and by virile qualities of mind and heart, rather than by cannon and musket, make possible settlement of differences without the shedding of men's blood or women's tears.

Little danger is there that heroism will go out of fashion or that the heroic qualities in man will atrophy from lack of use in this peaceful age. Never so much as now was there need for fighting men—men of indomitable courage, men who will not accept defeat, but who will enlist in a campaign against vice and corruption in high places and low places. Latter-day heroism can find unparalleled opportunities for winning victories compared with which Caesar's conquests shall seem childish and insignificant.

Send Petitions at Once. It is of the greatest importance that petitions should be sent to Congress at the very earliest possible moment. In the last few days of Congress moral measures have very small chance of a hearing. The petition is worth fully twice as much in January as in February. Although petitioning should be kept up to the last, the importance of hurrying to the utmost at this season cannot be too strongly urged. The Congressional Record shows, from day to day, the number of petitions coming in, and it is feared that it will be, as it was two years ago, that many of the petitions will come in too late to be of any special service. Let us endorse the policy of Napoleon, as expressed in that familiar sentence, "I know the value of minutes in war."

An Acknowledgment. The managing editor wishes to express her personal thanks to the official reporters of the various states for their prompt and efficient co-operation in making a success of the new system of reporting news from the field. Many letters of commendation for the plan have been received from state presidents, and many words of appreciation from general readers, while the opinions of the reporters themselves are expressed in the following clever note by one who shall be nameless: "Now ———— will have to be sparing of her adjectives and adverbs, and it will serve her right, too, for she knew all the time that these were weakening. But one thing she may still do—praise the workers all she can, even with the blue pencil lifted ominously against her."

President's Letter.

MY DEAR COMRADES: I write as I journey along on the Mountain Division of the Maine Central railroad, en route to Vermont. It is a sharp New England morning, ten degrees below zero. The White Mountains are marvelously beautiful, snow-covered and sun-kissed. Well might they have been named "White" on just such a morning as this.

I am reluctantly leaving my desk for "a week and two Sundays" in Vermont. I can do no other, for Vermont's necessity from a temperance standpoint is at this time very great. The subtle, unholy alliance that was made last summer among certain politicians led to the legislative action of substituting high-license local option for state prohibition. The legislature provided for a referendum by which is decided the time when prohibition will cease to be inoperative. In short, if the majority vote Yes, prohibition in Vermont will cease the first of March, 1903; if the majority vote No, prohibition will continue.

Mrs. Read and the other Vermont W. C. T. U. general officers are doing everything in their power to bring about a No vote. Other temperance organizations and the churches are also loyally and energetically at work to bring about the desired result. Of course the liquor fraternity is bringing everything possible to bear to defeat prohibition. It is very strange that anybody who wishes the sale of liquor to diminish or intemperance to be lessened, can be like-minded with brewers and distillers and liquor sellers in regard to prohibition. Yet some professedly good people appear to believe it to be right to license the sale of liquor.

Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Howe (National Organizer), are now in Vermont, and Miss Gordon hopes to complete the business that has called her to Springfield, Ill., in time to permit her to be in Vermont the last week of the campaign. It is now my purpose to return to Vermont for those important days.

Last Thursday a Bill for Resubmission of the Prohibitory Clause of the Constitution of Maine was introduced into the Maine legislature. It was presented by one of the few men who two years ago favored the measure. The Maine W. C. T. U. is promptly and strenuously protesting against the Bill. The Civic League, Good Templars and the churches will also protest. There is no probability that the necessary two-thirds, or even one-half of two-thirds, of the legislature will vote in favor of resubmission. Some really honest temperance people would like to have the voters of Maine speak again on the question, because they believe the result would be most encouraging and helpful to the cause. The W. C. T. U. believes the vote would be in favor of sustaining the law but that time, work and money called for by such a campaign could be better expended for the good of the temperance cause than in an unnecessary resubmission campaign.

I am greatly pleased that white ribboners are so promptly rallying to the support of the Anti-Canteen law, working as white ribboners well know how to do to defeat the effort for its repeal. The law has not had a fair test. Gen. Daggett declares that five years, at least, would be required to give the law a fair trial. The money appropriated by Congress for improvements at post exchanges, etc., has not been used as yet; but we have reason to be well pleased with the results of the law even under adverse circumstances. According to latest official reports disease in the army (including insanity), has greatly decreased. There has also been a decrease in the number of cases of court martial. We must all be alert and work to hold the law as earnestly and diligently as we worked to secure it.

It has been fully decided that it is not best, after all, to accept the invitation to Milwaukee for our next National Convention. Miss Gordon and I spent a day in that city in company with the local committees, and we were all agreed that there was no suitable building in which to meet. We heartily hope that when a talked-of Music Hall is built, the invitation to come to Milwaukee may be repeated.

We hope now to round out the third decade of our W. C. T. U. by going for Convention to some Ohio city, and as near Hillsboro as possible. Mrs. Clark, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., is promptly encouraging this thought Any city that entertains the Convention is blessed thereby. The people of Portland are profuse in their declarations of appreciation and thankfulness that the Convention came to them. We are constantly being reminded of pleasant, helpful episodes of that meeting, many of which were not reported in THE UNION SIGNAL and could not be unless the paper were many times larger.

Sitting on the platform during the meeting was Mr. Brunson Snyder, a man from Indiana, who signed the temperance pledge in 1839, and said, "In 1846 I raised the first barn in Green township, Columbia county, Ohio, that was raised without whisky." Comparing this time with the old time as he knew it, no wonder he felt at the Portland Convention that he saw "the glory of the coming of the Lord."

It was a great satisfaction to have with us during the entire Convention our old time comrade, Mrs. Judge Merrick, of Louisiana. Mrs. Merrick is a strong W. C. T. U. advocate and helper, an ardent suffragist, and an author. Her book, "Old Times in Dixie Land," is very interesting. She generously donated fifty copies to the National W. C. T. U.

Among the souvenirs of the Convention that Lady Henry prizes is a Georgia flag, beautifully made and presented to her by Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley.

Plans for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention are favorably progressing, except that we have great anxiety concerning the health of Lady Henry, although letters just received assure us that she is much better. We were aware before she came over to our Convention that she was not well, and, accordingly, few meetings were arranged for her. Our prayers are all united for her speedy recovery, and may "the dews of Heaven fall thick in blessings on her."

With a loving greeting to all readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, mingled with the sincere desire to have their number multiplied, I am,

Yours for victory in Vermont and all along the line.

L. M. N. Stevens

Jan. 12, 1903.

The Editor's Question Box.

THE editors of THE UNION SIGNAL desire to know positively just what features of the paper are pleasing to its readers; whether or not it is meeting the needs of the great organization it represents. To this end we solicit definite answers to the list of questions appended herewith. We desire the suggestions, commendations, criticisms, complaints and requests of our subscribers, that we may be mutually benefited.

1. Which of the four numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL published in December did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

2. Which article in these four numbers did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

3. Which feature of the Magazine number, January 1, did you like best, and which did you like least, and why? Would you like to have the Monthly Magazine number continued?

4. What feature of THE UNION SIGNAL do you find most helpful, and what, if any, feature is not to your liking, and why?

5. Have you approved of the changes in the typographical appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months, and do you wish to have it continued in its present form?

6. What suggestion can you make that, in your opinion, would improve THE UNION SIGNAL and make it more valuable to its readers?

7. Is every member of your Union a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, and, if not, why not?

8. Has every member of your Union been asked to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL under the various special offers made? If not, why not?

9. Has every member of your Union seen a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months? Sample copies may be had for the asking.

10. Have you, as an interested worker, made an effort to extend the influence of your National Official Organ, and if so, how? What plan would, in your opinion, be most effective in adding 50,000 new subscribers to our list?

To secure these replies promptly we make the following offers, good until February 15, 1903:

For the best answer to the set of ten questions, $5.00.

For the second best answer to the set of ten questions, $3.00.

For the third best answer to the set of ten questions, $2.00.

These answers will be carefully considered by a committee of three and the awards will be announced in our March Magazine number.

Answers received later than February 15, cannot be entered. Address all communications on this subject to Editor's Question Box, Union Signal Office, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—Mr. T. W. Glover, of England, has had a long and successful career in connection with the cause of temperance prohibition. He has just completed an eighteen months' campaign for the New Zealand Alliance and expects to arrive at Honolulu about February 3, and after ten days in the Hawaiian islands, comes to the United States. He can be addressed at Honolulu, care Anti-Saloon League, 9 McIntyre Building, or at 132 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal., by those who would like to engage him for addresses. His testimonials show him to be a most entertaining and instructive lecturer and he has had great receptions in many parts of the world. He says, "With entertainment provided, there is little fear about results being satisfactory to all." It would seem that our cities at least ought to hear Brother Glover.

Some of the National organizers ask me to speak a word for membership contests and tell how to hold them. Let the unions choose sides as in an old-fashioned spelling-school, the officers being chosen as well as other members. Designate a definite length of time wherein each side shall seek to gain the largest number of members. It would be well to give several weeks to this. If a prize such as a souvenir spoon or book is offered, it should go, of course, to the individual gaining the largest number of members, but often the conditions are that the losing side shall furnish a reception with refreshments to the union and invited guests on the occasion of the introduction of the new members. Sometimes the losing side must also furnish the program, but it seems to me the winning side ought to be allowed to do that. Any union can easily originate such plans as will be acceptable to all. Suffer this caution, however; try to win members who will become permanently interested and do not forget the pledge in eagerness to secure dues. Make the campaign educational as well as entertaining. I know of a small union in Minnesota which increased its membership to over 100 by this method and had a great jubilee, with a fine program, at the close of the contest.

One of the National organizers writes me that she found in a certain state that most of the unions she visited did not take a single copy of THE UNION SIGNAL! She remarked that this accounted for some of their out-of-date methods. We ought to be proud that our organization is full of life and vitality. It constantly originates new methods and new applications for old methods. Otherwise, it would be dead. It is a sorrowful thought, however, that any union is without the official organ, for that means that it is not receiving what it might from the life-giving trunk. How we long to have all of our unions thoroughly alive and progressive, broad-minded and comprehensive in their plans and purposes. Let us work to this end.

Yours cordially,
SUE M. D. FRY

Physical Education.

DEAR COMRADES:—In getting down to serious business these January days, we pin our faith to two things: First, the motherhood, the womanhood of this nation must somehow be enlisted in this line of work which means so much for the rising generation; second, the influence of the physician should be earnestly sought in all effort to establish in our schools a long neglected phase of education. Of what use is it to discipline the mind, leaving the body of the child to become a wreck upon which all hope of success in life must strand?

The people at large know that something is radically wrong with the physical life of the present generation; but the cause of it, and how it may be corrected, is not generally understood. For this reason, sentiment making should be pre-eminently the work of the year.

Public addresses on this subject have their place and value; but we believe greater immediate results will attend parlor meetings, which specially belong to women. So far as possible give these parlor meetings the atmosphere of social gatherings. Send written invitations to mothers and to women who have influence in the community along literary and educational lines. Provide sufficient music to lend variety, but do not make it a musical program. The time cannot be spared. Secure, if possible, a speaker who commands the ability to tell women what they should know regarding the body. Encourage discussion during the last half hour. Let the one prevailing thought of the occasion be: "How can we secure healthier, better disciplined bodies for children?"

If, for any reason, a specialist is not available, then do your best with a "home-made" program. The department literature will be helpful here. Interest some one to prepare a paper on "A Great Legacy," or "The Place for Physical Training in the Life of the Child." Also, "What This Department Means to the W. C. T. U. Woman." You will find "home-makers" and "home-keepers" ready to hear on this vital question. At the close of such a meeting "pass the basket." Scarcely one will fail to decide that something worth knowing has been gained.

Educators are already overtaxed with plans for mental discipline, which has long had right of way. Physicians know little of the prevailing curriculum, and care less; but they do know, better than educators, what the body of the average child needs to-day. Their judgment will have weight, and should be sought in our effort to secure education for the body as well as the mind. Confer with the most available medical man in your community. Place documents in his hands showing our conception of the subject, urging him to bring the matter before local, county and district medical society. We specially recommend that all state superintendents be diligent in effort to find some influential physician, with more than local reputation, who will, according to his best judgment, get this question before the State Medical Society, to secure endorsement of our effort. Suggest some such pertinent subject as "Defects in Our Public School System from a Physician's Standpoint."

Persistent distribution of literature will, in time, educate any community to the physical need of the people. No department has more efficient literature for sentiment-making than has this one. Send stamp for list. We suggest and urge that each local union will place the "Physical Education Quarterly" in the hands of all officially connected with school work, such as board members, superintendents and teachers. In clubs of ten or more the subscription price is only 10 cents. Some additional reduction is made when the list reaches twenty-five.

The article in last issue of the Quarterly, entitled, "Nervous Force of the Teacher," by Dr. Mara L. Pratt, is worth much to reformers as well as to educators. Do not fail to read this carefully.

As some local unions yet fail to understand the relation of this department to temperance, will county presidents please give this subject a place on their next program? Send 10 cents in stamps for special helps, including typewritten copy of latest article suitable for conventions and institutes. "Exercises for Busy Women" and "The Home Gymnasium" will sell readily at parlor meetings. Try them.

Look to the Quarterly for valuable information. Last year's four numbers will be mailed to any address for 10 cents. Send all orders for literature to

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter.
Mansfield, Ohio.

Notice.

During the National Convention a pair of glasses were left at the home of Mrs. Stevens. As they were in a Portland case they were first advertised in Portland papers, but have not been called for. They are very valuable glasses, having been made with great care and expense. They await the call of the owner.

Temperance Literature.

TO all who labor for the enlightenment of the people, through Temperance Literature, greeting: You ask, "What shall the harvest be," for 1903. I answer, we shall reap according to what we sow.

Let us emphasize the many excellent methods used in the past; a postoffice campaign; house to house distribution; general distribution at public meetings, always careful to use leaflets bearing on the subject under discussion; the same plan should be observed at local union meetings. Keep boxes filled in railroad stations and on trains, in stores, shops, etc.; remember those who are isolated in lumber camps, in mines, in the army and navy, on the sea, not forgetting hospitals, prisons, and every place where humanity dwells, and where love and light are needed.

The national annual leaflet, and our official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, should be used more freely for distribution. More general information concerning our organization is found in these than in anything else. Truly "people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Superintendents of Temperance Literature are commissioned light bearers, to supply this need. In states where legislatures are in session, send, or give, to each member literature germane to the measures you hope to have become law.

The Kansas W. C. T. U., ever alert for best results, appropriated twenty dollars for samples of literature to be put in every copy of the annual state report sold. This method is worthy of adoption by other states.

Make March 1st, a Red Letter Day indeed. The birthday of our beloved, self-sacrificing president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, should be observed by every union in the nation. On that day circulate literature, and take subscriptions for UNION SIGNAL. Pennsylvania was the banner state last year, who will excel her this year? Let us work on, waiting patiently for the harvest which will surely come, if we do our duty.

ELLEN D. MORRIS.
Savannah, Mo.

Infants Thrive

on cow's milk that is not subject to any change of composition. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is always the same in all climates and at all seasons. As a general household milk it is superior and is always available.

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It is waiting for you.

Just write a postal stating which book you need and I will gladly do this:—

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I know how other treatments have failed with you. I know how the sick get discouraged. So I don't argue my claims. I simply ask you to try my way at my risk, and let the remedy itself convince you.

My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they are cured. Not a penny is wanted from the rest.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

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Book No. 2 on the Heart,
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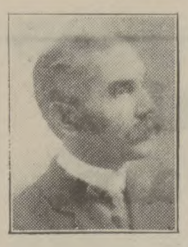

Quarterly Temperance Lesson

By JOHN F. COWAN, D.D.

LESSON STUDY: "Christian Self-control." I Cor. 8:4-13. Golden Text: "Let us follow after the things which make for peace." Rom. 14:19.

CORINTH was a vest-pocket edition of our world of today; the little church there had its puzzling questions of eating and drinking, social customs, and, perhaps, amusements and Sabbath observance. They were not exactly like the "drink question" and the "amusement question" as our ministers preach on them today, and our editors write on them, but the principles underlying them were precisely the same as those on which the "White Ribbon" movement stands—education of conscience, mutual rights and liberties, responsibility for the other man.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt's conscience in the matter of alcoholic drink, is on a far higher plane than Mrs. O'Flannigan's, whom a steerage passage has just landed from an Irish fishing town where smuggled whisky flows as freely as tea, or Mrs. Blatteroffsky's, fresh from Continental beer-gardens. They had both kinds in Corinth. The one that had knowledge was exhorted to be patient with and enlighten the other. Thank God for Mrs. Hunts, who apply this first principle of temperance progress towards self-control by providing temperance education for the children of Mrs. O'Flannigan and Mrs. Blatteroffsky! And for the woman from the whisky smuggler's port and the woman from the Continental beer-garden there are mother's meetings and sisterly advances. Knowledge that puffs up its possessor and makes Pharisees, needs the outlet, the gearing to temperance problems that the W. C. T. U. affords.

The second principle underlying the perplexing questions at Corinth was one that we are just beginning to recognize today—that one man's liberty ends where another's begins; that one man's right to carry a torch must stop short of another man's powder magazine or gasoline tank.

The man who insists that his liberty to use wine moderately must not be interfered with, no matter how great the wreckage of humanity in the police courts and morgues; no matter how many young clerks and students are decoyed onto the rocks by his false light, is on a par, in a way, with the anarchist who insists on waving his red rag on the street because this is the land of liberty. The red nose and the red flag mean the same.

Suppose we should grant, for sake of argument (though it is yet to be demonstrated) that some persons can use alcohol moderately with impunity both to themselves and their posterity, and that their consciences were clear on this score, still there remains the principle that love never allows one man's liberty to become another man's temptation.

There are many persons of mature mind who might read Tom Paine or Zola without injury to themselves, but have they a right to leave the books of those authors where the children could get them? Some of us like open windows and free ventilation, and it agrees with us, yet we do not insist that our invalid friends shall sit in death-dealing draughts that we may exercise our liberty.

"But the Bible doesn't say that a Christian must be a total abstainer." The Bible doesn't say that I must not keep slaves. The Bible does not make me prefer a republican form of government. The Bible does not command free schools. The Bible makes it my privilege to do a great many things that the Ten Commandments do not impose on me. The Bible simply places my brother in my keeping and leaves love to do the rest.

This brings us to the third principle by which Paul settled all these questions in Corinth—love makes it easy to know duty and to do it. If we let love rule our sideboards there will be empty decanters. Liberty may say, "It is no one's business, and if any one is so foolish and weak as to"—but Love will gently place her fingers over the lips of Liberty and say, "Hush, my dear! Jesus Christ had liberty to shun the cross; it was love that sent Him there for you and for me."

This Christian self-control, of which Paul writes, is something different from the self-control of the athlete who says, "I must bring every muscle into subjection to my will in order to win for my college, or to break the world's record."

It is something different from the self-control of the business or professional man who says, "I must keep my head clear and my nerves under perfect control, because I shall come into competition with men of keen wit and strong will."

It is even different from the self-control of the mother who sits by the bedside of her sick child and who tells herself, "I must keep my feelings and judgment under control. The doctor tells me that I must be perfectly calm and self-possessed for my dear one's sake."

Christian self-control says, "I must keep the road free from stumbling-blocks, for yonder comes a traveller who, though a stranger to me, is the brother of my King. He must not fall through my neglect or example."

It seems as though Paul was thinking of life as a race, as he used so often to do. The stronger ones could leap over obstacles and make the goal, but the weaker ones, back there, they were all the King's brothers, and even though the meat offered to idols might mean nothing to the strong, it would cause the weak to stumble.

The cigar that the Sunday-school superintendent, teacher, or minister smokes is something offered to idols to the boy in his Sunday school. Every day I enter and leave the Park street subway station, Boston. As I go down the steps at night I notice that they are strewn with cigar and cigaret stubs thrown there, many of them, by church members who are about to enter the cars. As I come up the steps in the morning I see the same steps littered with burnt matches thrown there by men, many of them deacons and Sunday-school teachers and leaders in church work, who have lighted cigars or cigarets as they came up.

It seems to me that those steel steps are an altar, and I see on them the offerings made to the god of Nicotine. And yet, in this modern Corinth, we wonder why so many of our boys are "emboldened to eat things sacrificed to idols;" why it is necessary that we should pass anti-cigaret laws, and organize anti-cigaret leagues to try to keep boys away from the dreadful "coffin nails" that make so many school boys fail in their examinations, that unfit so many lads for serving their country in army or navy, and that entice so many sons of fond mothers on to drink and drugs.

(Continued on page 12.)

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

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For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c. a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

(Continued from page 11.)

I used to know a college professor who took the more manly course of sneaking off to the woods when he smoked a cigar.

The kitchen and the dinner table are sometimes made idols' temples in which we eat things sacrificed to the god of Alcohol. We go to the cook-books for our liturgy; or we make the hotel waiter our high priest. When alcohol in pudding sauce, pies, and ices comes to the board at which the young sit or the weak disciple watches our example, love goes away and hides her face in shame and sorrow.

I pass the delivery department of the largest grocery store in Boston, on my way to my office. At half-past eight in the morning the sidewalk is almost blocked by baskets containing orders for groceries that are being loaded into the wagons for delivery to homes. It would make your heart sick to see the large proportion of baskets in which there are long-necked bottles packed in ice; for this grocery also fills family orders for wines and spirituous liquors. The modern department store has its temple in which things sacrificed to the god Gambrinus are eaten by those who do not think of the conscience of the weak.

If I were to open an office for the treatment of wounded consciences I should have more patients flocking to me than did Dr. Lorenz. Here would come a young student, saying, "I came to college fully determined to be a Christian, but one of the professors asked some of us boys to his room and there were beer and pipes, and I was too weak to decline."

Here comes a girl who with sobs uncovers her wounded conscience. Her mistress, a leader in church and charitable work, ruthlessly thrust a bottle of ale through it when the girl was sick.

Here comes a young stenographer. His employer is a railway manager and a churchman. His private car is always stocked with wine. The young man's father died in delirium tremens, and the son was born with latent thirst that bursts into flame every time a cork pops.

There limps into my office a woe-begone wretch. "I reckon you can't patch my old conscience up again to do any good," he feebly says. "I have reformed two or three times. My wife had faith in me. The last time I was brakeman on a train that carried a millionaire's private car in which there were bishops going to a convention. I had to pass through the car, and the fumes of the champagne drove me frantic for drink."

"O the rarity of human charity!" in the matter of making a brother to stumble through tickling our own palates.

Cancer of the Breast.

So many people are dying of this terrible disease. The disease is increasing with wonderful rapidity. Mrs. B. F. Southard, of Buffalo, Mo., has recently recovered from a most advanced stage of this disease by the Oil treatment of Dr. Bye, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Nancy F. Billings, of West Bridgewater, Mass., was cured by home treatment. Persons afflicted should write to Dr. Bye for 112 page illustrated book on the treatment of cancer in its various forms. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Kansas City, Mo.

Memorial Day Program.

BY IDA B. COLE.

THE noblest tribute we can pay our sainted leader is faithful service in the organization to which she devoted her life. Memorial Day, therefore, should be characterized by a spirit of thankfulness for her life and its wonderful and continued influence. Our exercises should inspire our members to deeper consecration and should interest others to enlist. The keynote of the day should be more members and a cheerful thank offering to carry on the work she so nobly began. Hymns for this program should be selected from the White Ribbon Hymnal, published by the W. T. P. A.

Program.

1. Opening hymn.
2. Scripture lesson, by members of Union.

A GUILTY WORLD

Wherefore, as by one man sin entered the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned. Rom. 5:12. The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Rom. 6:23.

But the scripture hath concluded all under sin that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe, Gal. 3:22.

SAVED BY CHRIST.

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. John 3:16.

Hereby perceive the love of God, because He laid down His life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. 1 John 3:16.

A CHRISTIAN'S DUTY.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest. Ecc. 9:10.

As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men. Gal. 6:10.

Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest. Behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest. John 4:35.

OUR PROMISES.

OF GRACE: The Lord will give grace and glory. Ps. 84:11.

OF STRENGTH: Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not discouraged, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness. Isa. 41:10.

OF SECURITY: They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever. Ps. 125:1.

OF GUIDANCE: I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will guide thee with mine eye. Ps. 32:8.

OF VICTORY: Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through the Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 15:57.

3. Prayer.
4. Hymn.
5. A brief statement of the object of Memorial Day and the Thank-offering fund, by a member of the Union.
6. Singing: Our Sainted Leader; tune, "Sweet sang the angels in the clear, calm night."

(To be sung by a chorus of children carrying flowers in their hands. Suitable flowers can be made of paper. During singing of chorus, after first three verses, the children wave the flowers in time to music; when chorus is sung after last verse the children march in single file across platform and place flowers around picture of Miss Willard, which should stand on an easel in the center and at the back of the platform.)

Let us raise our voices in a gladsome song,
Thanking the dear Father for her life so strong;
Bravest of the workers in this loyal band,
Gave her life in serving God and native land.

Chorus.

Children, bring sweet flowers for our sainted queen;
She is still our leader though in Land Unseen.

When the children suffered through the curse of drink;
When weak men were slipping over ruin's brink;
When the mothers perished by rum's cruel blight,
Then she led her forces 'neath the banner white.

As we utter praises of her noble deeds,
Oh, let us remember our dear country's needs.
Strong drink still is spreading sin and evil wide,
And the cause needs helpers now to stem the tide.

Let us bring an offering for this cause so true;
Bring our hearts and voices, all that we can do.
Let us bring them gladly now for her dear sake;
We, too, for God's children, sacrifice can make.

7. Address: A tribute to Miss Willard, by a pastor or member of union.
8. Hymn.
9. Recitation, by a little boy.

If I Was You.

If I was a man, a great big man,
I know some things I would do:
I'd tell the people who keep saloons
That we'd have some laws quite new;
That they should not sell that wretched stuff
That so many drunkards makes,
Causing a father to beat his child,
While wife and home he forsakes.
If I was a man, a great big man,
Oh, yes, if I was you,
I'd vote for temperance every time
If I was you.

If I was a mother, grown up tall,
I'd tell my son not to drink;
To put aside the very first glass—
Even from cider to shrink.
Then I would work for the other boys,
Whose mothers don't seem to care
That drink, like a terrible giant,
Wants boys who are young and fair.
If I was a mother, grown up tall,
Oh, yes, ma'am, if I was you,
I'd join the union just for my boy,
If I was you.

10. Short paper: Why you should join the W. C. T. U., by a member of the union.
11. Recitation, by a little girl.

When I Am a Grown-Up Lady.

When I am a grown-up lady,
Just as big and as wise as you,
I'm going to be a member
Of the W. C. T. U.
I will go to all the meetings,
Wear a bow of ribbon white,
And learn about 'most ev'rything,
And always work for the right.
When I am a grown-up lady,
I will tell you what I'll do;
I will give both time and money
To the W. C. T. U.
I'll always stand for temperance,
And I'll labor with my might;
When I am a grown-up lady,
I will wear the ribbon white.

12. Vocal solo.
13. Short paper or address: The Need of Temperance Work and Workers, by a member of the union.
14. Thank-Offering.
15. Hymn.
16. Parting words, by five children.

First child: Grace be unto you, and peace from God, our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ, now and forever. 1 Cor. 1:3.

Second child: Grace, mercy and peace, from God, our Father, and Jesus Christ, our Lord, be and abide with you all. 1 Tim. 1:2.

Third child: Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost. Rom. 15:13.

Fourth child: The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace. Num. 6:24-26.

Fifth child: Now the Lord of patience and consolation grant you to be like-minded one toward another according to Christ Jesus, that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God. Rom. 15:5, 6.

In concert: Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages.—Eph. 3:20, 21.

17—Doxology.

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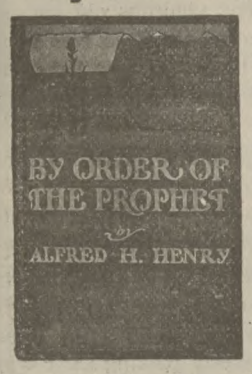

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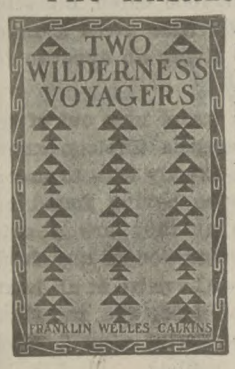

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The QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD SOLDIER.

By Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

THE soldier without health and power of endurance is a fraud. He is being educated and paid, not for parade purposes in times of peace—for a soldier in peace is a chimney in summer—but for a sterner occasion which, if it occurs during his service, he will be found unfit to cope with.

I make no reference here to the, I am sorry to say, many who, from the effects of the climate or other causes beyond their own control, become invalids or are sickly. They deserve every respect, help and sympathy.

But what of those others who, from want of self-discipline, render themselves unfit to fulfill the contract they have entered into with their country? They are false to themselves, for they betray the highest trust reposed in man, the preservation of his manhood, and they are false to the country for which they have volunteered to fight, because they render themselves incapable of upholding the credit and the glorious traditions of a nation's army in its hour of need.

There is, I believe, in some quarters an idea that it is the more spirited section of the British soldiers that drink. I do not believe it for a minute.

Undoubtedly there is a certain recklessness of disposition that will carry men a certain length, particularly in the first flush and fashion of a campaign; but it is not a dependable quality.

The characteristics that mark the best soldiers in trying circumstances and amid pressing surroundings are a high sense of duty, self-respect and self-command.

If soldiers would raise the social status of their profession they must cultivate temperance and decorum, and banding themselves together in societies, such as the Army Temperance Association, is the best means of attaining the much desired end.

During the past year the numbers on our rolls have increased by no less than 4,014. This makes up the total average number of members to 22,369, or practically about one-third of the British army in India are now total abstainers.

As I was myself a regimental soldier for thirty-two years, I know something of the trials and difficulties which beset the soldier's life, and first I would speak of the advantage the abstinence society confers on the men themselves.

No matter what walk of life a man may adopt, there is no qualification for success that can compare with a good character; a reputation for being a good man that can be relied on at all times to do his duty strongly and bravely.

To earn such a reputation among his comrades—and they are close observers and often captious critics—a man must teach himself self-control.

From generalities let us now proceed to particulars.

Take the matter of courts-martial.

I find that the court-martial return of 1893 shows that there were eight general courts-martial held for the trial of British soldiers.

Of those tried all were non-abstainers. There were 1,450 district courts-martial, and of these only 34 were abstainers. There were 1,150 regimental courts-martial, and of those tried only 39 were members of the association.

To sum up, there were 2,608 courts-martial in the year, and of these trials only 73 were held for the trial of members of the Army Temperance Association.

It does not need the help of the schoolmaster to show that according to the percentage of our strength we were entitled to about 869 courts-martial and we only get credit for 73.

My experience tells me that nearly all the crime in the British army in India is directly traceable to drinking to excess.

In India there are not the same inducements to the offense of absence without leave that there are at home.

Yet there are many offenses committed by soldiers which, though not recorded as drunkenness, are the direct consequences of drink; such as the disinclination for work or duty which follows after the period of dissipation, or the ill-humor resulting from reaction leading up to insubordinate words or acts.

The figures I have quoted are positive proof of the extraordinary effects of temperance in decreasing crime. Some may perhaps think that these figures are not reliable; in fact, that they are army temperance figures.

I confess that I was so astonished last year at the comparative absence of crime among the temperance men, disclosed by the figures in the report of the association, that I had them investigated by the adjutant-general of the army in communication with commanding officers, and though there were some slight discrepancies, the difference was so small as to be altogether outside of the zone of practical consideration.

Next let us consider in the results of the Army Temperance Association its effects on the discipline and efficiency of the army.

I have already said enough to show how it has improved and is improving the discipline of the army. The efficiency of the army depends in the highest degree on the health of its soldiers. Let us again refer to the report for evidence as to the effect of temperance on health.

I find from an average taken over twenty-two different corps, selected at haphazard and representative of all our nationalities, that the admission into hospital per cent of abstainers was 5.5 and among non-abstainers 10.0.

These figures establish the benefits of temperance on health.

When a man has lost control over himself from drink, he is as unmindful of what is due to his health as he is forgetful of what he owes to his reputation.

It is thus that men, maddened by drink, expose themselves to the ruthless rays of the noonday sun in the plains of India, and get knocked over, possibly to be helpless imbeciles for the rest of a wearisome existence.

There are other forms of sickness which the recklessness of consequences bred of drink leads men into, often to the ruin of steady nerve and strong physique which should be the pride of every soldier and which he should guard as the apple of his eye.

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MARY L. WILLIS, of Cloverdale, Ala., testifies that **it saved her life, cured her of dropsy and kidney troubles** after doctors and medicines failed to benefit her.

JUDGE J. O. HUTCHINS., Haywards, Calif., testifies that **it rescued him from the grave.** Was a confirmed invalid for 15 years. Baffled best doctors. Thanks God the marvelous power of the Quaker cured him of weak heart, sleeplessness, dropsy, catarrh, piles, rheumatism, kidney troubles and partial paralysis. Is today well and vigorous.

L. J. MORRISON, Pellville, Ky., afflicted 30 years, unable to walk, was cured of **kidney disease, rheumatism, general debility** after everything else failed.

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JOHN C. PERRY, Norfolk, W. Va., wasted away until he was a mere skeleton on crutches. Afflicted with worst case of blood poison and rheumatism on record. Was **completely cured** after doctors, medicines and everything failed by the Quaker Tretament. Improved after first trial.

JOHN H. SHAUCH, Marlboro, N. J., says: I doctored and doctored with no benefit. Physicians at Long Branch Hospital told me four years ago I had that deadly disease, Loco-Motor Ataxia and would never be well. I read of the wonderful cures of the Quaker, sent for it and commenced at once to grow strong and well. No aches or pains. Took no medicine.

JOHN CURTIS, Box 321, Malone, N. Y., afflicted from head to foot with frightful eczema, also bad kidneys, impure blood and weak heart was cured after doctors and all failed. Had despaired of life.

ELIZABETH COLEMAN, Bokoshe, I. T., testifies that her doctor told her two years ago she had deadly Bright's and kidney disease. **Could not live a month.** He recommended the Quaker Treatment. She writes it saved her life. Now well and strong. Does her own housework.

REV. J. W. HENDERSON, Weston, La., writes: That his son 13 years old the doctors had given up to die. Badly bloated. So terribly afflicted with dropsy, could not walk. Thank God the marvelous power of the Quaker Cabinet cured him in two weeks.

D. P. SMITH, Greensburg, Kan. An old soldier. **Never a well day since 1862.** A mere wreck. 63 years old. After most eminent doctors failed to benefit, was cured of heart failure, kidney troubles, rheumatism and sore eyes. Today is hale and hearty.

MRS. ANNA WOODRUM, Thurman, Iowa, afflicted for years testifies that she was cured of nervous prostration, headache, indigestion, kidney and female ills with the Quaker Treatment after doctors and medicines failed. Has since sold many Cabinets to friends and says everyone is delighted.

MRS. L. COEN, of Maysville, Mo., was relieved of **pains, congestions,** etc., and recommends the Quaker as a **God-Send to all suffering ladies.**

MRS. W. BLACKWELL, Birmingham, Miss., writes: "I hope that old chronic cases like mine that have been **doctored half to death** will not give up but take courage as I did, and **try the wonderful Quaker Bath** Cabinet Treatment. **I had muscular paralysis 3 years.' Was helpless. Doctors said I was a hopeless case.** After three of the famous Quaker Treatments **my improvement was wonderful,** and now a year later I can walk as well as ever. **Am fat and well."**

WM. CORNET, Smithville, Miss. 72 years old. Terribly afflicted with **lung trouble 16 years.** Hardly able to walk. Testifies that it did him more good than all medicines and 7 doctors. **Benefited his lungs. Cured his neuralgia and rheumatim.** After three treatments threw away his cane. Walked 7 miles.

REV. FRED. D. HAMILTON, Buffalo, says: "This Quaker Treatment **did my wife more good in 5 weeks than 3 years doctoring** and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and Health Resorts. **Cured her of female weakness, nervousness and dropsy** with which she had long suffered. **It is a God-Sent blessing to humanity.**

JULIAN F. TANNER, LaFayette, La., afflicted, testifies that this marvelous Treatment **cured him of a stroke of paralysis** when the best doctors failed to benefit.

MISS M. SPARKS, Hatley, Miss., afflicted 2 years with **acute indigestion, had not eaten solid food for 3 months.** After six treatments could eat what she wanted. In a few months was **completely well.**

THE ATHENS SANITARIUM, Athens, Pa., writes: They find the Quaker Cabinet Treatment **splendid for curing Morphine, Cocaine, Opium, Cigarette, Tobacco and Liquor Habits.** Hundreds of prominent people have been cured there.

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Gambling "Investments."

BY JOSIAH W. LEEDS.

THERE came to me through the mail, in Philadelphia, some months ago, a booklet, purple-bound, and lettered in gilt on the outside: "You May Make Money if You Will Think; You may make it if you will Act for Yourself."

The parties sending out this booklet frankly declare that they are speculators in stocks and grain, who "conduct a clearing-house for the exchange of those commodities." They explain that they deal on "margins," the minimum quantity and price dealt in being ten shares of stock with a dollar per share margin, or 1,000 bushels of grain with a cent per bushel margin. These small margins, they say, are for their "room trade," that is, with persons who remain in the offices and operate on the fluctuations in prices for small profits or losses—in other words, they that watch the "ticker," just as do the miserably infatuated followers of the sellers of pools on horse-races.

Further, say these spider-and-the-fly speculators or "brokers," "Another class of customers are those that are engaged in business or professional vocations who keep a sum of money on deposit with us and send their orders to buy or sell, by mail, telegraph or telephone. They form opinions of the probable course of prices from newspaper reports and act accordingly." And so "we cordially invite persons desiring to speculate, or buy for investment to call at our offices and inquire of the customers found there whether our methods are satisfactory or not."

The outreachings of this speculating, betting, gambling vice may come very near to ourselves. In the columns of many of our religious, and even temperance papers, there have appeared during the past year many appeals to the cupidity of their readers, promises of enormous returns for comparatively small investments. To one of these firms advertising in a good, anti-liquor paper I wrote, persuaded—as, indeed, their reply made clear, that they were no other than stock gamblers. "In soliciting your orders," they wrote, "we must find good things, we must furnish information that will enable you to make money. Our information comes from the best sources and direct from New York. We are making more money for our customers than any house in the city. We now have information of a well known railroad stock that will have a big advance. Fifty dollars will carry ten shares for you; $500 will carry 100 shares for you, and every share will make big returns in quick time. We see a private dispatch from New York saying that ——— will go up 8 or 10 points very shortly." An illustrative statement for a customer was enclosed, showing a profit of $38.04 on a $200 account in a single week.

Let every white ribboner, and the families of such, beware of these money-making beguilements! "The end does not justify the means;" whether the result be gain or loss, the moral peril is the same. We can no more afford to drop the hateful seeds of the gambling habit within the home circle, than we can safely nourish there the wine-tasting habit. The whist game and progressive euchre of "society" are of the true generation of tares, and should have no shelter in the Christian home. I have reason to know that Frances E. Willard felt a deep concern regarding the gambling vice and feared that too few of the contenders for Home Protection realized the extent of its manipulations and the cunning and speciousness of its disguises.

One other warning I would sound, and it has relation to participation in any guessing contest that involves the prospect of a prize. Just previous to the recent state elections numerous schemes were afloat which promised prizes for the best guessers on election results. One of these schemes, the prospectus of which came to me by mail—as it did to many thousands of others—originated with a Cincinnati newspaper. It promised a distribution of $30,000 in sums of from $1 to $5,000 to those who estimated the nearest to the total vote for the Secretary of State of Indiana. The sum of fifty cents was required to pay for a coupon entitling the holder to a guess.

The writer having appealed to the Postmaster-General as to this seeming infraction of the Anti-Lottery law, received the reply of the Assistant Attorney-General that in a similar case (the opinion being affirmed by Attorney-Generals Griggs and Knox), the advertisement with money reward being offered in good faith, and an exercise of skill in political calculation being called for, the estimates could not be said to be dependent upon chance, hence the enterprise did not properly violate the statute. Nevertheless, it occurs to me to ask how much "good faith" was put forth in mailing these circulars to the two maiden ladies, proprietors of the little, cross-roads store, near my out-of-town home, who had never heard of any contest for State Secretary out in the Hoosier state, and who, if they made any "estimate" at all, would simply say their guess, take their chance, and exercise no skill.

It seems to the writer that here is another "opinion" of the Attorney-General, of a piece with that which, two years ago, nullified for awhile a certain anti-canteen law. Now, will the anti-lottery law likewise need the help of woman to straighten it out, and make it so plain to the common understanding and interpretation that "he may run that readeth it?"

Philadelphia.

An Interview with Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

(Continued from page 5.)

way. He heartily approved of having women inspectors, and he suggested that they go down the bay with the health officers to meet the incoming steamers. This would give them from two to three hours to acquaint themselves with the girls' plans before the steamer would reach her dock. I shall lay this question before the President, who, as an old New Yorker, understands the situation."

"Has anything been done about prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol?"

Mrs. Ellis: "Yes, an amendment prohibiting its sale in the Capitol building was tacked onto the Immigration bill while on its passage through the House; and when it reached the Senate, Senator Berry, of Arkansas, insisted that it should remain, although not germane to the subject of immigration, and he was sustained by a majority of the Senate. When the Immigration bill passes, the sale of liquors will be prohibited in the grand old Capitol."

"How do the women respond to your request for help in legislative lines?"

Mrs. Ellis: "Splendidly; they can accomplish anything they set their minds to do. Last year it took less than five weeks to call out an order from the War Department relating to the conditions of vice existing in the Philippines and causing a general reformation. Why? Because the women responded promptly to my appeal for letters and telegrams to the War Department. More and more do I realize that I stand here as the representative of the best women on this earth, the Christian women of America, embodied in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Washington, D. C.

AN OBJECT LESSON

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: "Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?"

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and, in fact, are not strictly a medicine as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A PECULIAR ORE.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in discoveries along the lines of mineralogy or medicine should read the announcement on page 16 of this paper from the Theo. Noel Company of Chicago, proprietors of the famous Vitæ-Ore, a peculiar mineral mined from the ground, which possesses wonderful medicinal properties when oxidized and dissolved in water. This peculiar ore was first discovered by Theo. Noel, at that time a prospecting geologist, now president and principal owner of the Theo. Noel Company. Since its discovery this remarkable product has been instrumental in curing thousands upon thousands of people all over the country of all manner of diseases and has wrought many wonderful cures among the readers of this paper, the announcements of the company having appeared in this publication from time to time and been accepted by a large number of our readers. The offer made by the company is almost as remarkable as the Ore itself. They do not ask for cash, but desire each person to use the Ore for thirty days' time before paying one cent and none need pay unless positively benefited. The offer, which is headed "PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS," is certainly an original one and can be read and accepted with profit by every ailing person. The company is reliable and will do as they agree.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A new union was organized by Mrs. Harford, state president, at Dundee, Ore., on January 4, with fourteen active and ten honorary members.

Ever since the organization of the Wheeling, Mo., union, Mrs. Louise S. Wood has been its faithful president. She has held this office thirteen years. Four years ago she was elected district president and has shown the same devotion to the work in her higher office.

Wise discrimination is shown by a union when it votes to supply THE UNION SIGNAL and other temperance literature to Y. M. C. A. rooms, orphan asylums and headquarters of societies other than their own. That is what the Troy, N. Y., W. C. T. U. has been doing.

Have you sent to Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, St. Louis, Mo., for circulars concerning the anti-cigaret pledge-signing the first Sunday in March? You can get 100 pledge cards for 10 cents and badges for 5 cents each. This is a crusade that should be pushed to the utmost in these few remaining days.

The committee on "plan of work" at the Tennessee state convention recommended as follows: "That each union take a copy of the annual minutes and one or more copies of THE UNION SIGNAL; also every white ribboner possess as her very own a copy of the annual leaflet and a W. T. P. A. catalogue."

Cook County, Ill., W. C. T. U. held an enthusiastic executive meeting following a luncheon at the Chicago Business Woman's Club on the 13th. An invitation was extended to the state to hold its next convention in Chicago. Miss Brehm, state president, Mrs. Tyng and Mrs. Hopper, vice president and corresponding secretary, were present.

Saloonkeepers of Peoria, Ill., claim that an unusually large number of young men in that town "swore off" with the incoming of 1903, and that their receipts fell off to an alarming extent. This is not surprising to those who know that the state W. C. T. U. convention met there in October, that the local unions were increased by seventy new members, and that an active new Y was organized there at that time.

Passaic, N. J., union, composed of 240 members, has just dedicated an imposing new building and named it the "Frances E. Willard Hall." It is the only building owned exclusively by the W. C. T. U. in New Jersey, and cost about $15,000. It will be used for a permanent home for the W. C. T. U. and will also be rented to first-class entertainments and religious meetings. A well-equipped public hall occupies the second floor.

Battle Creek, Mich., has a city ordinance which closes the saloons at nine o'clock p. m. The saloonkeepers recently petitioned the city council to allow them to keep their places open until eleven o'clock on Saturday nights and until ten o'clock on the other business nights of the week. This was followed by a counter petition from the W. C. T. U. of Battle Creek urging that the council use its utmost endeavor by way of police surveillance and otherwise to keep the sale of liquors strictly within the law, to grant no further license, and to refuse to extend the hour of keeping open. As a result the mayor vetoed the extension of hours for which the saloonkeepers asked. He has also raided several notorious gambling places and is putting away billboards with their objectionable pictures.

Publishers' Notes.

Special Offers.

Are you fully aware that the date upon which our special subscription offers expire is almost at hand? Time passes so rapidly, we are very apt to delay just a little TOO LONG and in so doing lose a splendid opportunity. The publishers desire the subscription of every member of the W. C. T. U. and under the SPECIAL OFFERS all should respond. THE DATE OF EXPIRATION IS JANUARY 31ST.

Calendars.

We have a small number of very select calendars which we will close out at greatly reduced prices. The fifty-cent calendar will be sent postpaid for 35 cents; the thirty-five cent calendar for twenty-five cents; the twenty-five cent calendar for fifteen cents, or we will mail THREE beautiful calendars for fifty cents. These are all choice goods and the number is limited.

A Gift.

The offer of THE UNION SIGNAL TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS is, in reality, a GENEROUS GIFT of the publishers to any one who is willing to forward this amount to cover the cost of mailing. It is made because they keenly appreciate the necessity of every member of the W. C. T. U. becoming thoroughly acquainted with the official organ, which is of vital importance to the national work. The hundreds who are not subscribers cannot know what they have lost and are losing by neglect of duty in not subscribing and so we urge upon every local president and upon every W. T. P. A. agent, in fact upon EVERY SUBSCRIBER who so well knows how essential THE UNION SIGNAL is to the welfare of the work and worker, an individual responsibility in announcing this offer and endeavoring to gain the full membership of their respective unions as subscribers. The publishers most sincerely solicit your co-operation. Do not fail to remember this offer closes January 31st, and subscriptions received after this date cannot be accepted.

January Young Crusader.

The January YOUNG CRUSADER is packed full of just the kind of reading to delight the girls and boys. Special features are two beautifully illustrated articles on childhood in Bermuda and in the North; live Anti-Cigaret pages with pictures of young boy workers, announcement of Anti-Cigaret Sunday, and continued $5.00 Anti-Cigaret story prize with a full-page illustrated talk by Dr. David Paulson. There are interesting items for the Seniors, and the Juniors will be delighted with an account of the "Zoo" of Old Orchard L. T. L. and with the prize Picture-Stories. The beautiful cover-design suggestive of the glad New Year is a gem that cannot be spared from your collection of the Crusader's art covers. Are you a subscriber to this fine magazine? If not, send us your name and begin your subscription with this number. The subscription price is only 25 cents per year.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Doom of King Alcohol

By Mrs. Clara Drake.

A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

Will find this especially adapted to their work.

Price, 10 cents

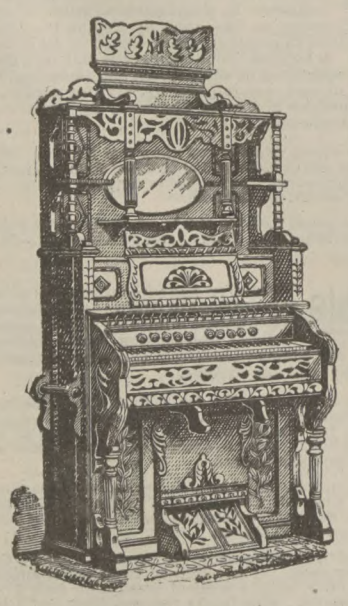
Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n.
CHICAGO.

"FOR 34 YEARS A STANDARD PIANO"

THE WING PIANO

You need this book IF YOU INTEND TO BUY A PIANO. A BOOK—not a catalogue—that gives you all the information possessed by experts. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully, it will make you a judge of tone, action, workmanship, and finish; will tell you how to know good from bad. It describes the materials used; gives pictures of all the different parts, and tells how they should be made and put together. It is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 116 large pages, and is named "**The Book of Complete Information about Pianos.**" We send it free to any one wishing to buy a piano. Write for it.

Save from $100 to $200 We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our small wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve or twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from $100 to $200 profit on each. They can't help it.



1868—34th YEAR—1902

SENT ON TRIAL

We Pay Freight
No Money in Advance

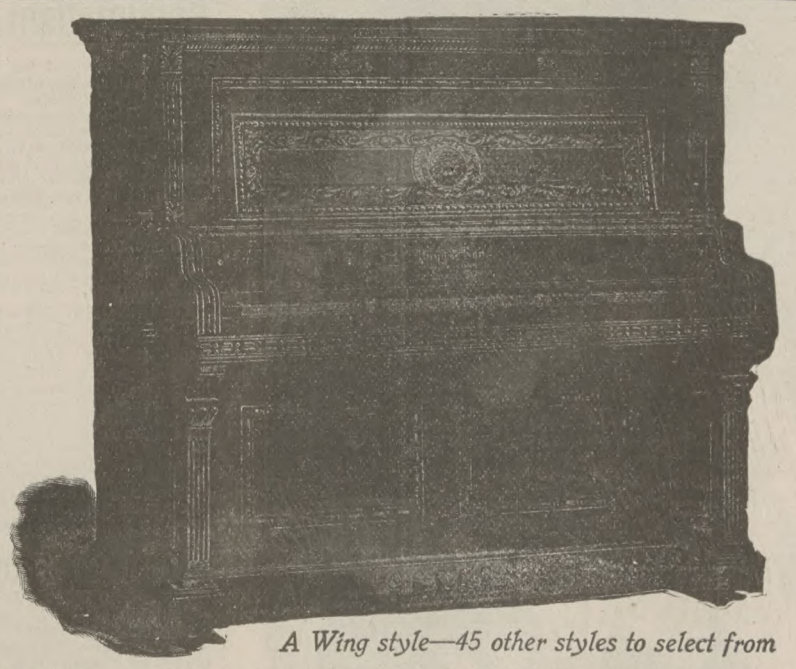
We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask for any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory *after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense.* You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

Easy Monthly Payments

Wing Organs

are just as carefully made as Wing Pianos. They have a sweet, powerful, lasting tone, easy action, very handsome appearance, need no tuning. Wing Organs are sold direct from the factory, sent on trial; are sold on easy monthy payments. For catalogue and prices write to



A Wing style—45 other styles to select from

This Piano is the handsomest style made in the United States. It is also the largest upright made—being our concert grand with longest strings, largest size of sound-board and most powerful action, giving the greatest volume and power of tone. It has 7⅓ octavos, with overstrung scale, copper-wound bass strings; three strings in the middle and treble registers; "built-up" wrest blanks, "dove-tailed" top and bottom frame; "built-up" end case construction; extra heavy metal plate; solid maple frame; Canadian spruce sound-board; noiseless pedal action; ivory and ebony keys highly polished; hammers treated by our special tone-regulating device, making them elastic and very durable; grand revolving fall-board; full duet music desk.

Case is made in Circassian walnut, figured mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonized; ornamented with handsome carved mouldings and hand-carving on the music desk, trusses, pilasters, top and bottom frame.

In 34 Years 33,000 Pianos

We refer to over 33,000 satisfied purchasers in every part of the United States. WING PIANOS are guaranteed for twelve years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship, or material.

Instrumental Attachment

A special feature of the Wing Piano; it imitates perfectly the tones of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither, and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

WING & SON, 86 and 88 East 12th Street, New York

AS A BEACON LIGHT

VITÆ-ORE POINTS the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, towards the rocks and shoals of **Chronic Invalidism,** Port your Helm ere it be too late, take heed of the message of **Hope** and **Safety** which it flashes to you; **stop drifting** about in a helpless, undecided manner, first on one course and then another, but begin the proper treatment immediately and reach the goal you are seeking by the route **so many have traveled with success.** Every person who has used **Vitæ-Ore** is willing to act as a **pilot** for you, each knows the way from having followed it; attend their advice, **follow the light** and be cured as they have. **Can you afford to disregard it? READ OUR PERSONAL OFFER.**

MAKE NATURE YOUR DOCTOR

MEDICAL SCIENCE has failed to improve upon or even equal the remedies found in a free state in **healing mineral springs.** Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact, and when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs, they pack the patient off to **Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden,** there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of health and the patient returns—**fresh, healthy, in mind and body.** If the patients cannot afford the trip, and few but the wealthy can, they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired results.

A LETTER TO THE THEO. NOEL COMPANY, CHICAGO, will bring a healing spring to your door, to your own house, your chamber—will bring to you **VITÆ-ORE,** a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. Why continue to suffer when this **natural curing and healing Ore,** nature's remedy, can be had for the asking, when you can have

A HEALING MINERAL SPRING AT YOUR DOOR?

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS. Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver, in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct **mineral spring.** It requires about twenty years for oxidization by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains in part **free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium,** three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE when mixed with a quart of water will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Catarrh, and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Dropsy, Stomach and Female Disorders, Malarial Fever, La Grippe, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one, accepting this offer and writing for a package, will deny after using. **READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER:**

Personal to Union Signal Subscribers and Readers

We will send to every subscriber or reader of this paper or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **VITÆ-ORE,** by mail, **postpaid,** sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the reader can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read** this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only **when it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We do not offer to send you a free sample to last three or four days, nor to send you a medicine which will cure you with four or five drops, but we do offer to send you a regular **$1.00** package of the **most successful natural medicine known to the civilized world,** without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you thirty days to try the medicine; thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, **and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results.** We know that when this month's treatment of **Vitæ-Ore** has put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to pay. **Vitæ-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced-incurable cases, than any other known medicine, and will reach every case with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, treatment or combination of medicines, which it is possible to procure.

VITAE-ORE WILL DO THE SAME FOR YOU as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if yuo will give it a trial. **Send for a $1.00 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose. If the medicine does not benefit you, **write us so and there is no harm done. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit.** Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitæ-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer. ☞This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Read the testimony of a few of the thousands **Vitæ-Ore** has cured and

Send for a $1.00 Package at our risk. You have nothing to lose. Theo. Noel Company, Chicago.

Rheumatism

Vitæ-Ore will cure Rheumatism, even in chronic, diagnosed as incurable cases. Liniments and plasters are but a makeshift. Alkalies and the remedies that are almost invariably prescribed fail to cure because they weaken the digestion, irritating the delicate lining of the stomach, thus impairing instead of building up the system. **Vitæ-Ore** is absorbed into the blood, neutralizing the acid secretions, rendering them harmless for evil, and gradually eliminates them from the system. The thin acid **blood is made pure and rich,** nourishes and soothes the irritated nerve tissues, cools the hot, throbbing muscles, dissolves the hard, calcareous matter that has collected in the joints, and it passes out of the system. Cures with **Vitæ-Ore** are permanent and lasting.

Mount Holly Springs, Pa.—I have used Vitæ Ore for Rheumatism, which disease I had so bad I could not get out of bed. I used doctors' medicines, but they did me no good. I used but two packages of Vitæ-Ore and it cured me effectually and permanently, as it is now more than two years since my cure. It is worth its weight in gold for Rheumatism and Lumbago, and will do for these diseases what doctors cannot.—David Lightner.

Pawnee, Okla.—I have used Vitæ-Ore and was cured by it of Inflammatory Rheumatism of nine years' standing; have recommended more than one hundred people to use Vitæ-Ore and know of many cures which it has made hereabouts. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers.—Wm. Bowen.

Springfield, Mo.—I was attacked with Fever, and when the Fever was broken up, Rheumatism settled in my left knee so badly I was hardly able to walk except on crutches. I saw an advertisement of Vitæ-Ore and sent for some. Before one package was entirely used I discarded the crutches and took to a cane. I sent for another package, used it and am happy to state that I now walk the earth a man free from rheumatic affections. I honestly believe it to be the best medicine on earth for most of the ills flesh is heir to. This was two years ago and I have had no return of the trouble, and am willing to have this published for the benefit of suffering humanity. Everyone here that has used Vitæ-Ore speaks very highly in its praise.—Jeremiah W. Butler, 2300 Springfield ave.

Stomach Trouble

Vitæ-Ore contains as its constituent parts elements which supply to the stomach those vital forces necessary for the proper digestion and assimilation of food. Taken after meals, the food is digested before it has time to sour and ferment. It gives to the stomach what it lacks when in a diseased condition, thoroughly cleanses the intestines, removes all irregularities, and invigorates and stimulates all parts to a performance of the proper functions, makes your food feed you, the body, with rich, flowing, red blood, builds up strength in muscle and nerve tissue, causes a healthy normal action in the secretary and excretory organs, and gives that feeling of relief and comfort so desired by all.

Ottawa, Kas.—I have been bothered for a number of years with what some of the best doctors of Kansas City pronounced Neuralgia of the Stomach or Nervous Dyspepsia, for which they and others treated me, but gave me no relief. About nine months ago I commenced taking Vitæ-Ore, and in all that time have not felt my old trouble. It has cured my stomach and I have had better health than for years. I can honestly recommend V.-O. to any one suffering with Stomach Trouble.—Jos. D. Jones.

Lynnville, Tenn.—I can say that your Vitæ-Ore has been of great benefit to me, in fact has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken in the past years. My stomach has not troubled me since I have been taking this remedy. I will recommend it to every one suffering with stomach trouble. At present I am able to eat anything and give V.-O. all the credit.—Mrs. T. G. McMahon.

Hampden, Mass.—Just one month ago I received the package of Vitæ-Ore sent me on trial and have prepared and used it strictly according to directions. I must say that I never before received so much benefit from any remedy in so short a time. In three days I began to feel its good effects and I am forced to conclude that you have a wonderful remedy. I had Catarrh of the Stomach which seriously affected my digestion and that in turn painfully afflicted my heart. I had a sort of all-run-down feeling but have been gradually gaining in strength and buoyancy. I actually feel ten years younger. You are at liberty to use this report in any way you see proper; I mean every word of it.—Rev. W. P. Squires.

Catarrh

Vitæ-Ore will positively cure catarrh of any organ or part of the body, used in the manner prescribed in our printed directions. It is a natural astringent, possessing qualities as such which it seems impossible to duplicate in any manufactured or artificial product and immediately allays all inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal conditions, and places each organ in a natural, normal, healthy condition, so as to faithfully perform its individual function, thus restoring the entire system to a state of perfect health.

Scuffletown, Ky. — Vitæ-Ore has cured me of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Cough, Sore Throat and Catarrh of the Bowels. I have taken V.-O. six months. It seems to heal all complaints.—Jacob Hix.

Central Lake, Mich.—I have been very low with Catarrh of the Stomach, Bowels and Bladder. I could not walk without a cane. My stomach would fill with gas and was in such misery that I could hardly breathe. After a short treatment with V.-O. I have laid aside my cane and am much better than I have been for the past three years.—W. H. Stoddard, Box 27.

Estabutchie, Miss.—I suffered for three years with Catarrh of the Bladder, Bowel Disorders and Kidney Trouble, which troubled me so badly that I scarcely got a night's sleep. Four of the best doctors in this neighborhood failed to cure me. Five dollars' worth of Vitæ-Ore did me more good than all the drugs I have ever taken, and also cured my leg of a sore which the doctors said was Blood Poison and had failed to cure. I can recommend V.-O. from a personal test.—Warren Mott.

Constipation

Chronic constipation may be relieved, but never cured by cathartic remedies. Drastic cathartics, to purge the bowels, are of little value, and do injury by forcing the intestines to action by an artificial stimulation, which cannot be other than retroactive in its effects. A cure can be brought about only by a thorough renovation and strengthening of the stomach and intestines, the placing of the same in a normal, natural, healthy, **strong** condition. Vitæ-Ore **cures constipation** as it cures diarrhœa, by eradicating the disturbing or obstructing causes.

Brockville, Fla.—I have tried Vitæ-Ore and know that it has the virtue claimed for it, as it relieved me of Constipation that had followed me for forty-five years, and for which I tried many remedies, but none gave me any permanent relief except Vitæ-Ore.—J. C. Smith.

Watseka, Ill.—I cannot praise V.-O. too highly, especially when I consider how it cured me of constipation. I have never seen its equal.—B. F. Hathaway.

Kidney Trouble

Vitæ-Ore has cured thousands of old chronic cases of **diabetes,** has brought relief to case after case where patients suffered excruciating agony through the presence of **gravel,** and has cured hundreds of cases of **Bright's Disease,** where the patient had lost all hope.

Tallassee, Ala.—My family physician, Dr. Jas. T. Ruskin, says that V.-O. has prolonged my life and he thinks it a wonderful discovery. I had Kidney and Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism. It benefited when all else failed. I have been taking it for the past five years at irregular times and would not be without it.—Mrs. Ellie Gauntt.

Dido, Va.—I was taken ill with Gravel last January and would have died but for Vitæ-Ore. Your advertisement pursuaded me that it would help me, so I took it and after nine doses the stone was passed. I cannot praise Vitæ-Ore highly enough.—Joseph F. Mercer.

Thomasville, Ga.—Vitæ-Ore has done more for myself and others than anything which I have ever used. It has entirely freed me of Bright's Disease and Rheumatism, from which I suffered greatly; in fact, I felt that my time on earth was short. Vitæ-Ore is the best thing that I have found and I have practiced medicine since 1859.—J. B. Watkins, M. D.

Address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, UNION SIGNAL DEPT., **Vitæ-Ore Building, CHICAGO, ILL.**

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

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Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for one year to a club of ten, $10. This offer is extended to January 31, 1903.

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Red-Letter Day.

February 17, Frances E. Willard Thankoffering Day.

THE HEAVENLY BIRTHDAY OF MISS WILLARD.

News of the Week.

Colored men of Indian Territory petition Congress to retain control over liquor traffic.

Julian Ralph, noted author and war correspondent, dies at his home in New York.

Bubonic plague claims 150 victims at Mazatlan, Mexico. Fatalities average 33 per cent of those afflicted.

Young Men's Christian Association celebrates fiftieth anniversary by largest convention in its history, at Washington.

Executive council of American Federation of Labor to begin active campaign in behalf of laws to prohibit child labor.

War on bubonic plague, which has existed three years in San Francisco, planned at conference of nineteen state health boards with Surgeon General Wyman.

Col. Arthur Lynch, Irish leader in Boer army, convicted of treason at London and sentenced to death; his wife will appeal to king and pardon or prison sentence is likely.

Wireless telegraph message from President Roosevelt to King Edward transmitted 3,000 miles by Marconi from Wellfleet (Mass.) station to Cornwall, England; previous record broken by 300 miles.

Twenty-seven coal corporations indicted by Chicago grand jury for alleged anti-trust law violation; seventeen individual dealers identified with Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin soft coal trade, also indicted.

The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal has been signed; provides for payment by United States of $10,000,000 cash and $250,000 annual rental after nine years.

United Mineworkers of America in convention at Indianapolis began work of organizing greatest labor defense fund in history. Starts with $1,027,120. Vote to demand advance of 12½ cents a ton, run-of-mine basis, and 7 cents differential between pick and machine mining. Salaries of officers increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

Venezuelan situation complicated by action of German warships in bombarding Fort San Carlos. United States Minister Bowen reaches Washington to negotiate with European allies for settlement. Great Britain, Germany and Italy decline to consider proposal to raise blockade of Venezuelan ports. Minister Bowen sanguine of speedy adjustment of difficulty.

The Value of an Appeal. In response to a woman's cry against selling her husband strong drink, a saloon keeper in Oklahoma wrote these words: "You are the first Christion woman who has ever addressed me concerning my business. I have sold out and will never stand behind a saloon bar again." Such appeals can do no harm, and when made in the right spirit they may be infinite in their results.

Bullets vs. Ballots. Great applause greeted the utterances of the "Little White-Haired Mother," "Mother" Jones, the woman champion of the United Mine Workers of America at their recent convention in Indianapolis. She denounced the using of pistols in labor disputes, and prophesied that the young trade unionists growing up would not know how to pull a trigger. She suggested as a substitute the use of the ballot, saying it was more powerful in a campaign for right than any number of fire-arms.

Restrictive Laws Not Enforced. A popular argument with the good, moral citizen for the licensing of the saloon is that it is much better to have a liquor law which can be enforced than one which by reason of its continued violation is degenerating to the moral character of its citizens. Many of the unthinking are caught by this sophistry. With those, however, who are a little observing and willing to get at the facts, this argument falls flat, for they find that laws regulating the traffic are more frequently and defiantly ignored than laws prohibiting the same.

The Struggle in Vermont. Our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, has given two weeks of heroic service in the referendum campaign in Vermont, and will return there for the last days of the conflict. She has been ably reinforced by those magnificent speakers, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Howe, of Missouri, and Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, and the outlook now seems most hopeful. Miss Anna Gordon entered the state January 27 for a week's work, leaving unfinished the business that brought her to Chicago, in order to respond to this special call. Liquor dealers from many states are freely furnishing money and are putting forth every effort to win. If Vermont votes against high-license, the state will enjoy the present prohibition law until 1906. The outcome of this struggle is awaited with the keenest anxiety.

The Next Thing. A permanent international congress follows a permanent peace tribunal as a natural sequence. The American Peace Society, which has its headquarters in Boston, has asked the legislature of Massachusetts to request Congress to authorize the President to take the initiative in this matter by inviting the governments of the world to join in establishing an international council. As time goes on and civilization advances, the nations become more and more interdependent, so that it becomes necessary to call frequent conferences for the adjustment of affairs of mutual interest. Then why not have, as an improvement upon these sporadic efforts, a regular time of convening and a regular place of meeting? The logic of events points to a world's parliament. The world's federation is no more poetic fancy: the Twentieth Century will, we doubt not, witness its actual accomplishment.

Science as an Aid to Brotherhood. The rapidity with which the world is moving these days almost takes one's breath away. Wireless telegraphy opens up, undoubtedly, a new era in the world's history. It is already found that Marconi's marvelous discovery is likely to be productive of international complications. The nations, like the neighbors in a village hamlet, are going to know too much about each other's affairs. This is sure to hasten international co-operation and universal peace. The first messages transmitted between America and England are a happy augury for the future of transatlantic wireless telegraphy.

Why Soldiers Desert. Recent visitors to the army posts in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., report much dissatisfaction among the soldier boys. They complain chiefly of a lack of interest and effort on the part of their officers to make the forts cheerful and inviting. At Fort Meyer, where an allowance of $40 a month is received from the government to be expended in good reading matter, two monthly magazines and two daily papers represented the outlay! The exchange store is flourishing—without beer—and a good monthly profit is realized, but with no apparent benefit to the men. It is to be hoped that the appropriation of $125,000 for the establishment of proper amusement and recreation rooms at Fort Meyer will convince those who are responsible for the present cheerless aspect of life at that particular post, that they may as well submit to the inevitable. The plan to create dissatisfaction and unrest among the boys in blue, which may be attributed to the abolition of beer from the canteen, deceives no one, and the responsibility for desertions will be very properly put where it belongs—on the heads of officers who are guilty of gross neglect, if nothing worse.

Protection for Immigrant Women. On December 8 Mrs. Mary M. Finley, press superintendent of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U., sent Mrs. Stevens a statement to the effect that on November 30, in Philadelphia a raid was made on twenty-two disreputable houses and 130 women and fifty-one men were arrested. This came about through a complaint of the German Consul that a syndicate of vice exists and that young girls are lured to this country under the promise of work or marriage and are distributed all over the country, some of these being only thirteen years of age and scarcely any over twenty-one. When the case came before the court for trial the judge decided there was no law to reach the matter, and all were discharged. The letter also represented that many of these girls who are coming to this country to seek honest work are met even before they land by those who "lure them to their destruction." On behalf of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Stevens at once requested Mrs. Ellis, National superintendent of the department of Legislation, to see what could be done to prevent this national disgrace. The result of the effort has already been announced in THE UNION SIGNAL, and all members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in fact all good people everywhere, are greatly indebted to President Roosevelt and others of the "powers that be" for their prompt action in providing for the appointment of five women inspectors to meet the incoming vessels and do everything within their power to protect stranger women who come within our gates.

Late News From Washington.

House Military Committee Deluged with Letters.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—While several states are in the throes of senatorial contests, we have been favored by the return of a number of Senators to the United States Senate for a term of six years, ho are especially friendly to our cause, notabl a.nong these being Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

While I write, the Immigration bill is wending its final passage through the Senate, and this by courtesy of Senator Quay, who by his pertinacity in holding to the statehood bill, and not bringing it to a vote, is thereby obstructing all other legislation, only as he is pleased to give way, and allow it to move on. As soon as the routine business of the morning is concluded, at once he proposes the "regular order," and the daily grind commences.

Senator Fairbanks, by the consent of Quay, was to bring the Immigration bill up today, and if it passes, it carries with it the amendment to prohibit liquor selling in the Capitol, and for the first time in long years that grand old building will be free from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is certainly surprising how much valuable time is consumed in Congress by speech making. I doubt very much if any one of the members' views are changed in the least by these set speeches; indeed, it is the custom when a member rises to deliver an address, to see the other members whether in Senate or House, quietly retire one after another to the cloak rooms, or to their committe rooms, until frequently less than a dozen men are on the floor; and if the matter of "no quorum" is brought to the attention of the presiding officer, and he orders the clerk to call the roll, the members line up in the rear of the Chamber to answer when their names are called, and then immediately withdraw. This would certainly dampen the ardor of most persons, but not so a Congressman, for he always has an audience in the galleries, and he knows that every word he utters will be printed in the Congressional Record, and that his constituents will read and admire, and discuss, and consider him one of the great men of the age.

Of course there are notable exceptions, for it has only to be announced, especially if the subject is one in which the public is deeply interested, that certain ones will speak, to crowd the galleries, while scores, and oft times hundreds wait patiently in the corridors hoping by some possible chance to get within sound of the speaker's voice.

Last week occured one of those intensely interesting occasions which come unexpectedly, and break the routine, and touch and warm the heart. It was when the pathetic figure of Senator Vest of Missouri rose to address the Senate in behalf of free coal; as he stood supporting himself with one hand upon his desk, with the other raised, his eyes blazing out of his wan, pinched face, his voice clear, distinct, raised in pleading for destitute childhood, the Senate chamber filled, for all felt this was in all probability the closing speech of his long eventful life; he was too feeble to continue the address to the close, and the next day was confined to his bed, but the following day delivered the remainder of as eloquent and powerful an address as has been given in the Senate this year.

A disgraceful bill slipped through the House of Representatives during the first week of the present session, and is now pending in the Senate. All humane men and women ought to make their influence felt against its passage.

The substance of the bill is a change from twenty-eight hours as the extreme limit during which live stock may be kept without food or water or rest while being transported on interstate railways, to forty hours. In order to save a little expense and trouble demanded by the existing law, certain shippers and some railway officials are willing to run the risk of losing some animals, and cause such horrible suffering to poor dumb brutes. It is a request which Congress should scorn to grant. To subject live creatures to any harsher treatment than is now imposed would be disgraceful to this enlightened age.

Last Friday I went to New York to look up the matter of temporary homes for girls found on steamers by women inspectors. All to whom I mentioned the new departure spoke in highest praise of the undertaking. I was exceedingly fortunate in securing a most satisfactory interview with Miss Helen Gould. I found we were to come to Washington on the same train (she coming to attend the Jubilee services of the Y. M. C. A. to be held here), and she very kindly invited me to come to her drawing room in the car. Her interest was awakened and I feel confident when the need arises she will be one of the first to respond.

Margaret Dye Ellis.

The following letter to one of our women from Chairman Hull, of the House Military committee, gives evidence that the letters about the canteen are still coming:

"My Dear Madam: Your favor of the tenth received. As there will be no legislation whatever in regard to the canteen this Congress I am at a loss to understand why I am deluged with letters on this subject. Evidently some newspaper has started a discussion which has greatly aroused the Prohibitionists of the country.

Assuring you that you need have no fears whatever at this time, I am, Very truly (signed) J. A. T. Hull."

The Congressional Record of yesterday, January 22, shows that the two New Jersey Senators presented sixty-seven anti-canteen petitions from their state in one day. Parker is certainly hearing from home! Two years ago when the Military committee gave a favorable report on the anti-canteen bill, he brought in a minority report from the committee, signed by himself, urging Congress not to pass the bill. It is time the constituents of the 213 churches in his district be heard as well as the constituents represented by the twenty-five breweries.

To Protect Prohibition Towns and States Against "Inter-State Commerce" Tricks.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The attention of reformers in the first session of this Congress was so largely occupied with the Gillett-Lodge bill that scarcely a passing thought was given to a most important bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, for the protection of prohibition territory in that state and in other states, two-fifths of the population of the United States being under prohibition of one kind or another. The bill is as follows:

"A Bill to amend an Act to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases, approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

"Be it enacted, etc., that chapter seven hundred and twenty-eight of the Twenty-sixth Statutes at large of the United States, approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon entering or upon arrival within the boundary of such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise." (H. R. 15,331.)

Now that the chairman of the House Military Committee, Mr. Hull, has declared that the anti-canteen law will not be disturbed at this session, it would seem that some earnest work might be done by the people in pressing for the enactment of this important law. There can be no doubt that if public meetings were held swiftly in all the prohibition districts and resolutions forwarded from them to Congressmen and Senators demanding the swift passage of this law, it could be rushed through even at this late day, for a very large percentage of Congressmen have these prohibition towns in their districts and no reasonable argument can be made in defense of the nullification which is so often accomplished under the plea of "interstate commerce." In any case, information as to these tricks should be sent in to reform leaders in Washington, either to Mrs. M. D. Ellis of the W. C. T. U. or to Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League, or to the International Reform Bureau. I think that at the very least we should get the facts in the case and the protests of the people into a hearing before this Congress adjourns, which can be published as a government document and used in the interval before the next Congress to prepare the way for the enactment of the law early in December. That is the most favorable month in all the next Congress, as the money measures which usually crowd moral reforms will not be ready; and in order to make it available for this battle we shall need to have the collection of ammunition made at once. Meantime there should be no relaxation of the effort to carry the only prohibitory measures that we can confidently expect to carry in this session of Congress, those that are contained in the immigration act excluding liquors from immigrant stations and from the Capitol.

Only Eight Tennessee Cities "Wet."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—In a short time only eight cities in the state of Tennessee will have the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage. These cities are Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Jackson, Bristol, Columbia and Clarksville. All other cities and villages will be "dry." This revolution in the liquor traffic in Tennessee will be brought about by the Adams bill, which will be passed soon by the state legislature. The measure was carried in the senate today by a vote of 20 to 12, and it is expected to pass the house by a large majority. The bill prohibits the sale of liquor in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Order to Close Winerooms.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 21.—Davenport's crusade against vice inaugurated by Bishop Henry Cosgrove of the Roman Catholic diocese of Davenport, resulted in an order from Mayor Becker today for the closing of wine rooms in connection with Davenport saloons. Several persons, many of them women, arrested in wine rooms were brought into police court and sentenced to various periods in jail. Bishop Cosgrove in a statement offered for publication expressed his satisfaction at the results accomplished, but stated that the movement would not be relaxed before the all-night and all-Sunday saloon has been driven out.

Work for Total Abstinence.

Thirty ministers of churches in Chicago have taken the first steps toward a campaign for total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. Beginning March 15 six weeks will be spent marshaling recruits for the Blue Button Army, a branch of the National Christian Abstainers' Union. For the first time in the nine years' history of the union an advisory committee of ministers was appointed. It will consist of forty ministers of Chicago churches. During the six weeks' crusade ten Chicago churches will be the scene of meetings in furtherance of the plans of the Blue Button Army.

Burton, Ohio, Votes to Remain "Dry."

BURTON, O., Jan. 20.—The election in this village here today under the Beal law resulted in a vote of 63 for saloons and 129 against. This is a more decisive victory than the temperance people had hoped for. The contest today was an exciting one, both sides doing their utmost to get out every vote possible, and had teams to bring in the tardy voters. Burton has been "dry" for fifteen years under the Dow law. The victory is being celebrated by the ringing of church bells, and there is general rejoicing among the people.

To Enlist Churches.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Anti-Saloon League of Pittsburg has issued an appeal to every congregation in Pittsburg and Allegheny to petition the House of Representatives and the state Senate to use their influence to pass the bill in support of a local option law, which will be introduced within a few days, providing for the submission to the electors of each township, borough or city within the state, of the question of granting license for the sale of liquor within such municipal districts.

Montana Liquor Men will Fight Sunday Closing Law.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 17.—The State Liquor Men's Association has decided to fight the Sunday closing law which will soon be introduced in the legislature. A tax of $10 each has been levied against all men in the liquor business in the state, and the fund will be used to fight the passage of the bill.

Ministers Attack Saloons.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 19.—The local ministerial association at its meeting this morning called upon the mayor to enforce the laws against saloons with reference to selling liquor to minors and permitting girls and women to frequent such places.

Goes Dry by Two Votes.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 20.—At the special election held in Loveland yesterday under the Beall local option law the town went "dry" by a majority of two votes in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in the town.

Temperance Conference in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—The Anti-Saloon League has sent out a call for a state conference of the friends of temperance reform in Maryland, which will be held at the Central Y. M. C. A. in this city on Feb. 10 next.

Minnesota's Work for Woodsmen.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS Minn., Jan. 26.—Through the efforts of Mrs. Effie A. Burgan, state superintendent, not only the W. C. T. U., but many outside its ranks in the state, have become interested in lumber camp work, and the call for literature to be used by local unions in conducting department meetings has been greater the past year than ever before. More than one hundred camps are supplied, some unions having sent ten papers directly from the press. The state superintendent, as a forward movement, wishes unions to communicate with the "Mississippi Valley Lumbermen" telling of their lumber camp work and interest, and thus come into closer touch with men who are the recipients of literature. Mrs. Castle of Stillwater, who has done the most work of any one woman in the state, receives each year some money from the men, and the Frazer union received a present of fourteen dollars from the camps furnished.

Mrs. Effie A. Burgan.

Letters of appreciation are also frequent: "Many saved souls are on their way to heaven through your efforts;" "You will never know the good you are accomplishing till you meet the hundreds of 'Lumber Jacks' at the judgment day;" "You are accomplishing more than all the men of wealth combined. While they are changing the maps of the continent, you are changing the souls of men and so many, many each year;"—these are a few of the written messages.

From her earliest recollection Mrs. Burgan has had an interest in the lumber camps, her father having spent many winters "in the woods." For ten years she has been superintendent of this department and the magnetism of an enthusiastic leader has been felt throughout the state. In the work to relieve the woodmen of the monotony and evil tendencies of isolated camp life and to enlist them in Christian service, Mrs. Burgan believes she has found a golden opportunity and in W. C. T. U. efforts to put down license laws she sees the way of escape for the woodsmen who are the special prey of the licensed saloon as they return from camp.

Mrs. Burgan resides at 1725 University avenue, South East, Minneapolis, and the unions of the city are receiving a new impetus in the work of her department.

Election Victories in Georgia.

Isabella W. Parks, Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—Local option elections were held January 6 in two of the southern counties of Georgia, Thomas and Brooks, and both counties, we rejoice to report, went "dry."

Your reporter has not yet been able to get particulars concerning the election in Brooks county, but the faithful president of the Thomasville union, Mrs. Leona W. Spence, sends some interesting items concerning the election in her county. Thomas county has been dry for four years with such good results that temperance people were surprised when they found that the liquor party was preparing to spring an election upon them. But the children of light determined not to be found less wise than the children of darkness, and prepared for the contest. A mass meeting was held at the Court House in Thomasville and Judge Roddenberry, a prohibition hero who had led the temperance forces when, four years before, whisky was driven from the county, was again elected the leader. Nor were our white ribbon women idle. Finding to their sorrow that the prejudices against our organization were great in the vicinity, they organized a Woman's Anti-Barroom League and gave most efficient help. Their work was partially that of distributing literature and much of it was W. C. T. U. leaflets.

On election day the men worked at the polls and the women held an all-day prayer meeting in the Methodist church. Before the day closed the victory became so sure that prayer was changed to praise.

Our state president has been doing effective work in getting petitions and telegrams sent to Washington against the repeal of the Anti-Canteen law and in favor of an Anti-Polygamy amendment. Other unions report similar work; the Atlanta Southside and the Thomson union have reported specially in this work.

The Thomson union was not worn out with the effort of entertaining the state convention but seems, on the contrary, to have gained new life and enthusiasm. They are at work now trying to secure evidence against some drug stores suspected of illegal selling of liquor and are also moving toward the establishment of Reading Rooms as places for young men to spend their evenings.

Progress in Pennsylvania.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—The corresponding secretary of Allegheny county, Mrs. Ruth Shaffner Etnier, sent petitions to Senator Penrose and Representative Graham relative to retaining the Anti Canteen law and praying their influence against the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood without an anti-polygamy clause. Courteous replies were received with a marked copy of the Congressional Record showing that the petition had been offered to the House and referred to the committee on military affairs. The county is active in all legislative work, and its doings are prominently noticed by the Pittsburg dailies.

A county W. C. T. U. history is soon to be published, giving the progress of the work since its inception.

Miss Jessie Ackerman and Miss Ada Murcutt nave arrived from Japan and are spending the winter with Mrs. Etnier in Avalon. They are regaining old-time health and spirits though both have been seriously ill. The former has spoken at several W. C. T. U. functions throughout this district and in response to an urgent appeal from the leader of the great mens' mass meetings held every Sunday in the Bijou Theatre, Miss Ackerman held a mass meeting for women in the second Presbyterian church, December 1st. These meetings were continued for the two following Sundays, Mrs. Etnier leader. The county president, Mrs. Henrietta Forrest, has been "across the line" in Washington county, speaking at various points and gathering in new members to the number of twenty-seven.

Miss Belle Kearney in four meetings secured forty-seven new members. Every prospect promises an excellent year for Allegheny county.

Westmoreland county shows marked increase in membership. Greensburg Y's through a membership contest gained fifty-three. Scottdale in the same manner added 152. Miss Kearney added twenty-two to the Greensburg union. Mrs. Law increased Branch union seven, and Monesson also has seven recruits. Daily afternoon prayer meetings were held Scott union during the week of prayer.

Y Plans and New Members in Delaware.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, Del., Jan. 26.—The Silverbrook Y of New Castle county, organized last September, has started in a way which promises to make them an example to other Y's in the state. One feature of their work which shows they are in earnest is the fact that they meet regularly once a week. Already their work is showing in a very material way, in sending groceries to the poor and many other kinds of good work. They are soon to take up department work. The union consists of fourteen young ladies and eleven young men, each having signed the triple pledge.

While Mrs. Mary H. Hunt was in the state to address Teacher's Institutes in three counties, she also delivered an address before the teachers of Wilmington and another in Christiana, the home of the new superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Mary E. Webber. The county president says she did them much good and also gained new members.

Mrs. Donnell has requested the unions of her county (New Castle) to hold special meetings for prayer while the local option question is pending the decision of the legislature. Mrs. Smithers, of Kent County has sent out blanks to each of her unions and many of them are hard at work with petitions. Smyrna, the mother town of the movement, is perhaps leading all the rest in activity.

While Madam Barakat was speaking in New Castle county she gained fifty-eight members.

Mrs. Donnell has sent fifty copies of the cigaret law to the superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, Mrs. H. C. Mearns, and 150 copies of the Scientific Temperance Instruction law to Mrs. Webber.

Counting Gains in Michigan.

PLAINWELL, Mich., Jan. 26.—Twelve unions organized since June with an aggregate of 203 members, represent one phase of the efficient work of our state president, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, and our recording secretary, Miss Margaret J. Bilz.

May the portraiture of Norwood union, as drawn by Mrs. Howard of the Eleventh district, fit them all in due time: "They have THE UNION SIGNAL, the "Michigan Union," "The American Mother," the Annual Leaflet, and other leaflets by the score. Once a year they visit the public school in a body. They have Miss Willard's picture hung in the school room, and they take the "School Physiology Journal" for the teachers. In the Sunday school they have taken fifty triple pledges."

Other presentations of Miss Willard's picture have been that of Pontiac union to the M. E. Sunday school, and of Kent county union to the new public library in Grand Rapids. This union also presented its president, Mrs. M. E. Bodwell, a suitably engraved gold watch at its annual meeting.

In line with the proposed pledge signing crusade, nearly 100 signatures to the pledge were taken at a Sunday school rally in Bay City on World's Temperance Sunday in which six churches and the Broadway Guards, a boys' brigade, participated: and at a boys' meeting in Akron, conducted by the ladies and the local pastors, twenty-seven boys and young men and nineteen girls signed the anti-cigaret pledge.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats of California has entered upon a campaign for purity and temperance in our state from which great good is expected.

Oklahoma's Gains and Defeats.

Sue Uhl Brown, Correspondent.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Jan. 26.—Oklahoma will not be behind her sister states when the roll is called and work reported. Sixteen new unions have been organized since National convention last October. R. Foster Stone and Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore are at work in this field. There seems to be a deepening of interest in the old unions, a desire to be better informed in methods, which indicates real progress.

Payne county organized four new unions in a week, with a gain of 100 new members. The plan of one union in Canadian county for holding Loyal Temperance Legion meetings immediately after Sunday school is good.

Mrs. Moore organized seven new unions in Grant county and obtained 650 signatures to the pledge.

At Nellie, in Comanche county, a union has been organized, and with suppers and contests has helped to build school houses.

The Oklahoma W. C. T. U. made an effort to get a woman on the Territorial Board of Agriculture which has just been elected, but failed. But we succeeded in getting a loyal honorary on the Board, who wears his "knot of white" everywhere.

Several medal contests have been held. The Perry Y has opened a reading room. The Anadarko union secured the names of nearly all the business men in the city on a petition asking the council not to grant a license to a variety theater, which was becoming notorious. The council ignored the expressed wish of the people by tabling the petition, 5 to 3.

Nevada Legislation and a New Department.

Miss Gertrude Bonham, Correspondent.

RENO NEVADA, Jan. 26.—A petition is being circulated asking the state legislature to pass a local option bill, and also one to amend the law "prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors," making the punishment more effective and stringent. We are also asking for an industrial home for boys. We may not gain much this year, but it will be the entering wedge which will eventually split the log of political opposition. We are also forwarding to Washington, D. C., the letters and protests our leaders have called for.

A new department, Children's Rescue Work, is being quietly and effectively pushed by our state president, Mrs. Hershiser.

New Year's day we kept "open house" at Reno to all callers and enjoyed a social day. We also observed Peace day, Crusade day and Madame Willard's birthday.

Winnemucca union reports new members at nearly every meeting. Will unite with the Epworth League in a monthly temperance meeting. Hold regular cottage prayer meetings.

Connecticut has the "I Will" Spirit.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, recording secretary of the state W. C. T. U. and former corresponding secretary of the National, has been engaged to act as state organizer, to visit every town having no union and to secure, if possible, an organization here. Her motto will be, "All Connecticut for temperance and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

One of the most helpful and inspiring county conventions has been held at Stratford, Fairfield county. The addresses, papers, music and "Childrens' hour" were interesting to all, and must be productive of good.

Bridgeport union is doing much in the way of meetings. The regular union meeting is held every week, prayer meetings are conducted among the shut-ins, Gospel meetings held Sunday afternoons, a service once a month at the jail and the Rescue Mission, and the pastors of the city hold temperance meetings every week. Much good reform work has been accomplished.

Louisiana.

Mae A. Davis, Correspondent.

PLEASANT HILL, LA., Jan. 26.—The circular letter sent out by the state officers has reached every union, and news of its helpful influence has already been received.

Mrs. Oliver is at work in the Third district with gratifying results. The union at Hammond is helping the Soldiers and Sailors department by making and filling comfort bags; it is also circulating anti-canteen petitions, and planning good public meetings.

A MOTHER'S MEETING--Program.

BY MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS.

TOPIC: "Dress,"

1. Singing, "Whiter than Snow." Number 42, Pentecostal Hymns.
2. Scripture, I. Peter, 3rd Chapter.
3. Prayer.
4. Singing, "When I shall wake in that fair morn of morns." Number 183, Pentecostal Hymns.
5. Paper, "The ideal dress." a, For a baby. b, For a girl. c, For a mother.
6. Debate, "Resolved, that the present fashion of short skirts for little girls is an injury to health and delicacy."
7. Recitation, "Nothing to wear." (The old poem the author of which I cannot recall, beginning, "Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square.")
8. Story, "The nurse's dream." (See this page.)
9. Roll call, Responses of Scripture verses about dress.
10. Pledge-signing.
11. W. C. T. U. Doxology.
12. Closing Prayer.

The Nurse's Dream.

MY task was done, and still I lingered in that home of luxury and of sorrow, in the same room where the death-angel had taken my patient from my care. In the silence I caught myself listening for her groans of pain or for her labored breathing, and I almost fancied that I heard again, as the previous night, from a distant room the pitiful sound of a child's faint crying.

Yet I knew that the young mother lay still, robed for the grave in her wedding dress, and upon her cold arm rested the little silken head of the baby that would never nestle at her bosom.

A door opened down the hall and I heard for a moment the heavy sobbing of the dead girl's mother, and above there was the regular tread of the young widower, alone in his lonely chamber, with his first sorrow gnawing at his heart.

All about me lay the garments of the dead girl-wife, for drawers and wardrobes had been opened to select her last attire.

Although my work was done, I could not return to the rest-home of the nurse-deaconnesses till morning came. Thus I sat quiet, relaxing from the strain of weary days and sleepless nights.

The piteous words of the young sister who had wept over her dead that day for the first time, kept repeating themselves in my mind, like a dull refrain, "O, it is cruel to take her like this; cruel, cruel!"

Suddenly I heard the words repeated in myriads of strange voices, near yet remote, small yet piercing to the ear.

Articulate sounds seemed to come from a rich cloak of silver fox that lay across a chair. "Cruel, cruel! and why should not men suffer cruelty, as they are cruel to us! Cannot I feel yet, in every fiber, the cruel clutch of that trap, the long hours of hunger, the deadly fights with my foes who found me wounded and a prisoner, at last the agony of gnawing off my crushed foot to gain my freedom, then, when I had suffered all and was almost free, the coming of the trappers and the cruel knife? And why? To wrap my lady from the cold in my rich coat. Ah, cruel! You may well say cruel!"

Then it seemed that a chorus of voices took up the plaint, each telling a pitiful, true tale. A bird on a street-hat told how the skin was slowly and carefully stripped whole from its living body, lest the bright hues of its brilliant plumage should be dimmed by death.

The diamonds told dark tales of being secreted by the slaves that worked the mines, told of wounds made in the living flesh where the stones were pressed deep, and of children who had been made to swallow the gems for safe-keeping, but, suspected, had been slain in order to secure the diamonds.

The aigrette fastened to a jeweled comb told of the ruthless killing of the mother bird for her one ornament, while she heard the shrill cries of her helpless nestlings—those cries that continued till starvation or snake or owl silenced them forever.

The pearls told of divers, with life-lines fouled, dying under deep-sea waters.

The filmy laces told of eyesight sacrificed by toilers in dim cellars, keeping the fine thread damp that it might not be roughened.

A rich gown for the races, made entirely of hundreds of squirrel skins, told of the wholesale slaughter of the innocents, the merry little children of the trees, to furnish one dress.

Silks, satins and gauzes told of thousands of silk-worms stifled for their bright, soft winding-sheets.

Most heartbreaking was the story of the muff of beautiful Persian lamb—the tragic story of taking this soft, rich fur from the body of the unborn lamb, thus requiring two innocent lives for each skin, that of the mother and her babe.

One by one the rich garments took up the tale of harrowing pathos, the fine linens made in the sweat-shops, and the bargains sold by weary young girls behind counters. Some were stained with the blood of souls, and more than one had cost a woman's honor; for she must eat.

The whole room seemed to echo, "Cruel, cruel, cruel!"

Finally a voice sounded from a perfumed and lace-trimmed corset. "Why do you all accuse man and do nothing to harm him? Look at me! I am small and fine, yet I have caused more sorrow than is imagined. I freely confess that I have done more to cause my lady's death than all else. Yet no one thinks of blaming *me*. Yes, every time my straight military front was clasped round her soft body, every time her maid drew my strings to the size that she always used to wear me, I felt that I was bringing her down to this place where she lies so still."

Then the dainty slippers and fashionable shoes took up the word. "We, too, brought her to her death. With our high heels we have pitched her forward till every organ was out of its true position. To walk gracefully was torture, and her poise was destroyed."

"And I," said the skirt of a dinner gown, "I hung about her hips and weak back and helped to drag her down."

"I, too," said a dainty lace veil, "I hung before her eyes, with my small, black dots, till she had nervous headaches, and little specks kept dancing before her sight even after she took me off."

"Do not forget my part," said the thin silk stockings, "for with the help of the tight white kid gloves that she wore through the winter, I destroyed the circulation of the blood, and my lace stripes chilled her, no matter how many furs were hung about her shoulders."

"Furs!" sneered a chiffon waist and the black lace yoke of a satin corsage. "Furs! Why, when the richest furs fell down from her neck yet always *we* were left uncovered, showing between our meshes the white skin of her bosom, and what her doctor called 'the fashionable pneumonia neck.'"

"Surely I helped to destroy her, too," said the high choker collar of a tailor-made traveling gown.

"And I, also," said the trailing skirt, whose fur border brought the fever germ it gathered on the way from the carriage to the house.

"And I," said the heavy plumed and jetted hat, "I gave her that stabbing pain in the back of her neck."

Last of all spoke a great white rug, once a polar bear whose cubs were killed before her as she died. "Then we are partly avenged for the cruelty of man. Yet she seemed so young and happy, and she did not know. Some one might have told her how to dress. When motherhood came to her, the weights and tortures of modern dress were too much, and she died. But the good doctor, who stood upon me yesterday, said that when something came, which he called 'the millennium,' women would dress with modesty, simplicity and sanctified common-sense, so as to have sound minds in sound bodies. He said, too, that when that came, men would no longer murder their brethren of the air, the woods and waters, for food or for adornment. The great man sighed and smiled and said that then there would be no more need of doctors."

I started, seeming to hear the familiar voice of the doctor in my ears. Was I dreaming? Not now, surely, for here was sunlight on the floor, and I might go.

Note.—If the beautiful and true old poem, "Nothing to Wear," is not to be found, for a recitation, substitute the following charming child poem, by the late lamented Mary F. Butts, having a wee girl speak it:

A Court Outfit.

Hippity-hop over the hills,
Hippity-hop to the dandelion mills.
Get me a necklace of gold and green
To wear when I pay my court to the queen.

Trittity-trot over the moor,
Trittity-trot to the tulip store.
Get me a train of white and red
And a yellow crown to wear on my head.

Trippity-trip and do not stop,
Trippity-trip to the violet shop.
Make me some sapphire finger rings
And fill my belt with the lovely things.

Hurry away to the lily loom,
Bring me a cup in perfect bloom;
Bring it of silver, lined with gold,
And as full of honey as it will hold.

Stop on the way at the pansy place,
Make me a fan to cool my face—
A fan of purple as soft as silk,
Edged with laces as white as milk.

Flittity-fly, as a bird flies over,
Bring me a sash of sweet red-clover.
Won't I be a sight to be seen,
When I go to pay my court to the queen?

—By permission, from "Cockle Shells and Silver Bells."

A Thought From the German.

By Eva May Tucker.

JOY and Sorrow form a part
Of each pulsing human heart.
These two sisters side by side
In the soul's deep caverns' bide,
So near are they.

Blithesome, gladsome, gay is Joy
Ever seeking to decoy
Sorrow from the heart's dark aisles
To the light of her own smiles,
So bright are they.

Sometimes Sorrow falls asleep;
Joy on tiptoe watch doth keep,
Lest her footfall near Grief's door,
Rouse her ere her nap is o'er,
To sleep no more.

E. Las Vegas, N. M.

Through all my little daily cares there is
One thought that comfort brings whene'er it comes,
'Tis this: "God knows." He knows
Each struggle that my hard heart makes to bring
My will to his. Often when night-time comes,
My heart is full of tears, because the good
That seemed at morn so easy to be done
Has proved so hard; but then, remembering
That a kind Father is my judge, I say:
"He knows.' And so I lay me down with rtust,
That his good hand will give me needed strength
To better do his work in coming days.

elected.

IN FAR JAPAN.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT INCREASING.

BY KARA G. SMART.

THROUGH the joint action of the W. C. T. U. and the National Temperance League an advisory committee of three has been appointed to arrange dates for addresses and outline a plan for temperance work in Japan. This committee consists of the president of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Yajima; the president of the Foreign Auxiliary, Miss Spencer, and the president of the National Temperance League, Hon. Taro Ando.

It was unanimously decided that I should make my headquarters here in Tokyo during the winter months, as there is a large need here, and work done in Tokyo influences the whole nation.

Shortly after my arrival on these shores, as is customary with newcomers, I called at the United States Legation and made known my presence in this country to our United States Minister, Mr. Buck. A little later through his kindness I received an invitation from His Highness, the Emperor of Japan, to attend the grand chrysanthemum garden party given by him in November. Of course, I accepted the invitation.

The party was held in the grounds about the Akasaka palace—a veritable fairy land. It was while at this party that I saw two Japanese officials of high rank refuse to drink any kind of intoxicating liquor—one of them even refusing to drink water from a champagne glass lest someone should think he was indulging in champagne. There are a few brave Daniels in this country.

I have had the pleasure and privilege of delivering an address at the Peeress' School, to the "Great Japan Woman's Educational Society," an organization having three hundred members and consisting of the peeresses and the foremost ladies of the land. They gave me my subject, "Home, sweet home," and asked me to describe to them an American home. I did this to the best of my ability, and I also tried to picture them the ideal home, not forgetting to name temperance and purity as the chief foundation stones of every ideal home. I closed with a strong appeal to them as women of influence to help better the condition of the homes of their own land.

I was made an honorary member of this organization, and presented with the badge of the order, a beautiful solid silver crescent with a cherry-blossom pendant, also with one of their teacups, a fine white china cup, on which is engraved in gold the name and emblem of the society and their royal purple furoshiki. Our friends here tell me that a great honor has been conferred upon me and them and that this recognition is a great victory for our cause.

You will be interested in the following item from a congratulatory letter received from Hon. Sho Nemoto, our staunch temperance advocate in the Imperial diet:

"I am sure your good work is everywhere to be welcomed, as no other temperance worker has ever addressed, as you did a few days ago, at the place where was the imperial family. Princess Kaninno Miya was present, and she appreciated your address. 'It was very interesting,' said the princess. Hereafter the royal family will face towards the great importance of temperance and true civilization."

One afternoon in November the temperance societies in Yokohama united in giving me a royal welcome and a reception, at which I was entertained with one of the most ancient Japanese dances, a number of musical selections played on their remarkable instruments, and a sumptuous gochiso (Japanese feast). That evening a temperance rally was held. This meeting was addressed by Hon. Taro Ando and myself. At its close about forty men signed the pledge and became members of the local society.

In company with Hon. Mr. Ando and Rev. Mr. Ukai (the last named gentleman is acting as my interpreter for the present), I went to Shizuoka, the

Japanese School Girls.

city next in size to Yokohama. Our visit was made at the urgent request of the temperance forces there. A big rally was held that evening and was addressed by each of us. At its close a number of men signed the pledge and joined the society.

One young man, a bright looking fellow, came forward and handed me a paper sack containing a dozen unsmoked cigarets. After thanking me for my talk, he told me he had signed the pledge that night and not only meant to keep it himself, but intended to get others to do the same.

A Booth of Japanese Chrysanthemums.

While at Shizuoka I spoke six times—at the temperance rally, at the annual meeting of the temperance society, and before the girls in a mission school, forty of whom became my followers, each promising to get one more before I should visit them again in April. I addressed four hundred girls in the government middle school, the young women of the government normal school, and spoke to a large audience of women. Eight of these young women joined the local union, among them the two daughters of the richest banker in the city. Others took the pledge-cards home with them and promised to think about joining later.

Shizuoka is a seven hours' ride by rail from Tokyo. We returned to Tokyo late Monday afternoon, and yesterday I addressed a woman's meeting at a mission school. At the close of the meeting fifteen of those present, one-half of the audience, signed the pledge and became members of the W. C. T. U.

There is to be a grand rally of the temperance forces here in Tokyo, at which I speak twice. I am also engaged for talks and addresses for every week up to the middle of January, and I have not thought of visiting any of the other cities from which I have received invitations.

Many loving letters and messages have come from the homeland, all of which gladden my heart and strengthen me to do my best for this needy people. Thus far I have not been able to reply to many of them. I know you will not wonder at my silence when you read the above lines and are reminded that when I reached here I did not have an address or even a talk outlined. I am obliged to prepare a new address for nearly every call, as they have printed in many of their papers the most of those already given. When I refuse to give them my copy, they bring in a stenographer, and that settles my using that speech again.

We have already begun making arrangements to translate and to have written suitable literature for several departments of work, and are planning to do much at the coming Osaka Exposition, which begins March 1, and continues until July. This exposition is a national affair, and it is most important that we should be well represented by both literature and workers.

Our first efforts for the organization here must be directed towards furnishing the members we already have with tools for work, towards infusing new life into their veins aud getting them more firmly established in our fundamental principles.

Temperance sentiment is increasing at a rapid rate and in most unexpected quarters. We are now reaping the harvest from the faithful seed-sowing and the self-sacrificing labors of Clara Parrish and Mrs. Large. Everywhere I go I find that it was Miss Parrish especially who has broken down the barriers (and they were many) and prepared the hearts of this people for the coming of future workers. I have written you at such length that you might see now wonderfully your prayers for this land and for your present representative have been answered. As I go in and out among this people I am constantly reminded that "Closer is He than breathing and nearer than hands and feet."

Tokyo, Japan.

The Winter of the Soul. By Lulu Whedon Mitchell.

I LOOK upon the bare and snow-wrapped fields;
The north wind sweeps them in an angry rage,
No promise greets the eye of springtime yields;
Here's but despair, chill loneliness and age.

The skies are rifted by no sunny ray,
No bird-song echoes on the stinging air;
The wintry landscape stretches grim and gray;
No hint of fair to-morrows anywhere.

So proves the life self-centered, self-content,
In the sure winter of its bleak decline.
Barren it lies, the cold skies darkly bent
Above it, starred by no clear faith divine.

Than this, what scene, what end, more drear and sad,
The hour of grace misvalued and denied?
O, Winter of the Soul, the landscape had
Sunlight and smile, thy frozen waste beside!

Evanston, Ill.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The Kilgour family, who have been bereft of husband and father by a railroad wreck caused by the blunder of a drunken engineer, are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son from the curse of cigaret smoking. The boy succeeds in completely deceiving them for a time but is finally discovered to be a frequenter of the lowest dive in the tough city. At first he denies this, then brazenly admits that he was lying. His eldest brother Ralph gives him a horsewhipping. Ralph resigns his position in the hotel.

Chapter IV.

A SYSTEMATIC campaign was now begun to break Claude of his vicious habits. His pockets were searched twice a day for evidences of guilt. Every possible hiding-place about the premises was kept under eye, while Ralph undertook the unpleasant and humilitating task of visiting every place in the city where cigarets might be procured, cautioning the owners and clerks against selling to Claude and, when necessary, threatening them with the severest penalties if caught dealing out cigarets to minors. Willie walked to and from school with Claude, and so rigid were the restrictions placed upon the offender that he could neither escape across the river nor have any recreation or companionship outside his own home. There were many wily attempts to escape from this rigid serveillance, none of which, however, succeeded.

It was very noticeable that, cut off as he was from at least unrestricted indulgence in his habit, the abstinence was telling fearfully on him. He could no longer make even a pretense of studying; he could not remember or concentrate his mind on any subject; he could not stick to any work for five consecutive minutes. He even slept and ate by fits and starts. Willie slept with him, lest he steal away at midnight for a surreptitious smoke. It was a terrible time for the afflicted family. No tongue could utter, no pen portray the agonies endured by his poor mother, yet what were these compared with those that followed?

One November morning Willie fainted at the blackboard, as he was attempting to demonstrate a problem in geometry. The boy had not been well for a fortnight, and ere nightfall the Kilgour house had been turned into a silent hospital, with a white-capped nurse in charge, for the three eminent physicians in consultation had agreed that the case was typhoid fever of the most aggravated form.

"I have handled many cases of this type," gravely spoke Dr. Fleming, "and have read the end from the first glance. They don't usually last a week."

The doctor's colleagues, though more reserved, were evidently doubtful of the outcome, and the anxious family read no message of encouragement in the eyes of Dr. Meredith, the physician retained in charge.

"Billy, Billy boy," sobbed Ralph, at the bedside where he watched all the long night, "look at me; I've something to tell you! O Willie, I want you to know what I've found—I've found your Jesus."

But Willie turned unseeing eyes on the kneeling figure and all the while muttered a Latin conjugation.

Ralph seized the burning hand of the sick boy. "Willie, listen, you MUST live; you must, you must. You and I have so much to do. Oh, I have wasted all these years, and you must live to help me make them up. See; I am going to pray now for you to be spared to us." And still clasping the unconscious fevered hand the young man's stalwart frame shook with emotion as his voice rose in earnest supplication to the Most High.

The events of the past year had wonderfully developed the womanly character of little Alice. Gradually, in the pressure of graver interests, she exchanged the girlish vanities for the "things which matter." Both she and her mother consecrated themselves afresh to Christ's service. During these dark days all the deepest wells of filial love had been aroused on her frail little mother's behalf, and it became an absorbing passion with her to place, whenever possible, her vigorous young self between her mother and every fresh grief or heartbreak. When Willie became ill she left the office to care for the household, in order to allow her mother to spend more time in the sickroom. She endeavored to fill the breach caused by Willie's illness in the matter of guarding and watching Claude. As a detective she proved herself the better man of the two, and Claude found it impossible to elude her vigilance or to deceive her by any of the arts in which he had become past master. It is impossible to describe the absolute cunning and inexhaustible resources of a cigaret fiend. They can only be likened to the wiles of a confirmed opium-eater.

In less than a fortnight's time Alice discovered that her brother had been smoking. It was to be presumed, for that matter, that he had never ceased, in case he had found opportunity, but he had managed for some time to cover up proofs. He now fell into a frenzy of terror and implored Alice not to tell Ralph. Alice deemed it best, in this instance, to inform her mother, who talked to Claude and succeeded in genuinely touching his feelings, though he had often before hypocritically manifested the sincerest penitence. He also spoke more freely of the habit which enslaved him, for the first time admitting the chains which bound him. Always before he had avowed that he could stop when he liked, and had declared his determination that this particular relapse should be the last. With sobs and groans he now told his mother that he had begun the habit nearly a year before his father's death, and when at that time remose impelled him to try to stop, he was overwhelmed to find what a struggle he was enduring. This accounted for his nervous outbreaks and strange demeanor at that sad time. "And, O mother, if I had only persevered then, the worst would have been over. I didn't smoke for a whole month, and had got nearly cured. I have never even wanted to stop very badly since that. I don't want to now. It seems as if I don't care about anything as I used to. Lately I've had scarcely any chance to get at it, and besides I feel as awful as I can feel about anything on account of Willie. I'm afraid, too, of Ralph's whipping me, but all these things together don't hinder me when I get a chance. I wish you'd shut me up right now, when I feel like this; I'm sorry now, and I do want to stop."

Incredible to relate, after the doctors' dictum, Willie did not die within the week or the month. Instead he survived a six weeks' course of fever, and regained the feeble consciousness of first convalescence. But he was so very weak, so utterly emaciated and lifeless that the anxious watchers did not even then dare to cherish much hope. By his own entreaties Claude was taken from school, as he was making absolutely no progress. Ralph sternly refused to accede to his pleadings to be allowed to find something to do.

"No, Claude, not until this habit is broken, but we'll burn wood in the furnace this winter, and you can have a job at sawing and splitting. Idleness would be the worst thing for you but we will pay you by the cord at regular prices, and lay the money away to your credit."

A few days later six dollars was missing from a bureau drawer. It was money which Allie held, as treasurer of Trinity Girls' Mission Guild. The loss caused much anxiety and unhappiness. All shrank from thinking that Miss Roberts, the nurse, could have touched it, yet its disappearance seemed otherwise unaccountable. In less than a week Mrs. Kilgour found a half-used package of cigarets stuck in a crevice of an unused woodhouse wall. She called Claude, who, coming in, brought with him a strong smell of tobacco, mingled with perfume, cloves and cough medicine. She locked him in his room until Ralph's return from work. Claude tearfully and earnestly denied having used tobacco in any form for three weeks, and vowed that the package had been hidden a year before and then forgotten.

"Did you take Alice's money?" asked Ralph, calmly. Claude acted so utterly taken aback and heartbroken at the very shadow of such a suspicion that Ralph almost melted.

"I swear I never touched a cent not belonging to me," the boy declared in a ringing tone of sincerity.

"Well, at any rate, you are lying about the smoking and you can't deceive me," replied Ralph. "I'm sorry to do it, but march down quietly with me, so as not to disturb Willie."

The boy shrieked with terror. Alas, in the days gone by, Claude had been no coward!

"Oh, don't whip me and I will tell the truth. I was smoking, Victor Dumouchelle gave me a package through the fence, while I was sawing wood."

"Where is the rest of the money you stole?" asked Ralph, as if he had never heard this explanation.

"I never stole it. Oh! oh! I shan't go downstairs. We'll at least call mamma first. I want to speak to her for just a minute."

"No, mother has enough to bear, without this scene."

"I won't make a scene. Oh, please, please let me see her. Let me see her! Let me see her!" His voice rose to a shrill scream, which brought his mother to the room.

"Let Claude speak. What is it, my poor erring boy?"

"He says I stole Allie's money," cried Claude hysterically, "and he is going to kill me."

"Nonsense, Claude, Ralph never whipped you cruelly, and alas, I have come at last to see this is the only way of appealing to your senses. I will not interfere. Ralph," turning to her eldest son, with a look of trust and confidence, "what is this about Allie's money?"

"Never mind his ravings, mother; he had no right to mention a subject before you which I had drawn him aside to speak about alone," and Ralph collared the shrieking boy.

"Claude," his mother stood very straight, with whitening lips, "you did take that money. Something tells me I am not mistaken." She swayed and would have fallen but for Ralph's quick support.

"Oh, don't whip me and I will tell you. Let go of me and I will tell you all," sobbed Claude.

"Let him go, Ralph. No, I am quite able to stay and hear. Speak, Claude."

"Well, I did take it."

"And was it you who have been stealing from the household purse for more than a year? I never seemed to be able to make ends meet. Accounts were short at the end of every month. Claude, you have so often seen me in such perplexity and trouble over this."

"O mother, indeed, indeed I didn't do that! Surely you can't think that of me!"

A movement from Ralph.

"Oh, oh, yes, it was I. But I never took twenty-five cents altogether."

"Stop so much unnecessary lying," growled Ralph, "or I'll make you smart for it."

"And it was you, Claude, who stole the purse containing all my egg money which I had been gathering to build that new hen-house, together with twelve dollars Allie had saved from working overtime and given me, and which I supposed I had lost on the ferry, and spent so much in advertising for."

"Speak, sir," thundered Ralph.

"Oh, don't touch me. Yes it was me. Oh, mamma," and for once his voice rose in sincerity of anguish—"Mamma I have killed you—"

"Stand aside," spoke Ralph, and he lifted his mother's unconscious form from the floor and strode across the hall.

(To be continued.)

Children's Cozy Corner

Good for Nothing.

"JUST look at these pennies," said roguish Dan
To his sturdy companion, Roy;
"My mother gives me a penny a day,
Whenever I've been a good boy."

"I Wouldn't be paid just for being good,"
Said Roy with a toss of his head,
"I'd just as soon and a little rather
Be good for nothing," he said.

The Story Mr. Fletcher Told.

THE last tap of the bell was still vibrating in the air, when two red-faced boys sprang up the school-house steps, and broke into Mr. Fletcher's room as if Comanches were after them. A stranger would certainly have expected some thrilling tale of adventure to follow such an advent; but as Mr. Fletcher did not even raise his head from finding the roll of boy-names in his little note-book, I suppose he was accustomed to this mode of entrance.

"There! what did I tell you?" panted red-faced Teddy Weaver to the equally red-faced Alec Fiskin; "I told you I'd get here before the W's were called —didn't I? Now, where's my chewing gum?"

A smothered snicker from the boys around accompanied the very reluctant transfer of a grimy stick of "Rhodes' Best" from Alec's pocket to Teddy's. The look on Alec's face as he parted with the precious commodity would at any other time have raised a roar of laughter among the boys; but Mr. Fletcher was already on his feet, and roll call was about to begin. There was no sign that the teacher had seen the transaction; certainly there was no sign that he shared the boys' amusement, for he looked particularly grave—and yet Mr. Fletcher was a great hand for guying the boys, and laughing at and with them.

Morning prayers followed roll call, and then came fifteen minutes that the boys liked so well they had been known to say it was almost as good as not being in school at all. It was the time Mr. Fletcher took for telling them something of what he called "current events;" that is, what he had gotten out of the newspapers the day before. But to-day his big "Daily" lay on the platform at his feet, and he seemed to have something else on his mind.

"Boys," he said, after a minute's silence, "I want to tell you a jungle story to-day." There was a murmur of approval through the school. "But, to be honest with you," continued the teacher, "my story has much less jungle and much more truth in it than those of your princely story tellers, Kipling and Seton-Thompson." Still the boys did not look discouraged, and Mr. Fletcher kept on:

"There came out of the jungle into my town, when I was a boy, a beautiful, glittering serpent, whose name we boys did not know. Our mothers, indeed, and some others, said it was a young boa-constrictor; but the men that hung about the streets, whom we boys thought very wise, laughed at the idea. They said this little snake was perfectly harmless, never grew any bigger, that of course women and preachers (and they sneered when they spoke of preachers) were afraid of it; but we boys, if we were the right sort of boys, could fool with it as much as we pleased without being hurt.

"I believed what these men said, and I fretted a good deal that my mother made a point of my having nothing to do with this interesting visitor from the jungle; but in my heart of hearts I knew that my mother was worth all the other people in the world—to me—and so I obeyed her command, and let the thing alone. Ah, boys!"—and here Mr. Fletcher's voice got a little husky—"blessed is the boy who has that sort of mother, and knows it. Well, a friend of mine whom I will call Casper was very fond of the little snake (for it was a little one when it first came among us), and he was always playing with it. But I must make my story short—first for your sakes, because you have your lessons to learn, and then for mine, because it makes me unhappy to remember these things. In short, the jungle visitor was a boa-constrictor. And it grew faster than anything you ever imagined. Casper found out too late its terrible power over him; when he wanted to escape he could not—no, not though we all tried to help him. The deadly thing was wound so tight around his limbs that no human power could wrench it away."

Mr. Fletcher had turned rather pale, and his forehead was damp, as if he were making himself do some hard thing in telling this story. "This is a sad story, boys," he said, "but it is a true one, so true that several hearts are breaking under it. Perhaps you guess what I mean; that boa-constrictor was the spirit of gambling! and when I see a boy bet another boy anything—even a piece of chewing gum"—Mr. Fletcher turned to Teddy and Alec with a sad sort of smile,—"I am bound to tell him that he is playing with a boa-constrictor. It may be a very little one, but God only knows how fast it grows, and how strong it grows, and how cruel it is. Ah, boys! I met my poor friend on the street yesterday, and he clutched me by the arm, and said out loud, there on the public street, 'Fletcher, take me home and lock me up, and see if you can't save me from this gambling devil that is destroying me!"

There was not a sound in the schoolroom; you might have heard a pin drop, till Mr. Fletcher gave himself a shake, as if he must get rid of some painful thought, and said: "Well, boys, it will be a long time before I tell you as grisly a story as this again. First class in history, come forward!"

Then every boy in school saw one little chapped red hand fumbling for another one very much like itself, and a grimy piece of chewing gum changed back to its original owner; but nobody laughed this time.

Elizabeth Preston Allan.

Of Curious Interest.

—An ostrich lives about thirty years, and the average annual yield of a bird in captivity is from two pounds to four pounds of feathers.

—Beetles in the East and West Indies are so brilliant in coloring that they are beautiful as gems.

—The barking of a dog is said to be an acquired habit and one lost if the animals are allowed to run wild.

—Street-corner story-tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokyo alone six hundred of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan and a paper wrapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

—The longest tree in the world lies broken and petrified at the end of a defile in Arizona. It is said to be 666 feet long.

—The Island of Cuba was known by that name by the Lucanyan Indians, who were with Columbus when he discovered it.

—If great cold turned our atmosphere to liquid air it would make a sea thirty-five feet deep over the surface of the whole globe.

—In order that a rainbow may be produced, the sun must not be more than forty-two degrees above the horizon.

—The ants of South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

The Gates of Gold.

IF you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three Gates of Gold.

Three narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if, to reach your lips at last,
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear,
What the result of speech may be.

—Home Chat.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

14.—*A Foreign Letter Package.

A postal clerk on the ———— Railroad found one day a letter from Paris, a letter from Athens, a couple letters from Liverpool, one from Madrid, one from London, one from Rome, one from Berlin, one from Constantinople, one from Stockholm, one from Venice and one from Naples. He tied them all securely in a "direct" package for a great American city. What was the city?

EDITH ESTES.

15.—*Bird I've Seen.

1. A screaming bird sailed through the air;
   Part of a horse's leg was there.
2. Swift darting pinions cleft the blue;
   I heard a gulp and gurgle too.
3. Some ebon wings flop slowly by;
   The rooster's clarion call is nigh.
4. I heard a whistle when 'twas late;
   Run, Willie, and escape your fate.
5. A scream is heard in yonder field;
   An azure letter is revealed.
6. A kind of dog (with head removed);
   A bird by Uncle Sam beloved.

ETHYL.

16.—A Lesson in Entymology.

1. What insect, when following a noted Quaker, finds itself floating from the mast of a vessel?
2. What large insect chased Thomas into a river?
3. What insect is a famous game?
4. What noisy insect sounds like a vegetable growth, a means of unfastening, and part of the foot?
5. What insect does the air-ship man try to do?
6. What insect is popularly reported to have fat hogs?
7. What insect is a great time-keeper?

WILLIE AND HARRY.

17.—*Charade.

The WHOLE comes marching down the street;
Ah! sure 'tis an inspiring scene,
While gay plumes wave and drumsticks beat,
And clarion tones are heard between.

His walk is grave as any priest's
Who walks the shaded temple aisle,
While sweet choir ONE the sacred hymns,
And splendid organ peals the while.

TWO watch the WHOLE with bated breath;
His mien so stately plainly says
That he can read his title THREE
To noble blood of ancient days.

LEHCAR.

18.—Riddle.

I am prized very highly by many who possess me, and often ornamented with precious stones. I can't be seen sometimes, for I am intangible and can only be heard. Again I can't be heard, for when I am done no sound is produced, because I am an act, not a thing. I often take part in an important ceremony, yet I never speak. I am often very musical, yet I am not a musical instrument. I am round and hollow.

C. A. S.

19.—*Numerical.

Should Edward VII, the English king,
1-2-3-4-5-6,
(You know those who high office hold
Are up to just such tricks),
Should he do this, all England would
Be cross as two crossed sticks,
And in his place his oldest son
Would 1-2-4-5-6.

R. AND W.

(Answers in two weeks.)

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, January 29, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A New Era in Charitable Methods.

A CHICAGO journal comments as follows upon improved methods now in vogue in the establishment of charitable institutions:

"A few years ago the mode of procedure would have been different. Five or six active men and women would have made up their minds that a children's hospital was needed. They would have drawn up plans for such a hospital. Generous but inadequately informed persons would have subscribed the necessary money. The hospital would have been built, and Chicago would have had an addition to its charitable resources and obligations forced into existence, not by the needs of the situation so much as by the zeal of a few enthusiasts."

The paper commends the change of policy which opened the doors of the Woman's Club to a discussion in which authoritative opinions were secured and every feature of the situation was clearly surveyed. A thorough investigation of the question of supply and demand was entered into, and when the need was determined, the best methods were discussed for meeting it.

No enterprise ever called with greater insistence for an application of common sense business methods than the charities and benevolences of the day. One is constantly confronted with distressing facts which illustrate the unevenness of the distribution of benevolences in cities. In one district in which are centered all manner of benevolent institutions and organizations, are to be found such a multiplicity of mothers' clubs and mothers' meetings that there are not found matrons enough to go round, consequently the poor mothers who ought to be attending to household duties, are forced to duplicate, and even to triplicate and quadruplicate themselves socially, in order to sustain the worthy enterprises, to the detriment of their family life. There are undoubtedly other districts where the mothers would gladly entertain these helpful gatherings if opportunity were given.

The sensible manner in which the hospital agitation has been met may be an evidence that we are reaching the permanent third stage of benevolence in our social life. Not many years ago we were in what might be denominated the gaseous stage, when sympathy and charity for the unfortunate classes was a somewhat vague and vapory affair—beautiful to contemplate in the abstract, but rare in the concrete—when to give largely of one's substance was the unusual thing, and to establish a home or a hospital was to be forever a marked man.

Then followed the fluid state, from which we are only now emerging, when awakened impulses of humanity caused generosity to flow easily and respond to all and to every call whether worthy or unworthy, making benevolence a glowing, human element of living, although often formless and shapeless. To have attained to the third stage in which benevolence and generosity have become crystallized into wise practicalities, is to have made great strides.

Never before was the world in so generous a mood; never before were there such stores of sympathy and kindliness of heart, ready to be coined into currency of practical helpfulness, waiting for investments which shall actually pay dividends in the good they may do; never before, apparently, were there greater needs to be met. To bring the two together without waste and with wise discrimination is the social problem with which thoughtful minds are now struggling.

After a fashion the business and the social world are coming to accept the law of the old Jewish dispensation and, as one of its regular duties, to pay tribute to the poor and the unfortunate. This union of heart and head in the matter of benevolence will add greatly to its value, both to the giver and to the receiver.

I am glad to know that the present effort for THE UNION SIGNAL "Ten Weeks for Ten Cents," is meeting with a ready response and that subscriptions are coming in rapidly, but mingled with this is the thought that when the ten weeks expire that the subscription will expire also unless these trial subscribers become regular subscribers. Would that all of them might be so impressed with the value of the paper and the importance of the information that it contains, which can be secured from no other source, that they would feel like promptly sending their annual subscription.

This appeal is especially to all white ribboners who certainly cannot be intelligent on W. C. T. U. matters unless they read the official paper, and I appeal also to all who are friends of the W. C. T. U. and of the temperance cause.

Lillian M. N. Stevens

Portland, Me., Jan. 21, 1903. *President.*

Nature's Labels.

A WESTERN editor has received from one of his readers this eager inquiry: "What may a man take after drinking liquor to remove the smell from his breath? This may seem to you a frivolous query, but I have no doubt thousands of other men do not regard it in that way and will appreciate an answer."

The sinner against natural laws never tires in his absurd, futile efforts to outwit Nature. How to ignore the laws of health and yet to be clothed in the glorious raiment of health; how to give one's self over to sin and wantonness and yet wear the robe of spotless virtue; how to indulge in grossest appetites and yet appear to the world clad in the seamless garment of abstinence, are queries as old as time.

Such wasted effort and energy as have been spent upon finding the answers! Nature's labels are ineffaceable, woven in the warp and woof of life. One thing above all others Nature's God demands: Truth and righteousness in the inward parts. One thing He abhors: Hypocrisy. Nature puts no premium upon lying, and if, perchance, for a time she permits a man's tongue to speak falsely, over against the falsehood she sets the tell-tale breath which gives the lie to every assertion. Though the man continue to falsify, as time passes there comes the bleared eye, the flushed cheek, the swollen features to corroborate the one and to disannul the other.

To sweeten the liquor-laden breath! No, not all the perfumes of Arabia will suffice; not the most costly of essences; a mother's scalding tears, a baby's kisses, a wife's heart-blood, freely though they were offered.

And yet if in very truth the anxious inquirer dislikes the labeling which advertises to the world his habits, Nature offers one remedy, and if he cares to take advantage of it, he can be assured that Nature will do her part and label him in a far more attractive fashion.

Yes, there is one unfailing specific, so simple in its composition that the most befogged brain cannot fail to understand it, so inexpensive that one need not hasten even to the corner drug store with a prescription, and yet so valuable that for ages it has been preserved and handed down as an infallible cure. Without money and without price it is offered, and if one cares for testimonials as to its efficacy, he may know that they would fill great libraries, for they have been accumulating for thousands of years. As old as the proverbs of Solomon and the ancient Scriptures, this specific has been thundered from platform and from pulpit, and this very day it is being published by a great concourse of women.

Not only will it sweeten the breath, but it is guaranteed to sweeten the lives of the women whom man calls wife and mother. It will restore manhood and put vitality and vigor into diseased bodies and minds. It will put money into the pocket and bread and butter into the mouths of babes. It is an open secret; no man, no association claims a patent upon it. Take it, eager questioner, and use it every hour of the day and every hour of the night. Share it with your thousands of fellow-sufferers. In the pointed, forceful words of the editor to whom the question was addressed, this specific is—"Don't drink."

The Use of Good Law.

IT would be an ignorant and silly impulse that could make one speak slightingly of the use of good laws.

A life of the late distinguished congressman from Maine, Mr. Nelson Dingley, has lately been published. It is a book that makes remarkably good reading. He was a man of extraordinary intellectual gifts, but he was above all a man of masterly character.

All through his long and eminent public career his personality stood for a character that never failed to command the peculiar respect of all who knew him. Just the same in Washington or his home state he carried weight by the law of his own convincing integrity. Those who knew him best felt that they knew what it was to come into contact with a Christian statesman.

From boyhood to the end Mr. Dingley was bold and stanch in his devotion to the cause of temperance. Moreover Nelson Dingley believed as distinctly as did Neal Dow in the need and use of good law.

"Those who deny that there has been any improvement in the drinking habits of the people of Maine," said Mr. Dingley on occasion of a great temperance convention, "endeavor to create the impression that the people of Maine have abandoned moral means and are relying on legal agencies." These men, he declared, "wilfully overlook the fact that in no other state has there been so general a use of moral agencies in promoting temperance reform as in that state. The most potent moral means that have ever been known have been in use there. The prohibitionists in that state have ever been foremost in moral work. They have simply used legal as a buttress of moral suasion. They have done this that the men gained by moral agencies might be aided in keeping their good resolutions by the removal of the dram shop temptation."

But that was not all: They had felt also, said Mr. Dingley, that in the realm of morals, as well as religion, the law is a school master to lift men to a better life. Laws prohibiting dram shops have their first effect in branding the drinking habit as wrong, while they also lessen the temptations that beset the morally weak.

From 1857, when they first met, Neal Dow and Nelson Dingley were warm friends and ardent supporters of each other in the battle against the grog shop.

Programs Wanted. Our Red Letter Day Calendar was adopted for the purpose of enabling local union members to become familiar with W. C. T. U. history by making special observance of certain important events connected therewith. A program for each Red Letter Day is usually given in THE UNION SIGNAL to aid local workers in presenting our cause be-fore a public audience. In order to learn the exact needs or ideas of the local worker in this particular respect, we solicit programs for all the Red Letter Days on the following terms: We will pay $5 for the best program for any Red Letter Day in the calendar; $3 for the second best program for any Red Letter Day. These programs must be practical enough to be adapted to local needs, and they should average about 1,800 words in length. Send to National Headquarters, The Willard, Evanston, Ill., (inclosing stamp) for a copy of the Annual Leaflet which contains the Red Letter Day Calendar, as well as much other necessary information. Send to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., for literature bearing on the work of the departments represented in these special days, and for the leaflet on suggested programs by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. A state president says in a recent letter: "My people perish for lack of knowledge!" Let there be such a general reading up on the literature of all our departments of work, such a careful study of the Annual Leaflet, that our members will not only be qualified to make programs, but to carry them out, to our mutual benefit. We especially desire a good program for UNION SIGNAL DAY, March 1, the birthday of our beloved National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. These should be submitted by February 10. Programs for Neal Dow Day should be in the editor's hands by March 1. The offer for the rest of the Red Letter Day programs is open until March 15. The awards will be announced in our April Magazine Number. Stamps should be inclosed for the return of unavailable manuscript.

Where Draw the Line? We believe that immigration should be restricted, but we are not yet persuaded that a sweeping exclusion of all illiterates would be either wise or just. This country, with its vast resources, many of them undeveloped, even undiscovered, is able, under proper conditions, to provide employment with a living wage and educational privileges to every man and woman who seek our shores with the laudable purpose of "bettering themselves." The criminal should be excluded, of course, perhaps others; that is a question not to be entered into here. But if, for instance, British or German capital comes to us, helps to develop American resources, opens channels for American labor, is it not manifestly unfair to debar the sober, moral, industrious British or German workman, even though he cannot read or write, from coming to share in our greater opportunities and privileges? Better have the honest, industrious illiterate than the educated unprincipled schemer, the man who lives by fleecing his fellows. We realize that from the illiterate class comes a large proportion of recruits for the saloon, but the remedy lies not in the exclusion of illiterates, but in the extermination of the saloon. With national prohibition an accomplished fact the danger from ignorant citizenship will be reduced to a minimum When that day comes the undesirables, the people who are so enslaved to drink that they cannot do without it, will either stay in their own country or emigrate to some land where rum still rules and ruins.

Personal Mention.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley is supplying the Covenant Baptist church, Chicago, during the months of January and February. She will be at liberty to hold revival meetings or to accept an invitation to settle as pastor after March 1st. Her Chicago address is 5943 Normal avenue.

Mrs. A. A. Hawley and Mrs. A. Hungerford, president and vice-president of Colorado, were tendered a reception January 20 by the W. C. T. U. women of Denver, at the hospitable home of Mrs. M. A. Cassell. It was really a farewell to the president and a welcome to Mrs. Hungerford, who will take her place during Mrs. Hawley's six months abroad. The house was thronged all the afternoon, and club women and white-ribboners exchanged compliments over the delicious refreshments, or listened to music and readings embodying selections from Mrs. Hawley's own poems. Later Mrs. Cassell with appreciative words presented a "remembrance" contributed by the unions of the state to their beloved leader. Mrs. Hawley will sail from New York, February 4.

President's Letter.

MY DEAR COMRADES:—The situation in Vermont is most complicated. First, it is as regrettable as it is surprising that the Vermont legislature should give a majority vote on such an unreasonable bill as that concoction of the liquor fraternity and unscrupulous politicians—a bill so formulated that it is puzzling the people, and they are anxiously awaiting the Supreme Court's answer to the questions regarding the matter. It is generally thought, however, that the interpretation already given and reported in THE UNION SIGNAL will be sustained, and thus Vermont still has a chance to be redeemed (in part at least) on February 3.

It is all too true that many of the good folks of the state who have enjoyed for fifty years, or all their lives, the benefits which prohibition gives to a state, were not alert in defending their prohibitory law, and they now see their mistake and are trying to overcome it. Of course it is a serious question whether the majority in the villages and towns that are practically free from liquor selling will be large enough to overcome the liquor vote of the cities, including, of course, the purchasable vote. For a Vermonter to speak against prohibition is like treating with ingratitude one's best friend.

Last evening I spoke in the shire town of Orange county. I heard it stated several times that "the town is free from liquor selling—the law is always well enforced." and they shudder at the thought even of having a licensed saloon there. I read with interest these words on a placard in some of the covered bridges through which I rode:

"In what place in your town do you want a saloon?"

This is a very meaningful question and I believe the verdict will be on February 3.

IN NO PLACE IN VERMONT DO WE WANT THE SALOON.

For this the Vermont W. C. T. U. is faithfully, self-sacrificingly working. It is no easy task to make successful itineraries for speakers, as Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Drew are doing. It is no easy task to keep constantly "in the field" for months as Mrs. Read has done. Recently she was called aside by the illness of her beloved sister, Mrs. Eleanor H. Wright, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. This sister has been an earnest co-laborer for many years. Yesterday I received a letter from Mrs. Read containing these words: "We have passed down in the valley with the dear sister and bade final goodbye this morning. My heart is very sore but there will be a great reunion by and by. . . . I shall go back to my work as soon as we have laid to rest the frail tenement that held her pure soul."

Such forgetfulness of self, such devotion and consecration to a great cause must and will have its reward.

I have been frequently reminded since coming to this section of Vermont that it was here that the parents of Frances Willard were born, those stalwart champions of righteousness—an explanation in part of what their noble daughter came to be. I remember, too, that each autumn the white ribboners of Vermont send to Evanston, Ill., a wreath of Vermont evergreen from the early home of Mrs. Willard, and with loving tenderness Anna Gordon places the wreath on the sacred mound at Rose Hill, above the Arbor Vitae which always each fall is put where the flowers of the summer have been blooming.

By all inspiring memories, by all the present hopefulness I believe the Green Mountain State will not go back on its record but will continue to be a state of "good morals and high purposes."

L. M. N. Stevens

En route in Vermont, Jan. 15, 1903.

Devotional.

BE master of the clouds,
Let not them master thee;
Compel the sunshine to thy soul,
However rough the sea.
—Marianne Farmingham.

***

Evil can harm me not if I surround
My soul with good as with a parapet;
If truth outlines the goal toward which I'm set,
The shafts of error will from me rebound.
—Susie M. Brest.

***

Love Him and keep Him for thy friend who, when all go away, will not forsake thee, nor suffer thee to perish in the end.—Thomas á Kempis.

***

God is my refuge! not one fear
Shall move my heart when danger's near
Though foes surround on every hand;
Sheltered in Him I safely stand;
My heart shall rest and sweetly sing,
Beneath the shadow of His wing.
—Mary Ingalls Pierce.

***

The world is a kindergarten of little children, very little children, and the great God is trying to give them his great love and his great life.—Lyman Abbott.

***

To know, to love, to hope, and to believe,
Make glad the heart; to touch, to taste, to dwell
In things of sense, and with desire to cleave
To matter mere, is to be infidel
To the pure soul, which ever yearns to leave
The earth, and soar to Heaven's high citadel.
—Bishop Spalding.

***

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Ruskin.

***

Come unto me....and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11 : 28.

It is always in the inner chamber, in the presence of God, in the vision of God, that we find this rest. To see him in his Omnipotence controlling all things, to know that his infinite wisdom is guiding all the affairs of the universe, to know that his righteousness triumphs, that his great love and pity yearn over all men; to draw nearer to him and to call him my Father; this is deep, delicious, unutterable rest to the soul. To put off the burden of our care from our tired shoulders and let him carry it for us—home cares, business worries, soul troubles, church work, national affairs, fears about the future—to lay them all upon him who careth for us, that is rest. To pass up from the toss and turmoil of the earth, away into the secret place of the Most High; to find in the Eternal God our refuge, to feel that underneath us are the everlasting arms, to be sure of his love as our very own—this is the rest which his love and our need alike urge us to seek as a necessity of healthy spiritual life.—Mark Guy Pearse.

***

Have you had a good thought to-day? Write it down ere it passes by, that the thought may do thee good another day and help thy brethren on their way. Whence cometh the good thought, friends? Is it not God's good gift to man, yet not for you alone? It will soon be on the pages of the past, write it down. Phantom-like they pass us by, yet if we would have them do us good, let us keep them in our hearts and thoughts to-day. In memory may they ever dwell. Thoughts of Jesus, his life and works for men, divinely sent words to guide us in our lives while here. Words to draw us within the circle of his love, such his teachings and such his life for us.

Pass on a good thought to-day, unfold the beauties of his word, making life radiant with inward peace, reflecting a glow of love and brightness, casting no shadow, sorrow or discontent to mar his perfect creation, remembering he has said: "Lo, I am with you alway," and thus the divine light cometh into our lives, bringing the peace of God to all who love and seek his ways. Is it not to-day that we should be radiant within and reflect our higher creation?—E. Howard Leggett, in New York Observer.

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With the Treasurer.

THE holiday season with its loving distractions and thoughtful ministrations has come and gone and we come back to our everyday duties full of thankfulness for all it brought us of kindly remebrance and loving messages, and full of hope for the new year and its absorbing work for righteousness. Our hearts have been made sorrowful over the reports of suffering attendant upon the severe cold and the scarcity of fuel. On the other hand we have been made to rejoice over the generosity and brotherly aid tendered by the churches, the city, the charitable organizations and large-hearted citizens who have so promptly come forward with money and supplies for those in need. Truly there is much of brotherly kindness and unselfish generosity in this wicked world that seems sometimes so sordid, so grasping and oftentimes so heartless. For all this we give thanks and take heart anew to continue our work for the home and humanity.

The seventeenth of February, that day that must be an anniversary full of sacred memories to every white ribboner, will soon be here. Let every union plan for a commemorative meeting, making careful preparations and bringing before the public the great work of Frances Willard, giving extracts from her brilliant writings, music from our hymnal and speeches by those who appreciate what her great life gave to the world.

Some of our unions are anticipating the meeting by sending in to the Memorial Fund their gift of $2.00 in advance. Since last report the following contributions have been received:

Connecticut—Stratford, New Preston, Deep River.

New York—Treasurer, $10.75.

Idaho—Nampa, seventy-five cents.

Massachusetts—Salisbury, Wollaston, South Sudbury, Reading, Sharon.

Michigan—Big Prairie, Erie $1.00.

New Mexico—Las Vegas.

Wisconsin—Plainfield.

Nebraska—Trenton.

North California—Chico.

With the money sent to this fund last year a large amount of missionary work was accomplished and we are hoping for even a larger amount the present year.

HELEN M. BARKER.
The Willard, Evanston, Ill.

Superintendents.

Christian Citizenship.

BECAUSE of the illness of the newly appointed superintendent of Christian Citizenship, her introductory letter has been postponed for a time, but she sends this program which the unions will please note.—Editor.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP RALLY.
For February 22, 1903.
(State papers please copy.)

Hymn: "Christ for the world we sing."

Scripture: Isaiah 5: 8-25 and Psalm 144.

Prayer: For the subject in hand.

Short Sketch of George Washington as a Citizen.

Reading: Oaths of office of President, Governor and Mayor.

Recitation: "The Flower of Liberty," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Solo: "Star Spangled Banner," first and second stanzas. Mass the children in choir loft or prominent corner to sing chorus to the waving of banners.

Talk: "The Duty of the Voter," by pastor or other earnest man.

Recitation: "The Better Way," by Susan Coolidge, or "The Bravest Battle," by Joaquin Miller.

Hymn: "We are living, we are dwelling, in a grand and awful time."

Open Discussion: Do we need laws for the protection of morals?

Reading: Declaration of Principles of National W. C. T. U.

Singing: America.

Benediction.

Will unions that use this program please report the same direct to me?

MARY JEWETT-TELFORD.
McMinnville, Tenn.

Anti-Narcotics.

THERE are some bright spots in the anti-cigaret work which our folks will be glad to share with me, both for our own encouragement and because they show that we can push this work in everywhere.

At the annual convention of the Missouri Federation of Clubs, held in Kansas City, Mr. Johnson, probation officer, made an address. He said, "There is a connecting link between the cigaret and the jail." After this speech, I offered a resolution pledging the clubs to work for an anti-cigaret bill before the legislature. Members of the convention said this was the most popular matter brought before the session. I was made a member of the legislative committee for the clubs and given the anti-cigaret branch. Many of the club women are at work.

The Missouri State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in St. Louis during the holidays. I made an appeal for a similar resolution as the one passed by the white women, and met with a very kindly response.

The last of November the National Reform Association held an annual meeting in St. Louis. Here again I spoke and offered an anti-cigaret resolution. It was heartily indorsed, and some of the prominent gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of our organization and leaders.

When the Educational Association of Missouri began holding sectional meetings this winter, our state secretary, Miss Morris, wrote to the teachers and interviewed them, speaking at their meetings when this was possible, until the sentiment was strong in favor of an anti-cigaret law. Later the Missouri State Educational Association met in St. Louis. I spoke to two thousand teachers and asked for a resolution favoring a law. The resolution was unanimously passed. At the same date, the Missouri Colored Educational Association was in session, and following the same program, they too passed strong resolutions.

We have the women, the editors and pastors with us, but alas, the trust and the lobby is on the other side, and we may again fail to secure a law to protect our boys, but the effort is educational.

All the above goes to show how easy it is to enlist honest people in the war against the cigaret, and I hope our women will not lose an opportunity to secure resolutions touching upon this subject from all organizations.

On March 1st we are to have a general pledge signing all over the country. Send to me for information.

MRS. E. B. INGALLS.
4119 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He makes no charge whatever for the favor.

World's Convention, Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11.

THE promised circulars for the trip to Geneva to the World's Convention, with a stop at London to look in on the British women in their annual convention, are now in my hands. Full details of the trip, with prices, route and necessary information, can be had upon request. I have mailed a copy to each one who gave me her name at Portland. As it is desirable to have them reach every delegate, I should be glad if the state corresponding secretaries would send me their lists at once.

The party will sail from New York City, May 16, landing in London May 25 or 26. This allows two days in London for the B. W. T. A. convention or for desired sight-seeing. The evening of May 28 the party crosses from Harwich to Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam will be visited. From Cologne to Mayence the day will be spent on the Rhine, a charming trip. Heidelberg, through the Black Forest, Falls of the Rhine, Zurich, Lucerne, the Brunig Pass to Interlaken and Grindelwald, thence to Geneva via Lausanne.

After the Convention the party returns to Paris for four days, including a day at Versailles, thence back to London via New Haven and Dieppe for the home sailing.

For those desiring a longer stay on the continent, an additional side-trip of two weeks into Italy has been arranged, going as far south as Naples and Pompeii, stopping enroute at Aix-les-Bains, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan. Another trip in England, Wales and Ireland has been arranged. All taking the main side-trip will have their hotel accommodations included, as well as all other expenses during conventions in London and Geneva. Free entertainment is not furnished in either city.

Please let me know if you contemplate going. If you prefer a later sailing I should be glad to know that also.

The Convention bids fair to be of more than usual interest, and a trip abroad, with congenial company, is a great pleasure. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon sail with the party May 16.

MINNIE B. HORNING.
Chairman of Transportation.
Evanston, Ill.

Notice.

Will all young women who took Y Almanacs at the National convention, to sell, please send all unsold copies remaining in their possession to Dr. Howard Yarnall, 114 E. 98th St., New York city. The edition is exhausted and orders are constantly coming that cannot be filled.

I Will Cure You of

RHEUMATISM

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

1/2

At One Half the Cost

Lion Coffee

has better strength and flavor than many so-called "fancy" brands.

Bulk coffee at the same price is not to be compared with Lion in quality.

In 1 lb. air tight, sealed packages.

$5.50 Hygienic Steam Cooker, $3.00

The correct way to cook food. Steam cooking endorsed by the best authorities. **No soggy vegetables. No burnt or tough meats. No odors. No pots or pans to scour. No scalded hands. No standing over a hot stove.** Any dish may be removed without disturbing the others. To introduce this **MATCHLESS HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE** to UNION SIGNAL readers, we make the following offer for a limited time: To the first person applying from each town, we will furnish our **$5.50 Cooker complete for $3.00!** Write for circular giving full particulars, also opinions on steam cooking by eminent authorities. Money refunded if not as represented.

P. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
209 E. Kinzie St., CHICAGO.
Agents wanted everywhere. Excellent opportunity. Liberal terms.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

By Mrs. Clara Drake.

A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

Will find this especially adapted to their work.

Price, 10 cents.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

CHICAGO.

SPECIAL

Anti-Cigaret

NUMBER OF

The Young Crusader

WILL BE THE

February Issue

Place your orders at once so that the papers for distribution on ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY, March 1st, will reach you promptly.

Price, $2.00 per hundred

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

Chicago, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The mid-winter executive committee meeting of Wisconsin W. C. T. U. will be held in Milwaukee the last of January.

Invitations have been issued for a reception to Cook county, Ill., officers January 27 at the home of Mrs. Clayton E. Crafts, Austin.

The Gordon L. T. L. of Newark, N. J., has presented a picture of Frances E. Willard to the Miller Street public school of that city.

Madam Jarley's wax works were given for a public entertainment at West Paris, Me., by the W. C. T. U. A good sum was secured for the treasury.

Unions of the Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth wards of the city of Rochester, N. Y., have united to purchase a drinking fountain for the north part of the city.

Mound City, Kan., held a mother's meeting on Madam Willard's birthday. Forty-three women in attendance showed a good interest, and they will come again.

Illinois' mid-winter meeting convenes in Springfield February 10. An evening meeting addressed by Miss Brehm will be held in connection with the latter.

Dr. E. O. Taylor, of Boston, is doing most satisfactory work through Tennessee by his scientific temperance addresses. He is in the state under W. C. T. U. auspices.

A medal contest, given at Woodstown, N. J., under the management of the superintendent, Miss Alice Barton, netted the society the sum of $87. The medal was won by Miss Florence Turner.

The union of Denver, Colo., is preparing a bill to be presented to the incoming legislature, for the protection of birds. The secretary of the State Humane Society is co-operating with the organization.

Madison, Wis., union is co-operating with the Consumers' League and the Women's Club in pressing before the coming session of the legislature the demand for the enactment of a better compulsory education law.

The Delaware W. C. T. U. will act with the directorate of the new State Temperance Alliance and circulate petitions to the legislature asking that body to exercise the constitutional provision concerning local option.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of the department of Work Among Miners, is afield in Illinois. She will spend a week at Owanaco, going from there to Illiopolis, Pawnee, Oblong, Robinson and other points.

Among the many unions that honorder Mothers' Day, the birthday of Madam Willard, with special programs, were the Ashland, Wis., and San Jose, Cal. At the latter meeting Miss Effie D. Whitman read a paper, a sympathetic sketch of the "Great Mother."

The Birmingham, Ala., W. C. T. U. has a noble institution in its Mercy Home for women and children. It includes outcasts in its care as well. Mrs. Spencer, state president, has always been its president. The building and grounds, worth $30,000, are free from debt, and the deed stipulates that in case of the disbandment of the local union, which has founded and mothered it, the property shall revert to the State Union.

Regular visits to the prison, barrels, boxes and money sent to the Kentucky mountain mission, New Year's letters sent to 125 railroad employes, literature distributed in large quantities, are some of the results of the work of the Y at Norristown, Pa., for the month of December.

Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood has just finished over two weeks of gospel services in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Her meetings have been largely attended. At one of the meetings given over to the local W. C. T. U. she repeated her Texas Convention sermon, "Where to Put the Emphasis in Life."

The W. C. T. U. of Council Bluffs, Ia., observed the week of prayer by holding cottage meetings every afternoon. The first meeting was held with "Grandmother" Rice, a charter member of the organization, who is now in her ninety-third year. A different subject and leader was chosen for each meeting.

Each union in Grant county, Wis., was asked to choose one week in January for a week of prayer. The Platteville union reports excellent results. The pastors of the city gave hearty co-operation. An effort to increase UNION SIGNAL readers in Platteville was sucessful, as a list of new subscribers testifies.

"He captivated his audience with his first sentence," is what an exchange says of Mr. R. Foster Stone. Mr. Stone speaks on topics of practical benefit to the W. C. T. U. His dates are not all filled for this winter and spring. He can be addressed at Green City, Mo., by those wishing to secure information as to dates and terms.

The Owatonna, Minnesota, union, through its new press superintendent, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, reports twenty-three active members and much activity. The study of the state laws, current events, and department work make the regular meetings profitable, and a public meeting in the Congregational church, for the study of anti-narcotics, was a financial success as well as educative. A public meeting and a silver medal contest are planned as a part of the union's work for no license at the spring election.

The Portland, Me., "Daily Press" gives the following interesting account of the "send off" given the 108th Company of Coast Artillery of Fort Williams, on the eve of their departure for the Philippines, by the local W. C. T. U. "The entertainment was arranged by the W. C. T. U. of this city and was in every way a most pleasing event. All of the soldiers were presented with comfort bags and all that they should contain, and other gifts from the W. C. T. U. of Portland, which they will take with them to the islands of the Pacific. During the evening there was a musical entertainment furnished by the soldiers and by Mrs. V. K. Rollins, Mrs. E. L. Burnham, Miss Elizabeth McGregor and others. A bountiful supper was served the soldiers at the Dairy Lunch, where they were the guests of the local union. A C. T. U. in the 108th Company was formed, comprising thirty out of the 100 members of the company and this union was called the Mary S. Burnham Union, after the president of the local union."

(Continued on page 12.)

COUGHS,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Effectively Relieved
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Fac-Simile Signature of John B. Brown Son on every box.

LADIES—STUDY AT HOME
TRAIN TO NURSE
Use leisure hours to become independent. Every woman inexperienced or experienced in nursing should receive a thorough course of theoretical training before assuming the responsibility of ministering to the sick. Our course universally endorsed by physicians and surgeons as practical and easy of comprehension. Our faculty, leading physicians and surgeons of Chicago. Our scholars enthusiastic in our support. Diploma. Catalogue free.
American Cor. School for Nurses, O—167 Dearborn, Chicago.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you Write—offer free. **FREE.**
G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

PAPER JARDINIERES, a New

Flower Pot Cover Adjustable to any size Flower Pots, (large or small). A pretty device to hide the unsightly appearance of the common flower pot. A protection from frost or heat. One dozen assorted colors and designs in neat folding box, convenient for mailing. Sent to any address.

Postpaid 30c per doz

Send coin or money order. No stamps.
STRONGHURST M'F'G. CO. Dept. G.
Stronghurst, Ill., U. S. A. Agents wanted

The New Regulator
on the Sure Hatch is really automatic and direct acting—greatest improvement of years. Don't pay double price for old style machines. Get our book and free trial offer.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.

The Young Crusader

Official Organ of the

Loyal Temperance Legion

Attractive, Entertaining, Instructive

A valuable magazine for the young people, and one which should be in every White Ribboner's home. Write us for sample copies, and send in your subscription to commence with the January number.

Price, 25c Per Year.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n
CHICAGO, ILL.

SKIN DISEASES CURED
MEXICAN PALMA SALVE will positively cure
Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, ScaldHead, Itch, Ringworms, Ulcers, Burns, Scalps, Barber's Itch, Ulcers in the Ear, Pimples or Blotches on the Face, Sore Nose and Sore Eyelids, Corns, PILES and all Eruptions of the Skin.
It removes all Ugly Blotches, Pimples, Roughness and Redness of the Skin and effectually heals all Scaly, Tettery Eruptions, cooling the irritation and making the skin beautifully fair and smooth.

Chapped Hands
will be relieved with one or two applications, and made soft and white with two days' treatment.

Red and Rough Hands
made soft and white with two days' treatment, and will remain white with occasional applications of the salve.

Special Offer.
To introduce this excellent salve to the readers of the Union Signal, we will send our regular 25c. box for 12c. in stamps. Send NOW, to
LA PALMA PERFUMERY CO.
1106, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

INDIVIDUAL CUP COMMUNION SERVICE Should be used by every church. Complete outfit sent for trial upon request. THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box 75, Lima, O.

LEARN PROOFREADING.
If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Skin

PEARLINE does not injure the hands in the least.
Mrs. Rev. B. M. N.

We use PEARLINE for bathing, and find it excellent—do not like to bathe without it.
Rev. H. D. S.

Two of the Millions. 687

(Continued from page 11.)

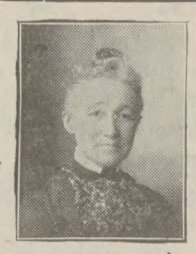
A request comes that temperance papers and literature be sent to J. B. Rayner, Calvert, Tex., that he may put them into the homes of the colored people throughout the state. Mr. Rayner has opened a bureau of temperance and prohibition for the enlightenment of the negro voter.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, World's and National superintendent of School Savings Banks, lectured recently on school savings in the auditorium of the high school in Holyoke, Mass., to an audience of teachers and school authorities. The lecture was under the auspices of the Holyoke W. C. T. U., ever active in good work. The people were much interested in the savings system as presented by Mrs. Oberholtzer, and expect to place it in their public schools this winter.

Texas has been suffering from injury to its crops by the boll weevil, so much so that the attention of naturalists has been called to it. A crusade is being started against the killing of birds, as they destroy the insects and save the plants. A bill for bird protection will be presented to the state legislature, and will have the indorsement and work of the W. C. T. U. Miss Eula Turner, a young schoolgirl, daughter of the editor of the Texas "White Ribbon," is the state superintendent of Mercy, and will push work for the bill and for the education of the people to this needed legislation.

The impetus given to the contest work in the state of Illinois by receiving the National banner at Portland, Me., is becoming manifest by a larger number of contests having been held during November and December than during the same months in any previous year. There seems to be a determination on the part of the women of the local unions to keep this banner in the state. In a letter sent by the state officials to the local unions medal contests are emphasized. An effort is being made to have each union in the state take up the work. Many contests will be held at the county institutes.

The report on medal contest work from the state of Tennessee the past year shows an increase three times that of the previous year. If the well-formulated plans of the state superintendent, Mrs. Patton, accomplish what she hopes and believes they will, they will make a record that has never been excelled by any state. Mrs. Patton recently ordered several hundred recitation books and quantities of the circulars of instructions and rules. She has a printed circular that will be sent to every teacher of the public schools in the state. She will donate the books provided they will promise to hold one contest during the year. The state is furnishing means to carry out this plan. We expect to hear of wonderful results.



The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

A WELL attended business meeting the first Monday in January followed by a joint meeting of the staff of physicians and members of the board, betokens applied energy and consequently good results.

The evening of March 21 an entertainment, "Impersonations of David Harum," will be given at Steinway Hall for the benefit of our hospital, under the supervision of Mrs. F. L. Bailey, who comes to us highly recommended by reliable persons.

Good music may be expected. Come and enjoy a good laugh and help along a most worthy cause. A lecture on "Yellowstone Park," is also being arranged for, the date to be about February 15. Further notice of this lecture will be given in an early issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. Tickets for this illustrated lecture will be sold at the exceedingly low price of twenty-five cents, and we shall certainly expect the liberal patronage of all our friends and acquaintances.

At a recent class quiz the physician in charge expressed himself as much gratified at the ready answers from the nurses. Our training school is in a most satisfactory condition under the able management of the superintendent, Miss Amelia Graessle, whose articles on "Home Nursing" will appear in the Monthly Magazine Number of THE UNION SIGNAL. These can not fail to be of value to mothers, upon whom a large share of the family nursing must inevitably fall.

Our non-alcoholic principles were taken by advanced thinkers when the theory was exceedingly unpopular; perhaps few, even of our own temperance people, have realized how hard advancement has been against public opinion, but the movement has gained ground among those physicians standing high in the profession. We receive many letters saying "We have no physician in our town who does not recommend liquors, or is silent upon the subject." Here is work for our women! Send to Mrs. Martha Allen for leaflets, and give them out freely; see what the medical journals are saying about the matter, insist upon your physician having the subject discussed, and if he sees that you are in earnest and will have yourself and family treated strictly from a non-alcoholic standpoint, he will very soon find something "just as good" that will be perfectly safe.

The hospital looks forward to a most successful year. What can you do to help, in influence, in work, in money? None of us are helpless to help a little. Yours for service,

MRS. MARGARET INGLEHART,
President.

Lord Methuen on Temperance.

THE value of the Royal Army Temperance Association of the British Army is well set forth in a recent address delivered at Bristol, England, by General Lord Methuen. He said when first the Army Temperance Association was started he had the honor and pleasure of being asked to serve upon its council, and he thought it was only right of him, as one of the council, to let a large assemblage like that know what progress temperance had made in the army. They had as a council to go on the lines that Lord Roberts had started in India for temperance. Lord Roberts had not only spoken in favor of temperance, but he had taken a thoroughly practical interest in it. As time went on Lord Roberts became commander-in-chief; in the course of things he became president of their council, and on that council they had the chaplain-general and other generals, and last, but not least, a number of very good and earnest warrant officers whose example in every-day life amongst their comrades, he would undertake to say, did as much as the work of any one member of the council.

With regard to the details of temperance in the army, they had 40,000 total abstainers in the army. They paid 4d a month, and the amount that they got from that came to rather over $40,000 a year. Government had given them $3,850 annual grant, and they also allow them, wherever possible, a temperance room in the barracks. At their last annual meeting they asked that, if possible, they should be able to find funds in order to give them one room in each of the barracks that were built. Their secretary, with an activity which did credit to the exhilarating force of non-alcoholic drinks, went to the Cape and succeeded in raising $5,050, and, while remaining there seven months, he succeeded in forming fifty branches of the society.

What did he, as a soldier, think temperance did for him? Well, it did for the army what it did for all civilians—it saved the prison, it saved the hospital, and it economized. On service, too, it gave him a man far more reliable than the man who would be soaked in drink. Temperance saved his wastage; that is to say, he did not have so many men leaving the front for hospital or prison, and he told them what it also did—that whatever country they fought in, the civilians in that province would not suffer the terrible cruelties and horrors that accompanied wars in times past, and which were often attributable to an army soaked in drink. Then, if he looked at temperance from the smallest point of view, he said that as a soldier it was the finest means he knew towards the end—that end being to make a reliable and intelligent man. But if he looked at it from a far nobler point of view, he recollected, surely, that the civilians sent to them many thousand lads every year, and surely just as they sent their lads to school, and expected to get them back morally, mentally and physically fitter at the end of their school time than when they went there, so surely he to whom they gave the care of their lads from that city was bound to return them those lads as men with a finer mental and physical and moral equipment than when they came to him.

He considered it a reflection on the army if any man were to come back to his home after leaving them, having joined the army with pure thoughts, and be able to say to his people, "All my coarse and impure mind I gained from contact with my comrades in the army."

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 11.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Mrs. Eugene Field once asked her husband to watch some pies for her a minute. On returning, she was surprised to find the oven door wide open and the meringue flat. "They're ruined!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Why didn't you keep the oven door shut?" "Keep the door shut!" Mr. Field repeated, in very genuine amazement. "Why, you told me to watch them every instant; and I'd like to know how I could do that with the oven door shut!" —New York Times.

Responsive Readings

Published Monthly.

Designed for the use of local unions and of great aid to workers, as they contain information wholly upon the work of the departments of the W. C. T. U.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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100 of this issue	.50

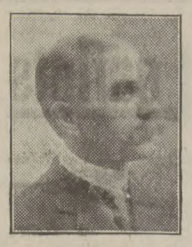
Subject for January Reading,

The Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art.

By Emilie D. Martin.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB.

By JOHN F. COWAN, D.D.

AT the last meeting of the club a Searchlight committee was appointed to scan the newspapers for stray croppings of the millennium. They weren't silly enough to expect to find under the first page headlines any gleams of hopefulness bright enough to call out the fire department, so they poked their noses into all the out-of-the-way corners of newspaperdom, and hidden between advertisements, and in solid nonpariel type, they found finds that sent them back to the club with seven-league strides and full-moon smiles on their countenances.

President Happyface called the meeting to order by starting the music-box to playing "There's a Good Time Coming; Help It On," and after the roll-call and a reprimand to Brother Bill (full name Bilious) Temperament for saying, just after eating heartily of a Welsh rarebit, that he was afraid the world was going to the bow-wows, the report of the Searchlight committee was called for.

Dr. Serene Hope said: "Fifty-four street drinking fountains for man and beast are maintained in Chicago by the Humane Society. You'd think from your morning paper that the only fountains were those run by an inhumane society, to make beasts of men."

The cheery tones of John Beaming-eye broke in with: "John Wanamaker has built an $84,000 'John Chambers Memorial' church in Philadelphia. All the Johns worth mentioning are not prize-fighters or political bosses."

A little man boiling over with a big enthusiasm arose. "Deacon Hilarious Giver," said the president. "Why, bless your life!" exclaimed the deacon, "the Johns haven't a monopoly of philanthropy. William Waldorf Astor has given $250,000 for an out-patient department for a London hospital, as a memorial for his deceased daughter, Gwendolin."

Mrs. Confidence Smyle wanted to add to the roll of generous givers Major Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, who recently left by will $50,000 for Baltimore Woman's College, and $10,000 for Pennington Seminary.

"And I have learned of another Methodist layman," said Professor Gladheart, "who has pledged Bishop Thoburn $100,000 for educational work in India."

"The Methodists are so jubilant over completing their $20,000,000 jubilee fund," added Deaconess Delight Do-something, "that they propose to raise a $5,000,000 ministerial aid fund, just to keep their hand in."

"And to keep their frontier ministers in—grub," whispered a facetious member.

Mr. O. B. Cheerful had just been down Fitchburg, Mass., way, where a woman's club had undertaken to beautify the high school grounds. Miss Fay gave $10,000, and Mr. Rodney Wallace built a splendid approach costing $30,000.

"And I am called to witness," said Miss Daily Thankful Frame, "that Mr. and Mrs. Halls, of Brooklyn, have added $125,000 to the $700,000 George I. Seney gave to the hospital that bears his name."

A little man with sanguine hair and complexion and a round, sunbeam countenance had been bobbing up repeatedly, but there seemed to be small hope of getting the president's eye unless he did the Zaccheus act, so rapidly had the others reported. "I can put the cap-sheaf on all this," he stammered excitedly. "Over $77,000,000 were given in 1902, in sums of $10,000 and upwards, for education, charity and religion. It might have reached the $123,000,000 record of 1901 if Andy Carnegie could have found more places willing to take libraries. Only $4,000,000 was given for libraries last year, as against over $15,000,000 the year before."

"That's Harry Heartsome," whispered a member to your reporter. "The blues and he can't live in the same house."

"I think," remarked President Happyface, "that we must call this our 'Kingdom-come Givers' Meeting.' Let me add my mite. I know a large manufacturing concern that for twenty-five years has been giving its employes Christmas presents. It has built an auditorium for them, and this year it invited the men and their families to a Christmas dinner and gave 7,000 gifts to the children. I thank the committee for its good report, and now—"

"Wait! wait! Mr. President, are we going to forget about the $4,000,000 profit-sharing scheme the steel trust has offered its 168,000 employes, and the pensions the Standard Oil Company is going to give its men after they are sixty-four?"

"But there is too much good being done in this old world to tell it all in one meeting, the pessimists to the contrary. The club will vote in new members at its next meeting. Each candidate must tell one optimistic fact."

Boston.

Veterans and the Canteen

COL. C. C. HORTON, governor of the Marshalltown, Ia., Soldiers' Home, has made a public statement concerning his regulation of that institution, which speaks volumes for temperance and against the canteen. He says firmly:

"If ever any attempt were made to foist a canteen onto this home, after the splendid manner in which it has vindicated the honor of the Grand Army veteran and his natural love for good citizenship, I would walk out the next day, and every inmate of the place would follow me. But our board of control and the people of the state of Iowa would never consent to such a change.

"My old comrades have all my sympathy; those of them who have, unfortunately, succumbed to the drink habit have my pity as well, but these feelings are overbalanced by what I owe, as commandant of this home, to the vast majority of self-respecting, noble, patient old men. If a man here falls once I do everything to reclaim him. If I find that it is impossible to restrain him, then he is discharged.

"Discipline has put the home where it is to-day. I have brought my old army experience into play and never try to surround the old soldiers with any show of physical force. I simply put them on their honor and leave the bars down. The system has worked wonders. The men are not watched. They are free to go and come as they please within the regulation hours. My observation has been that there is only one way to act with them. Bars and penalties will not cure, but put them on their honor as soldiers and they respond eagerly and with tears in their eyes.

"No officer of this home, in my knowledge, has ever spoken a harsh word to an inmate. I consider that the absence of a canteen means the removal of constant temptation to men weak physically and mentally, a temptation that few outsiders can understand.

"In my opinion, based not only on my experience in the Civil War, but during the last twenty-five years spent more or less among my comrades of those campaigns, the canteen is the curse of the veterans' homes of this country. Take it away, appeal to the honor of the men and at one blow you demolish the source of all the crimes, all the disturbances, all the scandals and all the shame that have overwhelmed more than one institution.

"It is claimed that men will get drunk, canteen or no canteen, but the truth of the matter is, and none know it better than old army men, that with the temptation removed from under their noses, nine-tenths of those who would otherwise drink to excess do not drink at all."

Crowned.

Mrs. Emma Smith Somers, of Wichita, Kan., passed to her heavenly home January 5, 1903. Mrs. Somers had been for two years the efficient state superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance. She was an earnest worker and a woman of great ability, having successfully filled many county and district offices. At her request the Wichita W. C. T. U. assisted at the burial services.

Mrs. Hannah Elliott Sleeper, president of the W. C. T. U., at Baldwin, Kan., passed away January 5, 1903, after a brief illness. She was a member of the Quaker Church and for several years president of their Missionary Board. During this time she made two trips to Alaska, rendering valuable assistance to the missionaries there. She was a charter member of the Baldwin W. C. T. U. Her life was spent in doing good and in home, church and W. C. T. U. she will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Eleanor Hall Wright, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., passed from labor to reward January 12, 1903. She had been for five years county evangelist and superintendent of the department of Proportionate and Systematic Giving for Saratoga county, and will be greatly missed by the members of the organization to which she gave such faithful, untiring service.

Mr. A. Dickinson, father of Mrs. Helen D. Harford, state president of Oregon, passed away suddenly on December 27th, at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He had all his life been a strong temperance advocate. His more than eighty-two years of kindly thought for others brought to him a peaceful, happy ending.

The Stronghurst Manufacturing Co., Stronghurst, Ill., manufacture a paper jardiniere to be placed around the ordinary clay flower pot. They are made in different colors and designs and lend additional beauty to the flowers. Any one raising plants for indoor display should not be without a supply of these serviceable articles on hand. See their ad in this issue.

"I have given the Hygienic Steam Cooker, advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL, a thorough test and find it perfectly satisfactory. Five articles (including onions and a delicate pudding) were cooked at the same time, with no mingling of odors, a fact that seems incredible to the average housekeeper. The maker claims this advantage for his article over all similar inventions, and I have given it a practical demonstration. Making due allowance for the extra time required to cook by steam, there is still a considerable saving of fuel where gas is burned. I have no hesitancy in recommending the Hygienic Steam Cooker.—Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett.

The Right Thing.

A New CATARRH CURE, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an

ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have eved tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1166, Springfield, Ill.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

LADIES to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to **ROYAL CO.**, Dept. U.S., 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

CHIRON LUBRICATING PILE CONE

A small, hollow, perforated wooden cone, filled with the Chiron Ointment, especially prepared for the purpose. Perfect and continuous lubrication by soothing and healing ointment directly to the sore spots. Endorsed by physicians. Immediate relief and a certain cure for **ALL KINDS OF PILES.** By mail, securely sealed in plain wrapper, with extra box of ointment, $3, P. O. or Exp. Order.

The CHIRON Mfg. Co., Plainfield, N. J.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

BURPEE'S Largest Mail-Order Seed House in the World. ☞ In buying BURPEE'S SEEDS direct by mail you get your money's worth in the Best Seeds that Grow—and you have your choice of Rare Novelties for 1903, which cannot be had elsewhere. Write to-day (a postal card will do) for our complete catalogue —FREE to all who intend to purchase seeds. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

The Editor's Question Box.

THE editors of THE UNION SIGNAL desire to know positively just what features of the paper are pleasing to its readers; whether or not it is meeting the needs of the great organization it represents. To this end we solicit definite answers to the list of questions appended herewith. We desire the suggestions, commendations, critcisms, complaints and requests of our subscribers, that we may be mutually benefited.

1. Which of the four numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL published in December did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

2. Which article in these four numbers did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

3. Which feature of the Magazine number, January 1, did you like best, and which did you like least, and why? Would you like to have the Monthly Magazine number continued?

4. What feature of THE UNION SIGNAL do you find most helpful, and what, if any, feature is not to your liking, and why?

5. Have you approved of the changes in the typographical appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months, and do you wish to have it continued in its present form?

6. What suggestion can you make that, in your opinion, would improve THE UNION SIGNAL and make it more valuable to its readers?

7. Is every member of your Union a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, and, if not, why not?

8. Has every member of your Union been asked to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL under the various special offers made? If not, why not?

9. Has every member of your Union seen a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months? Sample copies may be had for the asking.

10. Have you, as an interested worker, made an effort to extend the influence of your National Official Organ, and if so, how? What plan would, in your opinion, be most effective in adding 50,000 new subscribers to our list?

To secure these replies promptly we make the following offers, good until February 15, 1903:

For the best answer to the set of ten questions, $5.00.

For the second best answer to the set of ten questions, $3.00.

For the third best answer to the set of ten questions, $2.00.

These answers will be carefully considered by a committee of three and the awards will be announced in our March Magazine number.

Answers received later than February 15 cannot be entered. Address all communications on this subject to Editor's Question Box, UNION SIGNAL Office, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

About Women

A working girl's home in Boston which shall charge only enough to meet the running expenses is an innovation in that city. If any surplus remains over rates charged it will be used to increase the comforts of the home.

Postmaster General Payne has directed the removal from the department at Washington of all women whose husbands are in the government service, and in fact, all women who have husbands to care for them.

The oldest daughter of the late Frederick Krupp, the famous gunmaker of Germany, is the principal heir to her father's vast estates. Miss Bertha Krupp is but 17 years old, and her inheritance makes her the world's richest girl.

Mrs. A. F. Rowley, of De Kalb, Ill., has become an expert basket maker. She has originated a number of new figures and shapes in raffia work and has just produced a collection of pieces that have won unstinted praise from all who have seen them.

A petition to parliament asking for the franchise has been presented by 66,800 women, textile workers of the English counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, with the declaration added that "the right to vote is of vital importance to women engaged in the industrial struggle for existence."

The inauguration of the rural mail delivery has benefited many women who have been employed by the government as carriers. Already women carriers have been found satisfactory, and draw the same salary as the men. They wear an official uniform of light gray cloth, and are as attractively attired as the men.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has instituted a trial of women's services in their shipbuilding plant, never before tried. They have put a score of girls to work in the drafting department of tracers, and if the experiment is successful there will be enough added to bring the number to one hundred.

A woman in Indiana has an odd lawsuit on her hands. She gave her brother a remedy to cure him of the liquor habit. The remedy proved effective. Now the brother claims that he did not wish to be cured of the drink habit, was not aware that the cure was being administered to him and has sued his sister for $5,000 for his loss of appetite.

Miss Blanche Ferguson, a comely young notary public in St. Louis, Mo., sentenced a refractory witness to jail for contempt for refusing to answer questions. The unwilling witness was a clerk in the Election Commissioner's office. He spent over an hour behind the bars and then decided it best to obey the mandate of the stern notary.

On the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Julia A. Carney, who wrote the old school day's song "Little Drops of Water, Little Grains of Sand," the school children of the United States will give their pennies to present her with a memorial. She wrote the song fifty years ago, it has been translated into many languages and sung in them all. Her birthday is next April.

By the will of Alida Van Schaick $30,000 goes to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, $12,000 to the Board of Education, the income to be used to maintain scholarships in the theological seminary of the church in New Brunswick, N. J., and $12,000 to maintain scholarships in the Western Theological Seminary of the church, of Holland, Mich.

"Burpee's Seeds Grow."

This famous motto of an equally famous seed house is true in a double sense; for not only do Burpee's seeds grow when planted, but they grow constantly and very rapidly, year by year, in the favor and confidence of all who cultivate vegetables and flowers. So intimately is the name of this house associated with all that is best in seeds, that the advent of Burpee's Farm Annual is awaited each year, as an event of real importance in planting circles. Of this publication—well known and universally spoken of as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue" — the 1903 issue is especially noteworthy. It is an elegant book of 184 pages, with beautiful colored plates; a veritable store-house of valuable information regarding choice flower and vegetable seeds, andmailed free to planters everywhere. It is much to be recognized as the largest mail-order seed house in the world, but it is yet more to mail all over the world "The Best Seeds That Grow." Both of these distinctions can be truthfully claimed by BURPEE, Philadelphia.

One of the best governed communities in the Russian empire, the interior minister reports, is that of Nikolskoye, in the district of Rybinsk. The men of the place are all employed in the factories of large cities or in business in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The women run the affairs of the community, meet in council, elect officials and, according to the interior minister, do it splendidly.

In response to the question, "Should a Woman Marry a Man Who Drinks?" asked of its readers by the Philadelphia "North American," Mrs. Mary S. Wright, press superintendent of Camden county, N. J., W. C. T. U., responded "No," emphatically from scientific and hereditary reasons. It was the most intelligent and convincing letter of the large number published and was given the central position of the page.

The board of education of New York city has served notice on all women teachers that if they marry while in the service of the public schools, they will be dismissed from the service. The resolution as passed reads as follows: "Resolved, That no woman principal, woman head of department, or woman member of the teaching or supervising staff shall marry while in the service, and such a marriage shall be reported to the board of education, which may direct that charges be preferred against such teacher."

Miss Helen M. Gould received as a New Year's gift a handsome loving cup, which was presented to her by 319 enlisted men in the United States army who are stationed at Fort Slocum, on the sound. These soldiers belong to the Eighty-first coast artillery and companies A, B, C, and D of the Sixteenth infantry, and have recently returned from three years' service in Luzon. The cup is of solid silver and bears the following inscription:

"Miss Helen Miller Gould, with New Year's greetings from the enlisted men at Fort Slocum, N. Y., 1903."

Miss Jessie Luther, curator of the Labor museum, at Hull house, Chicago, has been engaged to spend a week at the settlement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Colo., teaching the families of employes the art of spinning and weaving. The concern, which employs several thousand men, is engaged in numerous projects for improving the lot of the workingmen, and for this purpose maintains a "sociological department," including a staff of instructors in various crafts. The company heard of the success of Miss Luther's introduction of the Italian methods of spinning wool and weaving, and immediately asked her to undertake to start the wives and daughters of their employes in the same kind of work.

Club women of Colorado are interested and active in a measure to preserve the belongings of the Cliff Dwellers and save them from destruction. The best of these ruins are located in southwestern Colorado and northern New Mexico. Many houses remain in part, and bone knives, wooden spoons and other utensils are found. The largest of the ruins is called the Cliff Palace; it contains 125 rooms on the ground floor, and it is estimated housed 1,000 people. The Cliff Dwellers' association has been formed of women, with Mrs. Gilbert McClurg as regent, to push the undertaking in the shape of bills through the Colorado legislature and the United States congress. Ellis Meredith writes very interestingly on this subject, in Pearson's Magazine.

From Boston comes the news of an innovation in the form of the woman elevator operator. An official in a company that makes elevators was asked if he thought there was any likelihood of elevator girls for New York. "There aren't any yet," he said, "but I see no reason why there shouldn't be. Of course a girl couldn't run the sort of car that has to be hauled up and down by main strength with a rope, but many of the cars these days travel through eighteen and twenty more stories under the control of a man who doesn't use any strength at all. A metal crank does the work, and a child could do the physical part of it as well as anybody. The operator simply has to have a level head, and if the head's a girl's, it is just as good as though it were a man's, isn't it?"

Latest Leaflets

Home Leaflets For Mothers' Meetings

No. 3 The New Century for Mothers. Mrs. Nettie B. Fernald.

No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflet

No. 3 Safeguard the Home. Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion — What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.

No. 94 American Liberty—Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.

No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.

No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets

Y. W. C. T. U.

No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.

L. T. L.

No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

School Savings Banks.

No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.

Parlor Meetings.

No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Narcotics.

No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?

Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet

No. 18 Experience. The Schoolmaster.

Signal Lights.

No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.

Price, 25c. per 100.

Miscellaneous Leaflets.

God's Nobleman,
White Cross Movement,
The White Shield Society; Its Purpose and Membership
High Ideals for Schools,
Practical Benefits of the Curfew Law,
Consider the Lilies,
The Power of the White Ribbon,
A Mother's Letter to the Y Girls.

Price, 50c. Per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

184 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

Publishers' Notes.

Anti-Cigaret Number of The Young Crusader.

The February YOUNG CRUSADER will be a special Anti-Cigaret number designed for use on Anti-Cigaret Sunday, March 1. Sunday school workers will find it the strongest weapon that has yet appeared against the cigaret. Its pages will contain testimony, never before printed, from famous educators and leaders in the business world. B. G. Wilder, professor of Neurology and Physiology of Cornell University, tells of the effect of the cigaret on school work, and prominent teachers of the country have written expressly for this number of the YOUNG CRUSADER, while all boys will be influenced by the strong testimony of F. H. Yost, the famous coach and trainer of the University of Michigan. Mrs. Jennie Waters, Dominion superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, contributes a most interesting article on "Boys in Canada" and their sports, while in the "Adventures of an Ice Boat," her daughter writes a fine anti-cigaret story. Mrs. Caroline B. Humphreys' "The Tame Anaconda" will make a strong recitation. Miss Annie A. Robbins tells of the cigaret evil in Manila and through Mrs. Squires we learn of the Anti-Cigaret Leagues in Arizona Indian schools. Dr. Olive Wilson has a timely warning to mothers about the Small Shops and the Cigaret. Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, World's and National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and her associate, Mrs. Ida B. Cole, have each given their best to this number, which also contains an anti-cigaret program for Sunday schools, an exercise especially prepared for Anti-Cigaret Leagues, a chalk talk and telling cartoons. The Superintendent's Round Table presents effective ways of teaching the evil effects of tobacco. Sunday school workers everywhere, and all desirous of fighting the cigaret evil should further the distribution of this special number on Anti-Cigaret Sunday, March 1. If 500,000 copies of the February YOUNG CRUSADER could go into the Sunday schools of the land we should have the desired 5,000,000 boys pledged against tobacco. The price of this special number will not be advanced, but remain the regular rate—$2 per 100 copies.

Health Studies.

A constituency entirely apart from our own would find valuable and essential knowledge and instruction in the new leaflet "Studies in the Problem of Food," from the pen of Dr. Louise C. Purington, but to our own family of white-ribboners it is absolutely necessary. "Relation of Food to Character," "Food Value," "Its Adpatations and Requirements," "Breakfast Foods," and "What Shall We Drink," are a few of the many things about which we all should know, and Dr. Purington is able skillfully to tell us. Send 5 cents for this leaflet or, better still, for you and your friends 10 copies will be sent for 20 cents.

Dr. Purington's "Nerve Dissipation, Causes and Cure" should be in the hands of every man or woman who suffers from our national disease "Americanitis," which translated means "living at high pressure," and who in our ranks is not a sufferer from that disease? Surely those who make things "go" know the symptoms. A mere reading of the leaflets is restful, and its instructions carried out, sure cure. This leaflet is 2 cents for one copy, or 10 copies for 15 cents.

"The Spiritual Athlete," the third new leaflet, by Dr. Purington, is on a somewhat different order, but is helpful and contains new thoughts and up to date ideas that we want to be posted on as well as the writer. One copy 2 cents. Ten copies 10 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Signal Notes.

Colonel P. H. Ray, commandant at Fort Wright, Spokane, has gone on record against the army canteen.

Injunctions have closed four saloons in Clinton, Ia., the plaintiffs in the action being four prominent ministers of the city.

In Ohio a campaign has been started against milliners who sell native songbirds for hat decorations. Affidavits have been filed against several milliners in Columbus and Toledo. The state game warden is pushing the reform.

A bill, limiting the ages for miners to work in or about coal mines and in mills and factories, has been drafted at Philadelphia. It raises the age of boys permitted to work in the mines from 14 to 16, and raises the age limit of boys working in the breakers from 12 to 14, and in mills and factories from 13 to 14.

Read Something New.

Send a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Cora Howe Beebe, Lacona, N. Y., and she will send you her new plan for program to be used on Frances E. Willard's heavenly birthday, February 17.

Four Manitoba farmers amused themselves by compelling a boy to drink whisky, and when he became unconscious they poured the liquor down his throat. He died from alcoholic poisoning. Arrests of the farmers, it is expected, will follow.

Pure food agents all over Pennsylvania have been instructed by Commissioner Cope to collect samples of beer for analysis. The sellers of those containing injurious adulterants will be prosecuted. A fine of $50, according to state laws, may be imposed. The adulterants said to be most frequently used are glucose, decayed rice, mouldy corn, Irish moss and rosin.

As the result of a protest by the United States navy department public gambling in Bremerton, Wash., has been completely ended. Games were running in five saloons, but the mayor has closed them all and says they will not open again. Commandant Stirling notified the Mayor that no more battleships would be sent to the Puget Sound navy yard until the town presented a better moral tone.

The colored population of Burlington, Iowa, and many white persons, are intensely interested in a 6-year-old wonder called Lonnie Lawrence Lennis, who is conducting revival services there. He is said to have had no schooling, yet he repeats chapter after chapter of the Bible accurately, and delivers long, earnest and interesting discourses on Bible texts. Many conversions have resulted from his meetings.

Saloon men of Brazil, Ind., have been cashing city orders at par, while the bankers discounted them. Finally, as the city's indebtedness came to exceed the 2 per cent limit, the banks refused to accept them at any discount. Now the saloonkeepers find themselves owners of about $21,000 in city orders, and are planning to have the city corporation declared bankrupt. This is supposed to be revenge for the ordinances passed by the city council increasing the saloon license, prohibiting screens, tables and chairs, enforcing Sunday closing and enacting a law that city orders would not be received in payment of license.

Finland's Pathetic Appeal

An Urgent Cry for Help

IN Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, there is a statue overlooking the port, representing a sailor on the mast of a shipwrecked vessel, peering with eager gaze into the distance in search of help. That shipwrecked sailor represents Finland to-day; her famine-stricken peasants are looking this way for help, and if the American people are true to the traditions of the past, the patient, suffering Finns will not look in vain.

Hasten quickly to their rescue,
Hear their bitter cry for bread,
Ye, who in your homes have plenty,
Ye, whom God has always fed.

Finland's climate is subject to sudden changes, and not infrequently does the farmer, after toiling in his fields throughout a fine summer's day, go home with a trembling, anxious heart. The calm, warm day may be followed by a chilly night, during which the temperature will go down below the freezing point, and in a few hours utterly destroy his prospects of a bountiful harvest, and render thousands of hard-working people destitute for the winter. In times of extreme dearth, they are compelled to make up for the failure of their crops, by mixing the ground bark of pine trees, chopped straw, and other ingredients, with the rye of which they prepare their bread.

* * *

Rather Die Than Beg

Ordinarily, under such trying circumstances, the tenacious endurance and heroic resignation of the Finlander are displayed in all their power, and very rarely is he heard to complain of his lot in life; but just now he is indeed in the direst straits. Not only locally, but throughout vast tracts of territory, the complete failure of crops has reduced nearly 400,000 people not simply to destitution, but to the very verge of actual starvation, and now, even Finnish endurance has reached its extreme limits.

But so quiet and undemonstrative is the Finlander in his intensest suffering, that, were it not for occasional letters from the Fatherland to sons and daughters who have found homes in other climes, the world would know but very little of the calamity that has recently befallen this God-fearing, peace-loving people, for the Finlander would rather die than beg.

Even now the peasants of that rugged land, who have "a song for every joy and for every sorrow," are striving hard to tide themselves over until better days shall dawn; but authentic advices make it quite evident that unless help from without comes, and comes quickly, many thousands must necessarily perish of hunger and cold.

Pitying hearts that throb with sorrow,
By your deeds ye shall be known,
Give to-day, and ere to-morrow,
'T will be carved on God's white throne.

* * *

America Will Save Them

It is, indeed, a very sad picture that poor, suffering, starving Finland presents to the civilized world, and one that cannot but touch the hearts and enlist the practical sympathies of our own people, comparatively so favorably circumstanced. According to the recent census, Finland has over 2,500,000 inhabitants—honest, industrious, God-fearing and God-serving people, who have fallen upon evil times, and whom America will not desert in this hour of their dire extremity, nor suffer them to perish from off the face of the earth. Help will surely be afforded them, and in such bountiful measure that the calamity that has come upon them shall not overwhelm them. And thus the beautiful words of Whittier, written many years ago, shall have glorious fulfilment in the noble generosity of our ever open-hearted, and open-handed people:

And as to Finland's sorrow
The sweet amend is made.
As if the healing hand of Christ
Upon her wounds were laid.

Then row thy boat, O fisher!
In peace on lake and bay;
And thou, young maiden, dance again,
Around the poles of May.

Sit down old men together,
Old wives in quiet spin;
Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon
Is brother of the Finn!

From Stereoscopic Photo, Copyright, 1897, Underwood & Underwood

A TYPICAL FINNISH DAIRYMAID

Of the Household of Faith

The Finlanders are an industrious, deserving, educated people. Of 470,000 school-children between the ages of seven and sixteen, 448,000 attend school. These simple folk have a great reverence for sacred things, and they are not ashamed to speak of matters concerning their souls. Seriousness is stamped upon their countenances, when eternal things are being discussed. During prayer, every knee is bowed, and at services held in the open air, every head remains uncovered during the singing, prayers and sermon.

Although the Finns are Lutheran as a nation, other religious bodies have a work in their land. The Baptists began work there about thirty-five years ago, and the first Methodist chapel was dedicated in 1882. In 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church obtained legal right to free religious exercise.

The Finnish people have often passed through the furnace of persecution, pestilence and war, and even under such trying circumstances have not forgotten to seek for comfort in the Revealed Word, which they have had both in Finnish and Swedish for centuries past.

Let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.—Gal. 6: 10.

Let Us Act Quickly

It is for these faithful but distressed people that we appeal for help. Never yet has the generous American heart turned a deaf ear to the pitiful cry of the destitute, the desolate, the distressed or the hungry, and contributions have commenced to pour in from every direction; but so much is needed, so much is to be done, so much of misery and famine is to be relieved, that unless every one does a share, and does it quickly, little can be accomplished to stem the tide of suffering, starvation and death.

Midwinter is approaching in Finland, when the whole country is sheeted in snow and ice, and the temperature falls to from 20° to 30° below zero, adding greatly to the suffering in the North and East, where over 60,000 families will have to fight a grim, silent battle with starvation, and must succumb unless quickly aided. In the last great famine in Finland, many years ago, over 100,000 perished. How many of the 400,000, who are now suffering, will live to see another spring?

Soon will the season of rescue be o'er;
Soon will they drift to Eternity's shore;
Haste, then, my brother; no time for delay,
Throw out the life-line and save them to-day.

* * *

An Opportunity for All

We urge every reader of this paper to seize this opportunity to place his name upon the roll of life-savers. Every pastor can aid the work by putting it before his flock; every Sunday School Superintendent can tell his scholars of the glorious opportunity of which they may avail themselves; for it is certainly a great thing to save even a single life. Every Sunday School teacher has here a chance; so also have the King's Daughters, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, Ladies' Aid Societies, Young People's Unions, and the various other church societies. We cannot conceive of any nobler work than this, which gives us a share in averting so great a disaster as threatens the people of Finland.

* * *

Every contribution, however small, will be gratefully received and publicly acknowledged in THE CHRISTIAN HERALD. All money received will be cabled to Finland absolutely free of cost. Representative Finnish merchants and clergymen at Helsingfors, Uleaborg, and Wasa, have formed Relief Committees, serving without pay, to distribute the supplies, thus making every dollar tell in behalf of the sufferers. Address,

FINLAND FAMINE FUND

The Christian Herald, 316-326 Bible House, New York

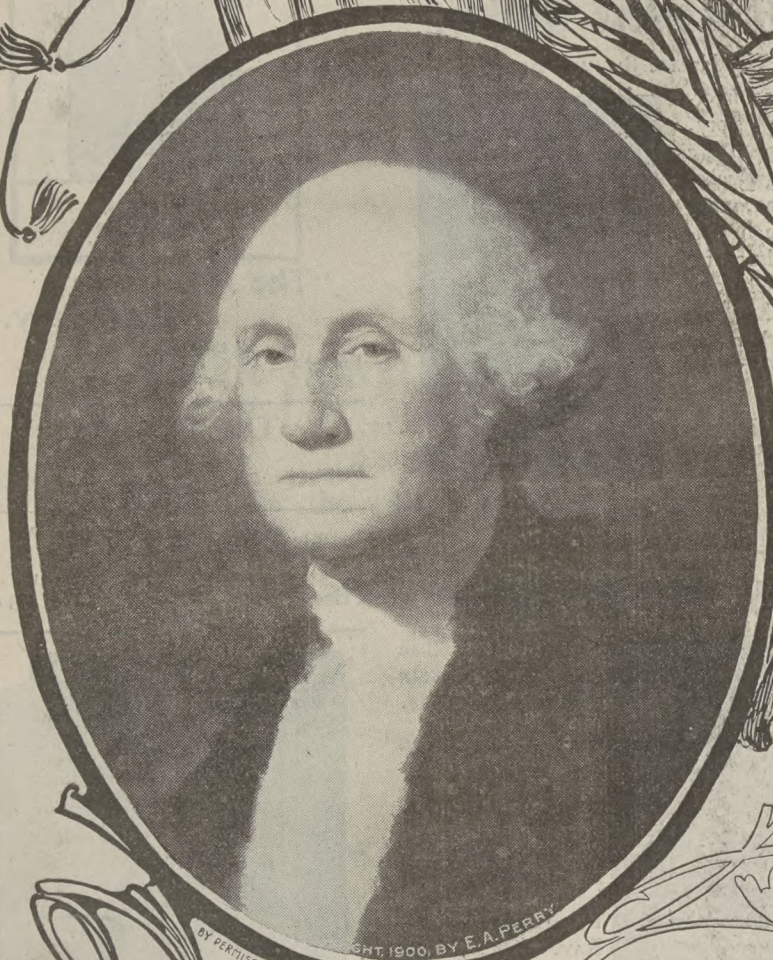
God help poor Finland. God bless every giver. God bless and multiply the gifts.

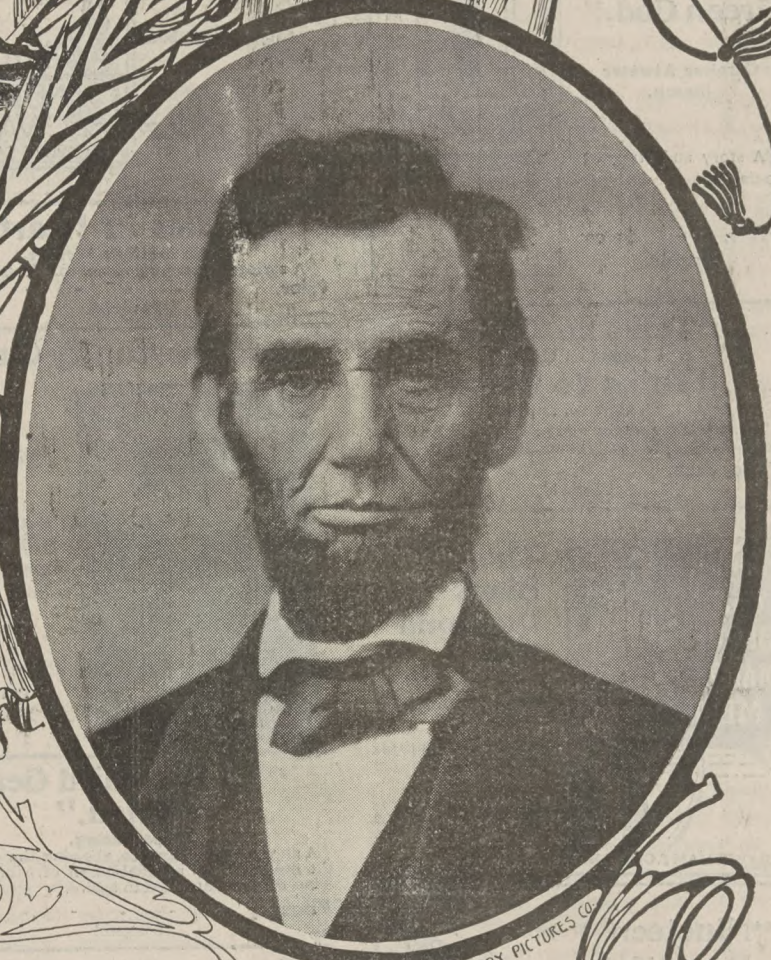
FEBRUARY MAGAZINE NUMBER

The Union Signal

VOL. XXIX NO. 6.

CHICAGO, FEB. 5, 1903.





Oh, wise and great!
Their like, perchance, we ne'er shall see again,
But let us write their golden words upon the hearts
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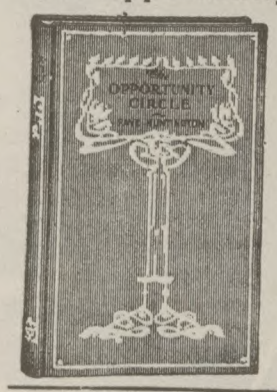

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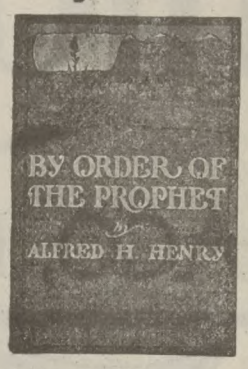

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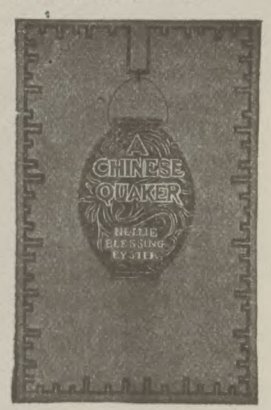

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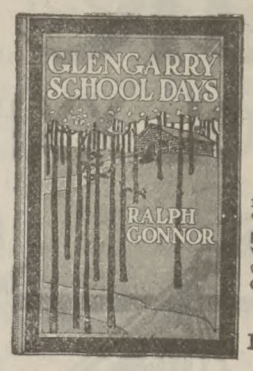

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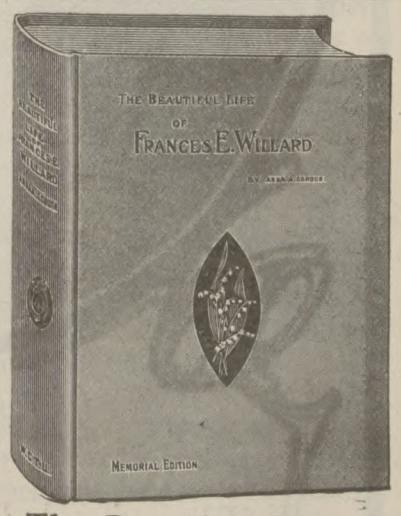

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The Temperance Hospital An unusual pressure of work at our National Temperance Hospital has made it impossible for Miss Graessle, superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, to furnish "copy" for her "Hints on Home Nursing" in time for this issue. This omission is compensated for, in part, by the special article on "The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital," on page 7.

Anti-Cigaret Pledge Signing Day. The W. C. T. U. will make a grand effort to rally its forces for the anti-cigaret pledge-signing day, Sunday, March 1. All persons, all Sunday schools and all churches interested in the future of our country are invited to help make this day one of mo- [illegible] to begin to

Miss Smart's Address. Miss Kara G. Smart, our World's W. C. T. U. missionary to Japan, asks that her friends be notified that her present address is 30 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan. Miss Smart is in excellent health and spirits, and her work progresses very satisfactorily.

A Physician's Prescription. The attention of our readers is directed to the very valuable article on page 18, "Home Treatment of a Cold," by Dr. Cordelia Greene, head of the well-known Sanitarium at Castile, N. Y. In these days when the microbe of influenza runs riot over the land, mothers will be especially grateful for such explicit directions for putting the enemy to rout. In this connection please note that in the article by Dr. Greene in our [illegible] 15, "The Danger of Moderate Drink- [illegible] uld have read "dis- [illegible] c.

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[illegible] during the six years of [illegible] managing editor's con- [illegible] h THE UNION SIGNAL [illegible] now to the needs and [illegible] "The Question Box" has [illegible] ny expressions of good will and appreciation from those we aim to serve, but it has dropped many valuable suggestions that we hope to utilize for the good of all concerned. The "Box" is open until February 15, and every reader of the official organ is cordially invited to join the conference. THE UNION SIGNAL is "in the hands of its friends," for criticism, commendation and suggestion. The result of the experiment thus far is very satisfactory.

The Interstate Commerce Bill. We urge our readers and the friends of our cause generally to write or wire immediately brief, courteous appeals to the two Senators from their states at Washington to support the Hepburn bill (H. R. 15,331) which passed the House Jan. 27, and is now referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. In states having a Senator on that committee, let a special request be made of such Senator to urge early consideration and a favorable report to the Senate as well as for support on the floor. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is composed of the following: Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia, Chairman; Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; John Kean, New Jersey; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Joseph H. Millard, Nebraska; Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina; Anselm J. McLaurin, Missippippi; Edward W. Carmack, Tennessee; Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana; Thomas M. Patterson, Colorado.

try.

The Kansas senate defeated the bill proposing to grant women the privilege of voting for Presidential electors.

The Belgium Senate passed the government bill for the suppression of obscene songs and speeches in public gatherings.

Secretary of War Root issues an order to all recruiting stations that no more boys under 21 years of age shall be enlisted.

A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarets and cigaret paper in the state has been passed by the Alabama House of Representatives.

Fears entertained in North China that Yung Lu, the real ruler of the empire, is plotting another outbreak against foreigners.

Eugene Heitler Lehman, of Pueblo, Colo., a graduate of Yale, given the first Cecil Rhodes scholarship awarded to an American student.

Bill introduced in Illinois Legislature by Representative Stewart of Chicago to prohibit manufacture and sale of cigarets in the state.

Judge W. R. Day, secretary of state under President McKinley, accepted appointment to United States Supreme court to succeed Justice Shiras.

The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Irishman who fought in the Boer war, who was found guilty of high treason, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Deadlock in Venezuelan affairs. England, Germany and Italy refuse to accept Minister Bowen's proposition that all creditors be placed on an equal basis. No settlement in sight.

Vermont prohibition law repealed by referendum majority of 1,642 after being in force since 1852; local option measure substituted; referendum declared unconstitutional, but result will determine legislature's action.

pet call, loud and prolonged, which must be [illegible] from afar. "We have licensed hell," is the message. "For a price we have given the devil permission to produce poverty, profligacy, cruelty, wretchedness, death. We do not look for a great, sweeping, all-pervading, all-conquering revival of religion in this country until the Christian church shall arise in its might and do its utmost to smite, hip and thigh, the monstrous, murderous, legalized liquor traffic!" To all of which the temperance forces, who work and pray for just such an alliance, say, Amen.

A Light Under a Bushel The town of Phoebus, Va., deplores, through the editorial columns of its newspaper, "The Sentinel," the fact that while having all the natural advantages of a flourishing business center, its reputation is so smothered under the cloud of the liquor traffic that the stranger can see only saloons. Admitting that forty dramshops are in the town by the consent of its population of two thousand inhabitants, the point is urged that no commercial development can be possible while conditions class the town with the lowest resorts of the country. The editor confesses to having vainly endeavored for the past five years to secure business enterprises and to having seen them go elsewhere because the parties interested were not willing to bring their families to such a place. This instance is only a type of cases innumerable. True prosperity goes hand in hand with integrity. The light that is under the bushel leaves every one in darkness.

Temperance Legislation at Washington.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Tuesday, January 27, the Hepburn bill in the interest of interstate commerce in intoxicating liquor, passed the House of Representatives. Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, was in charge of the bill, while Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, as might be expected, was its principal opponent. He brought forward the old time arguments of an "infringement of personal liberty," and of the crime of debarring an individual from being able to procure what he wanted to eat or drink. He also opposed the bill on the ground that "it would legalize prohibition," to which Mr. Clayton responded, "That is exactly this bill: intending to enforce the prohibition laws of the state in a community, so that they may not be violated as they have been." The bill passed without a division of the House, not as a party measure, but strictly on its merits.

This bill really supplements the famous "Wilson bill," the decisions of the Supreme Court having lessened its powers. The judiciary committee favored its adoption by a unanimous vote, and an extended report, and decided that inasmuch as the Wilson bill had been pronounced constitutional, it would be better to let that whole legislation which was had in the interest of good morals stand, and to report an original proposition adding to the merits of the Wilson bill, viz: To surrender back to the state certain control which was given to Congress by the Federal Constitution under the commerce clause, which is simply a proposition to restore to the states in this matter, full and ample power to enforce their police regulations against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

In the state of Iowa, and probably in other states, soliciting agents visit communities where the moral sentiment of the people is against the sale of intoxicating liquors, and establish a business of taking orders for liquor, which would be sent to another state, and then the liquor shipped, in many instances to the agent as consignee and by him distributed direct to the customer. By this means, the soliciting agent has been permitted to carry on the business of a liquor dealer in communities where the law of the state, and the moral sentiment of the people are to the contrary.

The practice has grown to such an extent that in one town in Iowa as high as 100 jugs at a time were found in a single express office, addressed by the consignor to himself, the consignee. This measure is intended to give to the states the right and power to control the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders. This is indeed a victory.

It goes to the Senate, and every one believing in home rule, and in favor of state rights, who believes in the moral sentiment of a people being maintained, should IMMEDIATELY wire or write his or her Senator urging him to vote for the bill in the interest of the inter-state commerce in intoxicating liquors. This calls for quick work. Don't let it fail in the Senate for lack of attention.

The statehood bill fight has assumed still more serious complications. Senator Quay chose an opportune moment when little attention was being paid to proceedings, to announce that he had a couple of amendments to offer, and that he desired them referred to the committee on organization of which he is chairman. The amendments were not read, and later it was discovered that they were amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill and to the agricultural bill, and were in fact the text of the omnibus statehood bill. The Senator had caused them to be referred to his committee, it is supposed, in order to have them favorably reported to the Senate and to prevent them from being subject to a point of order, as proposed amendments to appropriation bills.

This means all appropriation bills will have to wait until the statehood bill is disposed of, and for an extra session of the Senate. This would bring the new Senators, among them Senator Smoot from Utah.

Senator Bard of Southern California, in an address on Arizona made the statement that in that territory one-fifth of the population in 1890 were Mormons, and quotes from Gov. N. O. Murphy, who says: "It seems to be generally accepted by the highest modern intelligence that the public welfare and the general good of our people will be best subserved by legislative restrictions upon the Mormons, and it has been the policy of the government and of communities wherever the followers of Mormonism have gained a foothold in this country to restrain by legislative enactment the extension of Mormon power and influence."

The Vermont Campaign.

Mary S. Morgan, Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Vt., Jan. 28.—The state corresponding secretary sends me the following details concerning the work of the five National speakers who are now in the state: Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Stevenson came into the state during the second week in January from the 11th to the 18th inclusive, both giving two Sundays. Mrs. Stevens began work in Orange county, speaking five times in the county, viz., South Newbury, Newbury, E. Corinth, Chelsea, and Randolph. The driving snow storm on the evening of the 11th bade fair to spoil the meeting, but a good audience gathered notwithstanding. Mrs. Stevens spoke four times in Windsor county, at South Royalton, Windsor and Woodstock, holding two services in the last named place on Sunday the 18th. The audience there was large and very enthusiastic. Mrs. Stevens is now in the state with Miss Gordon, beginning at South Ryegate in Caledonia county. The plan for all the places they visit together, is to have a children's meeting in the afternoon and a union mass meeting in the evening.

Mrs. Hoffman has been in Orleans, Franklin, Caledonia, Washington and Chittenden counties, is still in the state and will remain until after February 3 as will Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. Mrs. Stevenson spoke at Chester and North Springfield in Windsor county, and at Bellows Falls, Newfane, Townshend, Jamaica, South Londonderry, West Brattleboro, and Brattleboro in Windham county, making nine addresses in all.

Many who were license sympathizers attended the meeting, and at Bellows Falls, one was present who accompanied Mr. Clement on his campaign tour. The most enthusiastic and largest meetings were at South Londonderry and Brattleboro, but all were well attended. Mrs. Callie Howe began her work in the state at North Bennington, January 11th. She spoke at Readsboro the 12th, Wilmington the 13th, Manchester the 14th and beyond that point we have not been informed. Though coming at such a stormy time Mrs. Howe was well received and greeted by good sized audiences at the places mentioned.

During the week ending with January 24, Mrs. Read, state president, and Mrs. Smith, president of Bennington county, held school-house meetings in that county, driving alone about fifty miles in all, facing the storms and enduring the zero weather, putting up their own posters and braving all the discomforts of meeting in ill-lighted rooms, yet feeling that the meetings were a success, after all. On one of the stormiest nights one hundred people gathered in a school house to hear them, while on some other nights the numbers reached were sometimes as small as twenty. Mrs. Read will be in Rutland and Addison counties until after February 3. She is brave indeed to take up this work even while her heart is aching for the loved sister so recently called to the heavenly home. She has the sympathy of her constituency throughout the state in this bereavement.

Mass meetings and rallies are being held in many towns, the ministers often taking the lead. Many of these with local speakers might be reported did space permit.

The state W. C. T. U. have issued a plan for Sunday services February 1:

MORNING: A sermon by pastors to voters.

AFTERNOON: Women's prayer meetings.

EVENING: A union service, with addresses, readings, recitations and music.

The referendum vote will doubtless be taken before this letter reaches the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, and the world will know whether Vermont will take a backward step in this great temperance movement. God grant that she may be heard to speak a most emphatic "No."

Though so many of our W. C. T. U. women are doing special work during this campaign, the rank and file in the unions are keeping up the work in much the usual way.

Legislative Work in South Dakota.

Alice R. Gossage, Correspondent.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Luella A. Ramsey, state president, and Mrs. P. E. Johnson, our legislative committee, are in Pierre at present working for the passage of several beneficial laws, but it is as yet too early in the session to tell what has been or is being accomplished.

Alice R. Gossage.

Our state convention is so long in the past that it is history, and yet there were many things which deserved mention that did not get it. You read of our losing Miss Smart for a larger field, but you did not read of the report of the "White Ribbon Journal" finances. Owing to the $1.00 dues the expenses of the paper were more than met, besides putting the state paper into the hands of every member. This felicitous condition is largely due to the efforts of our valued state treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Eckenbeck, who worked early and late to bring it about.

At the state convention it was urged that we make a strong effort to clear our indebtedness this year by every member giving one dollar in addition to the dues, or each union sending an amount equal to one dollar. A considerable number of members are working toward the desired end.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Sioux Falls union was held recently, and showed a large amount of work accomplished. The union numbers over fifty members, and does work in ten departments.

South Dakota's state reporter has been silent for a much longer time than she should have been, or than she intends to be in the future.

Anti-Canteen Testimony.

Annie A. Robbins, Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—A great deal has been said about the canteen, yet in my travels over the states I find many who think we took away the comforts of the post-exchange when only the beer was removed. It is stated by some that conditions are worse since the canteen closed.

Annie A. Robbins.

During three years' service in the army, while the canteen was in power, I saw so much drunkenness, so many young men led astray and neglecting their duty as soldiers, so many punishments that they were forced to endure, that I cannot conceive of worse conditions.

While I was in the army one young man told me there was only one man in his company, of over 100 men, who did not drink, himself excepted. Another said that on Christmas day there were fourteen sober men in his company. The chairman of a board of missionaries told me that after they had talked to hundreds of our soldiers, they found that nine out of every ten drank, and that four out of every ten were drunkards. If conditions are now worse than this, what must they be?

Dr. Homer C. Stuntz, of Manila, told me of one post he visited after the canteen was voted out. He went into the "company club," as they called it, and saw on the wall a list of expenses and returns of the club for the month past. Taking out his note-book he began to make a copy of the list. The sergeant in charge objected to this, but Doctor Stuntz persisted, and he found that $710 had been spent for beer and other "light drinks"—all of this for the use of only eighty-two men on duty at that post. By reporting to division headquarters he succeeded in getting two or three of these "clubs" closed.

At the close of my address in Willimantic, Conn., Captain Fenton, who was one of the clerks in his own Connecticut regiment, spoke as follows:

"I know that some good officers favor the army canteen, but I don't see how they can. I saw its workings in my own regiment. At the head of my company street stood the canteen. One day, for my own satisfaction, I made an estimate of the figures found on our regimental books and was astonished to find that there had been paid back to the government from $10,000 to $12,000 in fines for the regiment of 1,300 men. Many of these fines I thought unjust. The canteen was placed in a regiment, the boys would spend at least fifty per cent of their $15.60 there, get into trouble, as a consequence, and be fined $5, $10, to be taken from next month's payroll. It looked to me like placing a temptation before the soldiers and then taking their money in fines for accepting the invitation. The profits from the canteen were supposed to purchase the extras for the soldiers, but judging from the amount of money the soldiers had to pay, it always looked to me like a pretty dear investment. If, as it is claimed, the W. C. T. U. was chiefly instrumental in having the canteen abolished from the army, the American soldier owes them a great debt of gratitude."

Field Workers in Iowa.

Clara P. White Correspondent.

VOLGA, Ia., Jan. 29.—The lectures of Miss Annie A. Robbins on "Life in Manila," illustrated by many articles she brought from there, and brightened by her experience as an army nurse for nearly two years, have been of surpassing interest. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance to her meeting at Ft. Madison.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise reports the work of Rev. A. J. Wheeler in her district, the Sixth, as follows: "He is one of the best workers we ever had. He visited fourteen places, held fifty-two meetings; took up $312 in collections, paid of this amount $55.20 to local unions, secured names of forty-seven new members." His address is Danville.

Evangelist G. W. Pierce has been doing a grand work in the Third district, under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Arline Moyer. Mr. Pierce secured hundreds of signatures to the triple pledge; organized new unions and L. T. L's, and gave nine addresses on Purity, to boys and girls with blessed results. His address until May 1 is Tingley.

Our state president, Mrs. Dunham, is urging more diligent work in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Our Anti-Cigaret and Scientific Temperance Instruction laws, printed on large cards suitable for hanging in school rooms and other places, may be secured of her for two and a half cents each.

Our state treasurer hopefully assures us that if dues continue to come in during the year as they have since her last quarterly report, we shall have 1,000 new members.

A new Y has been organized in Winnesheik county at Quandahl. Edgewood Y, organized by Miss Van Vleet, with seven members, has doubled its numbers.

The Y's in Politics.

They Win in New Jersey.

Emily Ruth Kirby, Correspondent.

Woodstown, N. J., Feb. 2.—The Y's of Bridgeton have recently won a splendid victory. After being a no-license city for years, one year ago, while the temperance forces were resting in their long security, a license council was elected. Nine wholesale and retail licenses were granted without delay, and the number was speedily raised to fifteen. All enjoyed the "privilege," from the keepers of the "best" hotels to the dives kept by men who had served for less fiendish crimes, perhaps, in state's prison.

The brave young women of the Bridgeton Y determined to arouse and change public sentiment. They began by quiet and individual work. Soon afterward one of their active members, Miss Lucie A. Henderson, the county press superintendent, went on the staff of the Bridgeton "Evening News," the largest paper of the city, and contributed largely to the "Fruits of the Saloon," a series of word pictures published during the year. These awakened wide interest and general comment and were of untold influence, so that prior to the fall elections a vigorous campaign was inaugurated. Public meetings were held in conjunction with the Prohibitionists and a fund was raised for active work.

The W's and Y's sent a type-written appeal, worded to arouse people to the importance and opportunity of the approaching election, to be read in all the churches. Presiding Elder Rev. D. B. Harris, prepared for them an "Appeal to Voters." These were enclosed in envelopes and the boys and girls put one in every home.

The Y's had large posters printed with the words "Saloons Must Go! Shall we have the Saloons? No." These were liberally posted. Some were torn down by the saloon element, others remained; all had their effect.

Small cards were given to the school children, with the words printed thereon: "Shall we have the Saloon? No." These they tied to their coats and hats.

The opposition printed a similar one in appearance with the words: "The Speak-easy hides its work and pays no tax. The Saloon is open and paves the streets." One merchant added thereto "To Hell" and hung the card up in his store. This the newspapers took up and published broadcast.

Lucie A. Henderson.

Jennie C. Nickelson.

Ada S. Butcher.

Jessie A. Rice.

Result: The election of a prohibitionist in one ward and an anti-license man in every other ward but one. January 15 Bridgeton went "dry." Council met in adjourned session and in twenty-eight minutes refused eleven applications for license. Eight of the fifteen places that were open during the year are now closed and the rest will be by March 1, except one that will have a month longer.

The children who distributed the appeals were afterward given a treat, and Miss Jessie A. Rice seized the opportunity to organize an L. T. L., of which she is the efficient superintendent. Miss Ada Butcher has received much praise for her leadership as the Y president, and Miss Jennie Nickelson, superintendent of literature, has been the real backbone of the enterprise.

The Jerome Bill in New York.

Emma Alexander, Correspondent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2.—District Attorney Jerome has had introduced in the state legislature a bill to open the saloons of New York City on Sunday after 1 p. m. He says there will be a hearing upon the bill, and that a number of clergymen will go to Albany and speak for it. While there may be a few clergymen, as Bishop Potter and Dr. Rainsford, who believe in Sunday opening, their views are the views of a very small minority, and the Protestant clergymen are almost a unit against it, as are most of the Catholic priests.

A good deal of interest is manifested in New York City over the appointment of the five women inspectors who are to board all vessels to look after the welfare of the women in the first and second cabins. The W. C. T. U., under the leadership of Mrs. Ellis, is given full credit for their appointment, and while the newspapers have magnified the dangers of boarding the vessels, the plan meets with general approval.

Thursday of the week of prayer is appointed each year as a day of prayer by the officers of New York state W. C. T. U., and is generally observed by the unions all over the state. An all-day meeting was arranged for in New York City by the state president, at the M. E. Missionary rooms, 150 Fifth avenue. All the counties in the vicinity of New York were represented, and it was a day of spiritual uplift.

Special attention is being given this year to our mid-year conventions. Each county has heretofore acted independently in planning for its meetings, but this year the counties have been grouped in seven sections, and the Institutes in each section will be held on consecutive dates, with something of uniformity in program. While it will not be possible for all the counties to fall in line, yet most of them will do so. Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Graham are now attending institutes in the western part of the state.

The organizing work of the state demands considerable attention, and to the earnest, faithful efforts of our organizers, seconded by county and state officers, has been due our gain in membership.

Our next state convention will be held at Stamford, in the Catskills, October 6-9. This will be a beautiful time of the year to visit the mountains, and as board and lodging will be provided for all at a uniform rate of $1 per day, we are looking forward to a large attendance of visitors, and to the presence of many of the husbands of our workers.

Our state superintendents are pushing department work, and we are all working harmoniously to build up our society and to make sentiment for total abstinence and against the liquor traffic.

Local Option Strikes Virginia.

Mrs. Geo. W. Oliver, Correspondent.

Winnie, Va., Feb. 2.—Caroline county has been greatly stirred by a local option election, which resulted in victory for the "Drys" by 459 majority. Thirteen saloons have been wiped out. One precinct polled every vote dry. The Baptist and Methodist ministers were very helpful. Much of the success of the temperance forces is due to the untiring energy and industry of the county president, Mrs. Hicks. Our state president, Mrs. Hoge, and her husband, who is always a helpmeet, have just held a successful Institute at Warrenton. They attended the Anti-Saloon League convention January 20 in Richmond, where Mrs. Hoge made an address. The Richmond papers were very complimentary in their remarks about Mrs. Hoge as a speaker.

Mrs. H. M. Hoge.

Topeka City Council Takes Radical Action.

Mrs. Lena Hartzell Wallace, Correspondent.

Morland, Kansas, Feb. 2.—Dr. J. S. McFarland, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Kansas, who was fined $100 for contempt of court in the trial of Mrs. Nation, paid his fine, but the money was made up to him in an hour's time, and $10 more. He said that he wished to pay the fine himself and promptly sent a check for $25 to the State Temperance Union. The next week the City Council used its prerogative and called a special meeting over the head of the mayor; seven of the members signing the call. At this meeting they ordered Mrs. Nation's fine remitted and instructed the Chief of Police to set her at liberty.

Tennessee's New Temperance Measure.

Silena Moore Holman, Correspondent.

Fayetteville, Tenn., Feb. 2.—A few days ago the Tennessee legislature passed a law through both Houses, almost two to one in the Senate and seven to one in the House, extending the privileges of the four-mile law to towns of 5,000 inhabitants. This law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of any schoolhouse in the state, except in incorporated towns. Up to two years ago towns and villages of 200 inhabitants or under, were permitted to surrender their charter, and under a majority vote, re-incorporate without the saloon, and under the privileges of the four-mile law. Two years ago the legislature passed a law giving towns of 2,000 inhabitants similar privileges, and a few days ago the present legislature extended the same privileges to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and under. This shows the rapid growth of temperance sentiment in our state. This law will give every town in the state, except eight, the privilege of getting rid of the saloon. It is better than local option, inasmuch as if a town once votes liquor out, it is permanently out, and cannot be re-introduced without a special act of the legislature. There are now only about fifty places in the state having saloons, and it is believed most of these places will soon be without them.

Remonstrance Effective in Indiana.

Luella F. McWhirter, Correspondent.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 2.—The W. C. T. U. of Greencastle decided that a remonstrance (under the Nicholson law) should be circulated to prevent a saloon applicant from securing a license. A committee of men was appointed to do the work, but when they got access to the poll books and found how many names must be secured they declared the case hopeless. Again the women urged them on, and securing a loyal brother to get the remonstrance headings ready, every man worked on in desperate earnest and the remonstrance won.

Indian Territory Reports Progress and Prizes.

Martha Gilmore, Correspondent.

Muscogee, Ind. Ter., Feb. 2.—Our president, Mrs. Laura E. Harsha, recently sent a circular letter to the local presidents giving plans and recommendations for the year. The local unions have been sending in protests against the repeal of the Anti-Canteen law, and we have been using our influence against single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, mainly on account of Oklahoma's saloons. Mrs. Harsha visited the Wagoner union January 19 and 22. Several new members were secured, a good list of subscribers obtained for "Our Helper," and the union greatly strengthened. Mrs. McKenna, of Poteau territorial press superintendent, is offering a prize for the best scrap book of temperance clippings sent by a local press superintendent. Mrs. Richmond, of South McAlester, superintendent of contest work, offers "The Beautiful Life of Frances Willard" to the union holding the most contests. Miss Laura Scott, superintendent of Sunday-school work, is making especial efforts to secure pledge signers and a good presentation of the temperance lesson February 15.

Mrs. Laura E. Harsha.

Poteau union began the year with an evangelistic meeting and has since held a mothers' meeting. They are studying the "Rights of Childhood."

Ada union, a small band, is reaping a harvest from faithful sowing. Six drinking men have recently been reclaimed. Two of them had not spent a sober Christmas before for nearly twenty years!

A Movement for State Prohibition.

Harriet B. Kells, Correspondent.

Fayette, Miss., Feb. 2.—The liquor men of Mississippi find it a grievous thing that the capitol city is in a "dry" county. Their efforts are increasing to overturn this condition. Last August they brought in a petition for a local option election which, after a hard-fought contest, was defeated by five votes. On January 7 they filed another petition, which has just been "turned down" by a majority of more than one hundred. Several districts were yet to be heard from when the defeat was acknowledged, which would have swelled the majority several times. Leading men say, "We are sick of the eternal fight and expense of local option. We will work for state prohibition." A mass meeting of prohibitionists is called for February 17 at Jackson, to settle upon the method of securing this.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells.

The DRINK HABIT AMONG WOMEN.

By LEONORA M. LAKE.

WHILE every phase of the temperance question has a vitality and an importance that demands the most serious thought, conscientious discussion and unceasing effort, there is one phase which goes to the heart of every God-fearing, country-loving man and woman, and that is, the drink habit among American women.

In August, 1900, in my report to the Catholic Total Abstinence convention, without any thought of sensationalism or of criticism, I cited the testimony of authorities on the subject—alienists, physicians, scientists, and those having charge of inebriate institutions—because I thought that their evidence would carry greater weight than could mine. The press of the country took the question up, and for awhile excitement ran high. The investigations then started by the metropolitan press resulted in an absolute verification of the truthfulness of the statements made in my report, which report was further corroborated by additional testimony from eminent physicians and well-known clergymen who were interviewed on the question at issue.

The greatest furore seemed to center round Dr. Cyrus Edson's statement regarding drinking among society women, and interviews with many women members of the social class bristled with indignation or ran smooth with a thin veneer of apology for the custom, but no society woman whose position was secure and free from blame allowed herself to be interviewed on the subject.

There are society women who are leaders in all that is pure, lofty, refined, intellectual, charitable and philanthropic, at whose door no such charge could be made—but there are others. What was said concerning the drink habit, whisky-teas, punch-bowl receptions, afternoon poker games with high balls, gin fizzes and cocktail refreshments is true, very word true, and as we go down the social ladder we find that similar customs prevail, in quantity if not in quality.

One of the greatest neurotic specialists of the century said, "If you would stop drunkenness, begin at the cradle, in your nurseries." I would go further and say, begin before the conception of a new life. Though a child may not inherit the direct taste for alcohol, yet it is true that a weak, characterless one, with perverted moral tendencies, will be the child of any mother who poisons her body and debases her character by drinking egg-noggs, cocktails, brandy or beer, while she is forming the character and building the structure of the new being God has given her.

In almost every walk of life, young women are surrounded by such conditions the wonder is that more of them have not acquired the curse of an alcoholic appetite. In that part of the world where the hand-painted china or cut-glass punch bowl is ever present at social functions, who is chosen to serve out its wine or brandied contents? Why, the brightest, prettiest, most winsome girl the hostess can secure. Naturally when the young girl entertains her own friends the custom instituted by the elders is further carried out, resulting oft-times in a maudlin condition of both the hostess and the guests. After-theater suppers, with champagne as a beverage, have sent many a young woman home in an intoxicated condition.

Then there is the beer garden—a blot and a shame on our boasted Christianity and civilization. Visit one of these, ye who are inclined to be sceptical or critical, and see our future mothers, now in their teens, drinking glass after glass of beer or other intoxicant, and judge for yourself what the harvest will be after a few years of such indulgence, when love for the social glass has become a fixed habit.

How can any sensible person expect women to escape destruction from the same cause by which countless thousands of strong men have gone down to ruin, body and soul? Has not a woman a physical being, flesh cells, nerve centers, brain tissue, as well as has her brother? And if practice or indulgence gives birth to habit, habit to vice, vice to death of the body by alcoholic poisoning, and of the soul through moral decay of the man, in God's name, why is it a matter of such wonder that women should also go down under its deadly influence?—she whom men have always called "the weaker vessel."

Someone has said that clergymen and physicians wield more influence in human lives and affairs than do any other class of men. However true this may be, one thing is certain, women themselves have almost unlimited power as regards society and its practices. They can be less worldly and more spiritual; they can put the seal of condemnation upon society's drinking customs; they can exclude strong drink from functions in which they are concerned; they can avow themselves total abstainers, that the light of their good example may be a guide to their hapless sisters in life's valleys and shadows. They can teach little children the danger that lurks in the wine glass. Oh, what can not women do when their hearts shall be moved by Divine pity like unto that which filled the heart of Him "Who so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son for its redemption?"

St. Louis, Mo.

An Organization Memorial.

By Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe.

THE Woman's Temperance Crusade began in Ohio, in December, 1873. The following February a convention was called at Columbus to consider the interests of the movement which was sweeping over the state.

In April, a similar convention assembled at Cincinnati, to bring influence to bear upon the Constitutional Convention, then in session in that city, lest a license clause be inserted in the revised constitution of the state.

Both the February and the April gatherings were mass conventions, composed of men and women. Each convention appointed a State executive committee, for conference and counsel in state work. Mrs. H. C. McCabe, chairman of the first committee, was made chairman of the second also. A joint session of these committees was called at Delaware, June 3, 1874, to devise plans by which the outgrowth of the early Crusade movement might be made permanent in organization.

This joint session was held in Williams Street Methodist church, at which time was drafted a constitution for an organization to be known as the "Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and a call was issued for a convention, to be held two weeks later, in Springfield. This convention, great in enthusiasm as well as numbers, was also a mass assembly, of men and women, representing the "Temperance League" of Ohio, and was presided over by Doctor (now Bishop) Walsen, of Cincinnati, with Mrs. Frances W. Leiter as secretary.

Before the close of the session, the constitution drafted at Delaware was ratified, and a State Executive Committee created to develop organization. This executive was composed of Mrs. H. C. McCabe, president; Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, secretary; Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson (of Hillsboro), treasurer, and one vice-president from each congressional district.

The first distinctly W. C. T. U. meeting was an executive session, held at Delaware, September 23, to consider organizing the state under the constitution adopted. Then, and not till then, was it fully decided that the W. C. T. U. should be composed of women only. Even the advisory committees of men were abandoned. This business was transacted in the same Williams Street Methodist Episcopal church where the constitution was drafted which finally gave to it the name "The Church of Organization."

A little later, the old building gave way to a fine new church edifice. It was the happy thought of Mrs. McCabe, that we ask space for an Organization Memorial window, believing it would be educational for coming generations. After considerable funds had been raised for this purpose through the efforts of Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Leiter as state officials, objection was made by one or two members of the church board of trustees, who did not approve of the Crusade. This delayed plans. The money, bearing interest, was held for the purpose intended, awaiting the opportunity of the future.

In the spring of 1898, official word came that the church would consider it an honor for the Ohio W. C. T. U. to carry out its original plans. The state union at once commissioned Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Monroe to perfect plans for the Memorial, raising additional funds if necessary.

After careful consideration it was decided advisable to place an inner tablet instead of the window, as at first proposed.

This memorial tablet, recently completed, is made of white Portland statuary marble. It is composed of seventeen pieces, or parts. The tablet proper is a molded slab set on edge, bearing the inscription, and resting upon a finely molded shelf, which is supported by two handsomely carved brackets of the scroll design, with oak leaves carved in relief. At either side of the inscription slab, and resting on the shelf, just above the brackets, are two polished columns with molded bases and carved caps, treated with lily of the valley and ivy design, making a very effective decoration. These columns support the frieze and superstructure. On the shelf below stands a movable white marble vase for holding cut flowers. The inscription is as follows:

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF OHIO

In Williams Street Methodist Church, Delaware, Ohio, June 3, 1874, was drafted the first State Constitution, giving name to the organization which grew out of the

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

Ratified at Springfield, Ohio, June 17, 1874, this became the basis of the Constitution of the

NATIONAL UNION

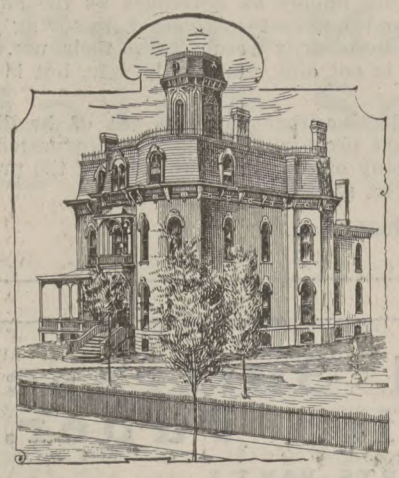
which consummated its organization, adopting the same name, at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, same year.

The entire tablet is finely polished, and it is considered an exquisite piece of workmanship. It is placed under the gallery terminal, at the right of the altar facing the audience, and just at the side of Williams street entrance.

This memorial, in its significant purity, will speak in silent words to coming generations, telling of the beginning of the great organization which, to-day, with its work and influence, is belting the globe.

Xenia, Ohio.

Woman's Ward.



Hospital Building.

Operating Room.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

By Julia H. Thayer.

PERHAPS the most comprehensive and convincing object lesson as to what can be accomplished in the medical world without the aid of alcohol, is to be learned today at the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital in Chicago.

The building on Sangamon street, just off Jackson Boulevard, originally a grand old mansion in a fashionable neighborhood, still offers to its inmates the advantages of plan and construction, comfort and convenience that were formerly enjoyed by its millionaire owner.

What impresses the visitor most strongly as she passes through the corridors and looks into the rooms and wards, is the spaciousness, airiness and wealth of sunlight in every apartment. The hospital feature seems nowhere visible. There is not one dark or gloomy spot in the great house. In nearly every room are three or four windows, and the wide outlook in all directions, including the beautiful sweep of green embraced in the ample grounds, must go far towards giving patients that freedom of spirit so recuperative in its influence and so well-nigh impossible in a cramped, depressing environment.

Good housekeeping is everywhere apparent in this model home for the afflicted. A close inspection of the rooms shows immaculate beds, bright screens, pretty sash curtains and cheery rugs, usually supplemented by an interesting individuality and a home atmosphere imparted by the occupants.

There are four wards: one for men, containing five beds, one for women, with seven beds, and others, with two or three beds. A pretty L. T. L. room, with two beds, is attractively furnished, and is kept in order by the L. T. L. of Los Angeles. Cal.

During the past year 315 patients have been treated, a large percent being surgical cases, with the result that the death rate has been only 4½ per cent.

As the medical staff is not a fixed body, but is composed of representatives of the Regular, Homeopathic and Eclectic schools,—patients choosing their own physicians—there is large opportunity offered for spreading the theories regarding non-alcoholic treatment. The hospital has the gratification of knowing that in adhering strictly to its principles, it has converted scores of physicians, changed the tone of medical journals and set an example which many other hospitals have in large measure followed. Better than all else, it has made thousands of converts in the home where the bottle has so long done its insidious work in the guise of healing.

Connected with the hospital is a training school for nurses, limited to twelve students. The course of study covers two years, and when the graduate leaves this school she ranks well with the nurse of the larger hospital and easily secures positions of responsibility and trust. She is often preferred by the staff physicians in private practice. Each nurse wears the white ribbon and receives education in Y work from the matron of the institution.

The hospital is largely supported by patients who come for board and treatment, but donations and free-will offerings are many, including even eggs, vegetables, canned fruits, jellies, towels, blankets and quilts. There are two endowed beds, one by the Illinois W. C. T. U. and one by Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago.

A generous donation of $200, given in the name of Henrietta Skelton, came from California women early in the year, and the amount, with fifty dollars added, equipped the operating room with instruments and furniture necessary in major operations.

The periodic form of gossip to the effect that alcoholics are served to patients "on the sly," appears to have fallen into its own pit. Patients occasionally demand wine or brandy on the plea of their home physician's prescription, but to all such the hospital force turns a deaf ear, and when the patient will not yield the point she is quietly sent away.

During the past year the hospital has treated more patients than ever before, while many seeking admittance have been turned away for lack of room. The present quarters, admirable as they are in every way, are not sufficient for the ever-increasing demand upon them.

The hospital owns a five-thousand dollar piece of land, and its dream, sleeping and waking, is to erect thereon a building adequate to all its needs. Earnestly as such an end is to be desired, yet no structure built by man can ever approach in beauty and grandeur the temple of loving service and tender mercy which the Frances E. Willard Hospital has already reared in the hearts and lives of those who have found healing and light and truth within its sheltering walls.

Chicago.

Temperance and Medical Men. By T. D. Crothers, M. D.

THE medical profession in the last sixty years have on three distinct occasions publicly declared their views on the evils following the use of alcohol. The first declaration was published in 1839 and was signed by eighty-six physicians of England and Scotland. Many of them were leading men in the profession. The declaration consisted of a statement of the dangerous effects from alcohol when taken as a beverage, asserting that alcohol is not a food or tonic and should not be used except for special purposes. This was circulated, but received little notice at the time. The second declaration, published in 1847, consisted of four clauses. First, that a very large proportion of misery, crime, poverty and disease came from the use of alcoholic and fermented liquors as beverages. Second, that perfect health could come only from total abstinence. Third, advice to all persons to give up alcohol as the safest course to health. Fourth, that abstinence from the use of all alcohol as a beverage would contribute to the health, prosperity and longevity of the race.

This second statement was signed by 2,000 physicians, principally from the United Kingdom, India and on the continent. In this list there were names of more eminent men than in the first one. The third declaration appeared in 1871 and was signed by nearly 3,000 physicians, thirty-eight of whom were Americans; the number included many of the most eminent men in the medical profession. This declaration contained the same general statement as in the one published in 1847, only it was more emphatic in the condemnation of the use of alcohol as a beverage, and of its danger as a medicine, when used indiscriminately. It re-asserted the fact that alcohol had no food value, and that it is the source of more ill-health and disease than any other one cause.

At the time these statements were regarded as extreme by many persons, hence they did not attract much attention, but they served the purpose of showing that the profession recognized the great truths concerning the effects of alcohol.

Within the last twenty years several distinct medical associations have been formed for the purpose of promoting total abstinence and the growth of correct views concerning the effects of alcohol on the body. Four of the largest of these associations, namely, the British Medical Temperance Association, the American Medical Temperance Association, the Society of Medical Abstainers in Germany and the French Temperance Association, have arranged for a new statement the medical opinions concerning the action of alcohol. The purpose is to have a general agreement concerning certain great facts relating to the effects of alcohol, and publicly assert that these can be supported by statistical and other evidence. This manifesto has been signed by over 1,000 physicians, and it is being circulated freely in all civilized countries. The following is the text of the declaration:

In view of the terrible evils which have resulted from the consumption of alcohol, evils which in many parts of the world are rapidly increasing, we, members of the medical profession, feel it to be our duty, as being in some sense the guardians of the public health, to speak plainly of the nature of alcohol, and of the injury to the individual and the danger to the community which arise from the prevalent use of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

We think it ought to be known by all that:

1. Experiments have demonstrated that even a small quantity of alcoholic liquor, either immediately or after a short time, prevents perfect mental action, and interferes with the functions of the cells and tissues of the body, impairing self-control by producing progressive paralysis of the judgment and of the will; and having other markedly injurious effects. Hence alcohol must be regarded as a poison, and ought not to be classed among foods.

2. Observation establishes the fact that a moderate use of alcoholic liquors, continued over a number of years, produces a gradual deterioration of the tissues of the body, and hastens the changes which old age brings, thus increasing the average liability to disease (especially to infectious disease), and shortening the duration of life.

3. Total abstainers, other conditons being similar, can perform more work, possess greater powers of endurance, have on the average less sickness, and recover more quickly than non-abstainers, especially from infectious diseases, while they altogether escape diseases specially caused by alcohol.

4. All the bodily functions of a man, as of every other animal, are best performed in the absence of alcohol, and any supposed experience to the contrary is founded on delusion, a result of the action of alcohol on the nerve centers.

5. Further, alcohol tends to produce in the offspring of drinkers an unstable nervous system, lowering them mentally, morally and physically. Thus deterioration of the race threatens us, and this is likely to be greatly accelerated by the alarming increase of drinking among women, who have hith-

erto been little addicted to this vice. Since the mothers of the coming generation are thus involved the importance and danger of this increase cannot be exaggerated.

Seeing, then, that the common use of alcoholic beverages is always and everywhere followed, sooner or later, by moral, physical and social results of a most serious and threatening character, and that it is the cause, direct or indirect, of a very large proportion of the poverty, suffering, vice, crime, lunacy, disease and death, not only in the case of those who take such beverages, but in the case of others who are unavoidably associated with them, we feel warranted, nay, compelled to urge the general adoption of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as beverages as the surest, simplest and quickest method of removing the evils which necessarily result from their use. Such a course is not only universally safe, but is also natural.

We believe that such an era of health, happiness and prosperity would be inaugurated thereby that many of the social problems of the present age would be solved.

Hartford, Conn.

An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

Answers by Ellis Meredith.

JUDGE BEN. B. LINDSAY, of Denver, Col., is one of the youngest men ever elected to the bench. As judge of the county court he has the reputation of having kept more boys out of the Industrial School—a reformatory institution—than any man in the state. His record is so well known that he ran some 1,500 votes ahead of his ticket. Women who were acquainted with what he had done, voted for him without regard to party, though his opponent was a gentleman of unusually fine character and standing. A judge who is an honor to his profession is sometimes called on to hand down decisions ex-officio, and this has been the case with Judge Lindsay. I quote the following letter because of its cordial endorsement of equal suffrage, and its bearing on what follows:

Denver, Colo., Dec. 20, 1902.

My Dear Miss Meredith:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from a student of the University of Kansas. Personally, I should like very much if you could answer, or get someone to answer, all of these inquiries for me or for the young gentleman. I understand there is going to be an effort to adopt woman suffrage in Kansas, and when I was in Lawrence recently (to deliver an address on the juvenile court and probation system at their State Conference of Charities and Corrections), I found the state university students there very much interested in the question, and I should like, for the good of the cause of woman suffrage—which I heartily approve of—to answer the communication satisfactorily. I am so terribly rushed here, however, that it occurred to me you might be able to attend to the matter.

The letter from the Kansan is the most searching thing in the nature of an examination paper that has come this way since the departure of M. Ferdinand Deschamps, who arrived in this country with a little list of 52 questions on the equal suffrage text, about half of them dealing with the relation which the vote has had on family life. He discarded them all within a week after his arrival, saying that they were quite useless, as, so far as he could learn, the franchise had in no way affected the family.

Inasmuch as this letter is a sample of dozens that are received right along, it may be of interest to know the questions that arise in the minds of the inquiring. I will treat the queries as if they were a regular examination, and fill in the answers, merely stating parenthetically that I do not approve of the examination system, and that I never was very good at these tests even when they were part of the unavoidable in life. The young man writes:

Judge B. Lindsay, Denver Colo.

Dear Sir:—As a student of sociology and of sociological problems in Kansas university, under Prof. Blackmar, I desire information concerning the status and practical workings of woman suffrage in Colorado. May I ask the favor of a reply to some or all of the following questions?

It may be a detail, but still it is worth remembering, that the name of the organization of women that secured the passage of the law enfranchising women is the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. In our campaign we avoided talking of "woman" suffrage, woman's rights or even her wrongs. What we asked for was equality. Now for the questions:

Q.—"What is the attitude of the women themselves on woman suffrage—do they favor or oppose it?"

The vast majority favor it; some who did oppose it have changed their views; others have become confirmed in them. Some who were in favor, believing it would immediately bring about the millennium, are much disheartened because, as yet, when the lion and the lamb lie down together in Colorado, as elsewhere, the lamb is on the inside.

Q.—"Were they actively interested in obtaining the passage of the law in 1893?"

They campaigned the whole state, impressed everyone into the service, and never rested until the battle was won, the governor's proclamation made, and the first woman registered under the new law was Eliza F. Routt, wife of ex-Governor Routt.

Q.—"Do they take an interest in political questions, and do they keep informed by reading political newspapers?"

They do take an interest, and try to keep informed. Are there any unpolitical newspapers?

Q.—"In a general sense, do the women vote, and do they vote as their husbands, brothers or fathers vote?"

They do vote. Figures procured from the county clerk of Arapahoe and other county clerks prove this past dispute. They are not so partisan, as a rule, as are men, and they are apt to be very independent. So far, however, no woman has divorced her husband, beaten her brother or disinherited her father for voting the opposition ticket.

Q.—"What effect has their presence had on politics, in the primaries, conventions, political meetings, at the polls?"

In regard to primaries and conventions, it depends largely on the party managers. In the campaign of '99 Chairman Maloney refused to permit any primary to be held in or near a saloon. Men say, newspaper men who ought to know, that conventions now are tame affairs. What they must have been prior to '93 is beyond my imagination, but if they were any worse than now, only a menagerie turned loose in a lunatic asylum, to an accompaniment of red fire and "rag time" could surpass them. Among the laws for which the women declared, independent of party, in 1894, was a primary law, and at last the political leaders have gotten around to their way of thinking. We hope to get it this century.

Q.—"Are better men nominated for office?"

We haven't sent any public official to the penitentiary lately, but we ought to. There is an effort to put men of clean morals on the tickets, but a candidate is frequently better when he is seeking an office than after he gets it.

Q.—"What Colorado state offices are now held by women?"

Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell has just been re-elected for the third time state superintendent of Public Instruction. This is the only state elective office which has ever been held by a woman. There have been women members of the house of representatives at each session since that of '93.

Q.—"Is there any tendency to elect women to certain county offices, and, if so, to what ones?—for what ostensible reason?"

Over half the counties in the state have women superintendents of public instruction—for obvious reasons. There have been a few women elected as county clerks, and at least one as a county treasurer.

Q.—"What political reformations, if any, have resulted from woman suffrage?"

Only four of a purely political nature. First, election day is absolutely orderly and quiet, save in a few precincts where there are very few women. Disturbances have occurred in these downtown sections; but, taking it all in all, no more on election day than on other days. Second, the independent vote is larger. Third, the better class of men are coming to see how they have been ruled by politicians, and are revolting. Hence the general favor with which a primary law, something like that of Minnesota, is regarded. Fourth, the removal of the emblems from the Australian ballot.

Q.—"Have any class or other special laws been passed due to their influence?"

Yes; the following laws were endorsed by the women and passed largely by their efforts:

Women have been made co-equal guardians of their children.

The age of consent has been raised to eighteen.

A State Home for dependent children has been established, also a State Industrial School for girls.

The emblems have been removed from the ballots.

The Humane Society has been made a state institution.

Humane education is compulsory in the public schools.

Insurance companies that have to be sued to recover are compelled to stand the costs of such suit. This bill was endorsed by every woman's organization in the state and passed practically unanimously in 1901.

A law for the better preservation of forest trees was also endorsed by the women.

The Bi-Weekly pay-day was largely the result of the testimony of women before the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the coal miners.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections has been given the power to investigate private eleemosynary institutions, which has shut up at least two such alleged charities that had long imposed upon the public.

They endorsed a bill prohibiting the use of the flag for advertising purposes, another providing for a truancy or parental school, also a school for the feeble minded, neither of which have yet been established, a law making the ballot more truly secret, five of the six amendments, and several others among the one hundred and sixteen bills of the Thirteenth General Assembly. The five amendments endorsed by them, carried. The sixth, for a limited form of single tax, was endorsed by many women and opposed by more. It was defeated. The other five were for:

An eight-hour law; full citizenship as a qualification for voters; Home Rule for Denver, and the two bills necessary to establish biennial elections.

The only bill passed recently in spite of active opposition in which women generally took part, was the re-establishment of capital punishment.

The bills which they actively supported, but failed to get passed, were the primary election law, precinct option for the sale of liquor and the initiative and referendum.

Q.—"Has justice been more effective, or has woman suffrage interfered with it in anyway?"

Laws for the protection of women and children, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen, furnishing seats for women clerks, etc., have been better enforced. There is no other preceptible effect, though some lawyers claim that the woman generally fares better than she used to before her enfranchisement.

Q.—"Do women sit as jurors, and how are they regarded in such capacity—fair and capable?"

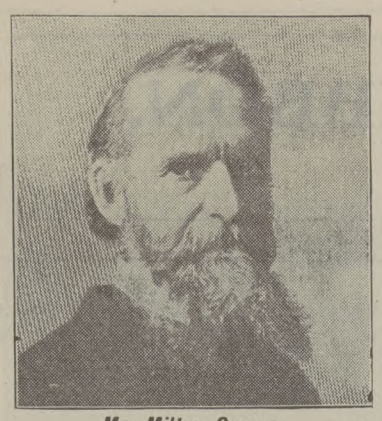
Women have been "called" a good many times, but "few were chosen." In fact, only one woman has served on a jury. This was Mrs. J. S. Sperry, of Pueblo. She was drawn on a coroner's jury, November, 1889, and proved very acceptable.

Q.—"Are there more or a less number of criminals among the women in the state since the passage of the law in 1893?"

There are no more, unless we except the one woman arrested for repeating last fall. She had not realized the enormity of her crime, and she almost died of grief and shame when she did. In the meantime, at least 1,000 votes were cast by men repeaters who were not arrested. The Democrats who carried Denver will probably admit so much, while the Republicans who failed to carry it, claim that at least 4,000 illegal votes were polled. The "watchers" of both parties must have limited their efforts to this one lone woman.

Denver, Col.

(Continued in March Magazine Number.)



Mr. Milton George.

The Illinois Manual Training School Farm

By Stella Perceval North.

Mrs. Milton George.

THE homeless boy of the Twentieth Century has a better chance than ever before to grow to his full mental and physical stature, in spite of the seeming increase of crime and debauchery in large cities, and the Illinois Manual Training School Farm is a living demonstration that environment is the cause of nine-tenths of the good and evil in the world.

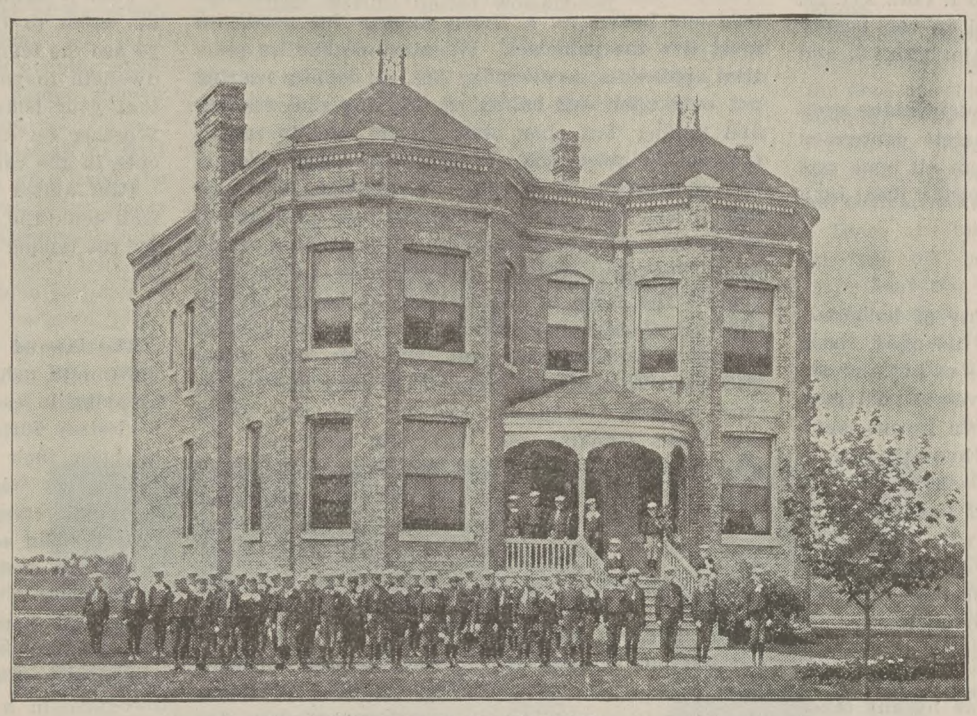
Sixteen years ago, Mr. Oscar Dudley conceived the idea of a refuge for dependent boys, and through his efforts a small home was started a short distance from Chicago. This site proving too close to the city and too small for the great work begun, Mr. and Mrs. Milton George, themselves lovers of unfortunate boys, gave for the institution their splendid farm of three hundred acres, located at Glenwood, twenty-four miles from Chicago. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of forty thousand dollars for building purposes, and today the beautiful acres, improved with twelve fine buildings, defy evil in the name of truth, cleanliness, wholesome food and congenial work.

The whole scheme of the institution is worthy of study by every large city where thousands of boys, through want and vicious companionship, are constantly swelling the records of the criminal court.

Leaving the train at Glenwood the visitor is surprised and delighted with the spectacle that meets his eyes. A gravel driveway leads to the handsome Administration Building which stands in the midst of the substantial brick structures, comprising seven cottages, a receiving cottage and hospital combined, Clancy Hall, School House and Manual Training Building. Each cottage is the home of thirty boys, presided over by a motherly matron, who looks after the cleanliness and daily habits of the inmates. The lower floor of these homes contains a library, sewing room and matron's room. The upper floor is devoted to sleeping rooms, six in number, with five single beds in each. The large lavatory has twelve stationary marble bowls, with a towel for each boy. The basement of the cottage is used as a play room in inclement weather. In point of absolute cleanliness and sanitation, these cottages are as well kept as any hospital.

The school is graded, and it keeps in touch with the public schools of the city as nearly as possible. Manual Training Building includes a carpenter shop, lathe room, shoe shop and forge. Here during the winter the boys spend half the day. They also assist in the laundry, bakery and in many other places, besides cultivating the large farm under the supervision of able directors. The Administration Building contains a fine circulating library, parlors and reception room, back of which are the dining room and kitchen.

If the visitor wishes to witness a sight which he will never forget let him stand at one end of the large dining-room just before the mid-day meal is served. The long tables are covered with spotless linen, a fresh napkin at each place. At half past twelve, while one of the teachers plays a march on the piano, the large doors are opened, and three hundred boys who but a short time ago were buffeted about the hard streets of a big city, with perhaps no better home than a barrel or a dry-goods box and possibly no food but that which was stolen—three hundred of these boys march quietly to their respective places at the tables. A prayer is sung and a blessing repeated in unison before a morsel from the bountifully spread tables is touched. It seems incredible that in so short a time these hungry boys can have been taught such self-control. Strong men and women turn away from this scene with tears in their eyes, realizing that for the best of us the path of integrity to high ideals is a strong one and that each of these three hundred faces shows a slowly awakening conscience that from now on must decide many a desperate battle between right and wrong.



ONE OF THE COTTAGES.

When asked how order is maintained among those devoid of all responsibility, the reply is that insubordination is unknown in the school. Occasionally a boy runs away, but truancy of this kind is to be found in the best families. Those in charge say that the secret of Glenwood discipline is constant, congenial occupation of mind and body, together with military training, utilized for teaching promptness, obedience and neatness; but every visitor will take with him a conviction that it is the spirit of love which dominates Glenwood.

HAPPY TIMES IN THE BIG DINING HALL.

A few facts gathered from parents, visitors, teachers and the boys themselves, give one the best idea of the inner workings of this place:

The general health of the school is good, there having occurred no death during the last year. A home feeling is created and cultivated. Sometimes boys wish to try the world for themselves, but they are always glad to return to the farm. One boy, now employed in a large dry-goods house, often visits the school, and he says he feels homesick when the time comes for him to leave and go back to the city. Generous givers, church and other sewing societies, make it possible to keep the clothes store-room piled high with substantial clothing. Of all the institutions of the kind in the United States, Glenwood has the lowest expense per capita. The institution is neither sectarian nor sectional. It is only a matter of time when the school will be run entirely upon the endowment plan, but until then citizens are called upon for assistance. Six hundred boys are cared for each year.

Some of the boys are more fortunate than others, being destined to homes of refinement after they have received training at the school, while others are sent out west to homes with thrifty farmers who promise schooling and religious teaching. A few of the boys start a business life in the city. There are Glenwood boys in positions of trust in many of Chicago's best business houses.

This placing of boys in good homes is a very delicate work for the mangement. The chief aim is to remove children as far as possible from their old environment and to find homes in each case suited to the individual boy, at the same time considering congeniality on the part of the new parents, in order that the most helpful associations may be insured on both sides.

Any one wishing to adopt or indenture one of these boys, may write to, or personally visit, the farm, giving a description of the kind of boy desired. The manager with the utmost care selects the boy who most nearly answers to the description, and after a three months' trial if, for any reason, the new parents are not satisfied, the boy may be returned and another one tried.

Nor is the welfare of the boy overlooked. Each application for a child must contain the names of at least two responsible citizens to whom the managers of the school may apply for references as to the ability of such person to care for and educate the child sought. When possible, brothers are placed in the same town, and watchful agents visit the new homes of children to see that the school's wards are happily and well placed, while both boys and foster parents are encouraged to keep up a correspondence with the school.

The following is one of the many letters received from those who have been placed in homes:

Dear Sir:—I thought I would write to you to let you know how I like this place. I like it very well, and I don't have to work very hard. It is just the same as home to me. I had a pretty fair education before I came out here and Mr. B. says he will send me to school one or two years more. I like to work on a farm very much as it gives me a chance to drive horses. Give my love to the boys.

Hoping this finds you well, I remain, one of your boys, Yours truly,

Peter P.

May soul riches be the heritage of those whose means and hearts make possible the constant growth and enlargement of this institution builded upon the rock of good citizenship!

Chicago.

UNDER THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY MARY HENRY-ROSSITER.

A Mother's Appeal.

THE Bible does not contain a great deal of specific instruction concerning the training of children. Christ himself taught not so much by precept as by example. Long ago we learned by studying Him that TO BE is better than any theory or system. We must ourselves be what we wish our children and our pupils to be.

On this point, moreover, as to what we must ourselves be, there is no lack in the Scriptures of the most definite information. Everywhere throughout both the Old and the New Testament we find the great fundamental principles of life and character, of truth, and growth, and purity, stated and emphasized, illustrated and reiterated, and there is one very beautiful expression in which all these principles are united in the most simple and graphic manner. We first find this expression in I. Cor., xvi: 29, the last clause, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." It is repeated in Psalm xxix: 2, and Psalm xcvi: 9.

The Bible abounds in poetic and picturesque symbols and characterizations—the concrete expression of abstract realities—but among them all none sets before us a more beautiful and inspiring ideal than this: The beauty of holiness.

Long ago we recognized the beauty of holiness—for old people. We often picture the aged, those who have passed through the storms of life and are safely at rest in the peaceful haven of old age. We often picture these as engaged in joyous meditation upon various high virtues, humility, meekness, unselfishness, holiness, as if they belonged exclusively to riper years, as if their possession and contemplation had nothing to do with youth and action. This, however, is a great mistake, and it seems to me of the greatest importance that our W. C. T. U. women should come to understand as never before how this particular virtue of holiness belongs especially to the young, and may be enjoyed and rejoiced in by them, as much as by any other class of people, if not more.

In the broadest sense, the word "holiness" has a twofold meaning. There is first the beautiful spiritual significance of purity, godliness, god-likeness. In this meaning it can belong only to those who have won it by prayer and sacrifice, by self-conquest and the baptism of the Holy Spirit. It is in this meaning exclusively, that most of us understand it and think of it.

But there is another and truer meaning, and, in fact, a more literal meaning, in which this word signifies nothing more or less than health, health of body as well as of mind, health of the whole being, the threefold unit, body, mind and spirit.

The word "holiness" comes from the Anglo-Saxon halig, from the root word hal, which means hale, hearty, sound, whole. The word "health" comes from the same root, is in reality the root-word with slight modification. This root word hal, our present word "health," and from which the word holiness is derived, signifies saved, saved because of hal-ness, or hole-ness, which is wholeness or holiness. So the very root idea of holiness is health, and the root idea of health is holiness.

The New Testament writers recognized this. In II. Cor., vii: 1, we read: "Dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God." The flesh and the spirit are made coordinate, and both have to do with the perfecting of holiness.

The spiritual side of holiness is often brought to our attention, but the relation of physical conditions to purity and health of mind, to beauty and perfection of character, is not understood and emphasized as practically as it should be. This is something, however, that eminently concerns mothers and the teachers of children, for they control almost absolutely the physical conditions affecting their little ones.

It is in reality, the beauty of holiness that we desire for the precious children intrusted to our care. We all pray that our children be good. We all desire—if we do not pray—that they be healthy and beautiful. We ought to pray that they be healthy and beautiful just as earnestly as we pray for their goodness, for goodness, health, and beauty are one. Goodness is the perfection of character; health is the perfection of body. Neither is complete without the other, and beauty is the happy and perfect union of the two.

As we all know, to pray sincerely and effectively we must work to make the answer possible. If we would bring this principle of the beauty of holiness into our homes as a living agency for good, we must live the principle. We must realize its practical application to everyday life, its definite bearing not only upon our habits of thinking and reading and talking, but upon other habits equally important in the formation of character: habits of eating, of drinking, of dressing, of exercising, of sleeping. Fresh air and sunshine are just as essential to the promotion of holiness as is the reading of the Bible. Physical disease and suffering follow sins against the laws of nature just as inevitably as spiritual disease and suffering follow sins against the moral and spiritual law. The man who keeps late hours in the most righteous society and in the most uplifting occupation and the man who keeps late hours drinking and carousing must pay the same penalty so far as the late hours and loss of sleep are concerned. The woman who gives her children unsuitable food and trains them in unwholesome habits of living is as far from inculcating the beauty of holiness as is the one who gives them unsuitable mental food and who teaches false standards of morality.

I am emphasizing the physical aspects of holiness because we do not often think about them. We know in a general indefinite way that character is affected by bodily conditions, but that we are individually responsible for these conditions, hence for their influence upon our own characters and the lives of our children, is seldom suggested.

Too often we regard our state of health or disease as an inheritance, a gift or a curse of nature, a dispensation of Providence, something with which our personal conduct has no more to do than it has with our height or the color of our hair. We simply endure it or enjoy it; perhaps we grumble about it, as if it were a hump or a legacy. Sometimes we do worse than this; we laugh at our own and our neighbors' sins against physical law as if they had nothing in common with moral obligations. How often we say of some favorite drink or tempting dish: "I know it isn't good for me but I can't resist it," or "I can't give it up." We realize that sewing too steadily, or working too long indoors, or wearing tight shoes, makes us cross and despondent, but that it is a sin to eat things, or drink things, to wear things or do things, that make us irritable, lazy, or even sick, never enters our minds. But in the light of the true meaning of holiness there is no distinction between physical sin and moral sin. Indeed, the truest conception of man, made in the image of God, regards the soul and the body as one. The body is an integral part of man. It is the elemental part. It is his body that dintinguishes him from God and from the beast. Without his human body a man would not be man—we do not know what he would be. We do not know what he is to be in the life hereafter, under changed physical and spiritual conditions. We know simply this: that in all our acquaintance with him from the cradle to the grave, body and soul are closely united; the physical and the spiritual are so wonderfully and intimately blended that neither can ever in the slightest degree be disassociated from the other.

Sometimes we hear people say they shall be so glad to get rid of their bodies. Then the spirit can be free. This, however, is an impossibility. We never can get rid of our bodies. The physical habits we form shape inevitably and forever our characters. There is no escaping them. From their eternal and powerful influence the spirit never can be free.

This would be a terrible thought, a terrible fact, were it not for the ideal expressed in the true conception of holiness. We may, if we wish, make both soul and body holy. We must do this if we are to win immortal life.

Paul recognized the unity of the human life when he wrote to the Corinthians: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" and then again: "Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" Whether he said YE or YOUR BODY made no difference in the case.

Paul added to this solemn statement: "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

The law of this world restrains us from tearing down our neighbors' houses, setting them afire, breaking in the windows. How careful we are not to destroy our own dwellings, not to mar or scratch or burn their beautiful woodwork, not to break their costly windows. Almost never do we hear of a human creature mean enough to desecrate a church. But many of us are daily and hourly injuring our bodies, these temples of the living God, with never a thought that we are sinning. We never can worship the Lord in the true beauty of holiness, and we never can make holiness seem beautiful and desirable to the young, until we do recognize in a practical way that the body is the temple of God and that true holiness includes physical beauty, perfection, and health.

Evanston, Ill.

It Is Common.

So are the stars and the arching skies,
So are the smiles in the children's eyes;
Common the life-giving breath of the spring;
So are the songs which the wild-birds sing—
Blessed be God, they are common.

Common the grass in its glowing green;
So is the water's glistening sheen;
Common the springs of love and mirth;
So are the holiest gifts on earth.

Common the fragrance of rosy June;
So is the generous harvest moon,
So are the towering mighty hills,
So are the twittering, trickling rills.

So unto all are the promises given,
So unto all is the hope of Heaven;
Common the rest from the weary strife;
So is the life which is after life—
Blessed be God, it is common.

—Selected.

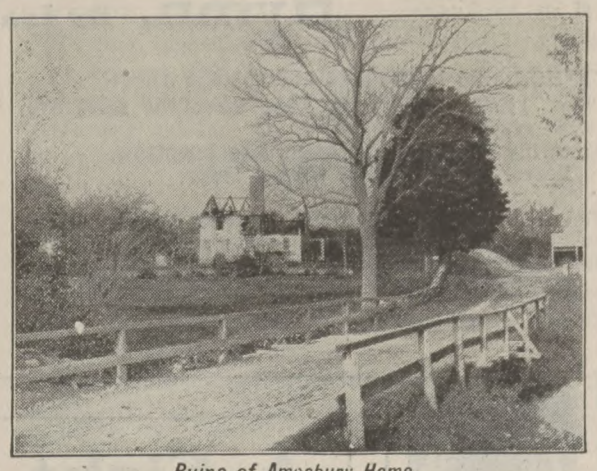
"There is so little room for discouragement in life if we only determine to keep our standard high enough that the light from above can always illuminate it. If we study well the cause of much of our discouragement and discontent we will find it within ourselves. We have been forgetful, perhaps, of our high calling and the true object of all human life and have wasted our substance in those things that make for failure and breed remorse and the end was assured. But God's 'chances' are fitted to all such emergencies and we may measure up once more to our full stature if we are wise enough to seize them."

Old Amesbury Homestead.

My Whittier Days.

Amesbury—Oak Knoll.

By L. Mabel Freese.



Ruins of Amesbury Home.

I. Amesbury.

AN immortal day was added to my list when, in company with my uncle, a lover of Whittier, I visited the quiet village of Amesbury and the rambling house which was for so many years the home of our Quaker poet.

The day at Amesbury was not a sunny day, but one of a succession of uncertain, hazy days. Yet from the moment that we left the city of Haverhill, where Whittier attended the Academy and later edited *The Haverhill Gazette*, until the evening shadows fell and the trip was ended, a golden shower of hallowed influence was falling upon us.

The electrics run past the old homestead in East Haverhill, where Whittier was born and lived the greater part of the time until he was thirty years old. One cannot look at the wood-surrounded place without recalling "Snow Bound," the finely told tale of his early life, called by him "Flemish pictures of old days." As we continued, "The Barefoot Boy," with its cheery, glad ring came to mind, and we realized that Whittier's simple life, full of toil and near to nature's heart, has endeared him to all hearts as a life of luxury and ease could never have done.

Upon arriving in Amesbury we walked to the humble Quaker meeting house which was always the home church of the Whittiers. It is in a very retired spot, and all seemed so quiet and peaceful that we almost felt the orthodox slumber steal over us that Gail Hamilton wrote about when she once attended meeting there.

Leaving the golden silence of the little white chuch behind us, we passed down Friend street to the modest house which was the real home of the poet. On the front of the house is the inscription:

"Whittier's Home
1836–1892."

In response to our rap at the front door with the brass eagle knocker, Mrs. Emily B. Smith, president of the Whittier Home Association, greeted us with kindly courtesy and showed us over the house and garden.

The home and furnishings are the same as when the poet was there. In the parlor, which is at the right of the front door, are the pictures of his mother and his sister Elisabeth. He once remarked that his home was where his mother's picture hung, and at her death he wrote his friend Charles Sumner, "Half the motive power of life is gone." Elisabeth was the last of "the household hearts that were his own," and, in referring to the "Vanishers," the first poem written after her death, he said, "How strange it seems not to read it to my sister."

Two other objects of interest in the parlor are the statue representing slavery and the picture of Fisk Jubilee singers who came to sing to the self-sacrificing defender of anti-slavery principles.

In the sitting-room, Whittier's little bedroom for over twenty years, before the house was enlarged, is the desk on which for over thirty years his famous poems were written. In this room is the portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "the stern water drinker," his album with the pictures of the friends so dearly loved, also his marked copy of Thomas á Kempis. Here, too, occupying a place of honor on the stand between the two windows, is the picture of Lady Henry Somerset, presented to Whittier by Frances E. Willard. As the handwriting was recognized, there came a glad thrill that these two were in such hearty accord on the temperance question. Some of Whittier's first writings were for temperance, and I recall one verse dear to white ribbon hearts, written of the donor of the picture:

She knew the power of banded ill
But knew that right was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood.

Ah, "Poet Laureate of New England," as Miss Willard called you, you were like her in more ways than one, and most of all in your blameless record and love for humanity.

Less than a month before Whittier died, he wrote the following letter:

To Frances E. Willard.

Hampton Falls, N. H., 8th mo., 11, 1892.

My Very Dear Friend:—I cannot let cousin Gertrude's letter go without expressing my deep and tender sympathy with thee. I know what it is to lose a mother—a loss I have never forgotten. But how much we have to be thankful for in the blessed assurance that all is well with our dear ones.

The Whittier Kitchen in Whittier's Birthplace, 1688, Haverhill.

Go, call for the mourner and raise the lament;
Let the tresses be torn and the garments be rent;
But give to the living the passion of tears,
Who walk in a valley of sadness and fears;
Who are pressed in the combat, in darkness are lost;
But weep not for those who shall sorrow no more,
Whose warfare is ended, whose trial is o'er.
Let the song be exalted, triumphant the chord,
And rejoice for the dead who die in the Lord!

I am sure the calling hence of thy beloved mother will only stimulate thee in thy work for the living. We can leave our dead with the Lord; they are safe with him. His blessing be with thee!

The room next to the little bedroom is now full of objects illustrating his poems. Among the excellent collection may be seen the cradle of old Capt. Bagley, some of Barbara Fretchie's embroidery, Mabel Martin's mug, an old footstool and warming pan, some eagles' quills from Lake Superior, and a blanket that his mother spun and wove. Hanging on the walls of this room is an unpublished poem written for an Amesbury Agricultural Fair, the closing verse of which reads,

Oh! hearts must break with pain and loss,
And mourners bow beneath the cross,
But well we know whate'er befall,
Thy love keeps watch above us all!

The study built out into the garden, and more commonly known as the Garden Room, is the room of the house. Here is where long stood the desk mentioned above, and it was in this room that he composed "Snow Bound" and the greater number of his poems.

His one extravagance was a wood fire, and he kept his wood in the closet opening out of this room, the floor of which is worn in places by his constant stepping back and forth. His hat and coat hanging on the hooks where he always hung them, and his rubbers lying in the covered basket where it was his custom to keep them, show his methodical ways.

There are marks of ink upon the table where he laid his pen when sitting in his rocking chair near the window, and his books and pictures are all around, until it seems that this poet of the heart and spirit, the kind, liberal, charitable man, must step in to greet us in his peaceful, friendly way, and say now, as he wrote years ago, the words true with reference to any form of slavery: "There can be no union with slavery. We must first be pure before we can be peaceable men."

In the garden room is the pressed gentian sent to him by Lucy Larcom which occasioned the poem by the same name. On the desk is Longfellow's picture, and hanging over it is Burns' and the heather sent to him from Scotland which prompted the poem on Burns.

Whittier said of this poet, who early influenced his literary life, "When I read Burns I thought I could become a poet because he wrote of common things."

As I sat awhile at the desk where the burning songs of freedom were written and some of the sweetest religious poems the world has ever known, my soul echoed the grateful tribute: "I am thankful for what I have lived to see and hear of the man who 'could not do without God."

With the spell of this room still upon us, we passed out into the garden from which the poet was buried, lingering among the flowers and apple trees and resting upon the rustic seat. Truly to those who visit the Whittier home, the words of "Snow Bound" come with a vital meaning.

Look where we may, the wide world o'er,
Those lighted faces smile no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees.

We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er,
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!
Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust;
(Since He who knows our need is just)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.

After a peep into the guest chamber where so many famous men and women have slept, and into Whittier's up-stairs bedroom, with books everywhere, we are presented a piece of the garden room paper as a souvenir, and we go away, on our lips that part of Whittier's "Our Master" which has been arranged into a hymn, and in our hearts an earnest of a better life.

Bangor, Maine.

Hymn. By Isabella Howe Fiske.

THOU who lovest man and sendest sorrow,
Teach us to trust Thee when the skies are gray,
Knowing there will be better life tomorrow,
Clearer horizons after storms today.

Bid the high hills share with our souls their vision,
Bid the green vales teach our hearts to be pure,
Bid the wide waters lend our lives ambition,
Bid the bright stars show us that Heaven is sure.

Let us draw near to Thee as to no other,
Glad to come forth from graves of doubt and fear.
And, in the need of each appealing brother,
Find that the brotherhood of Christ is near.

Shirking no burden that is ours to shoulder,
Shunning no joy Thou sendest for our own.
Grant to our souls by each day's length grown older,
To be so much the nearer to Thy Throne.

Wellesley Farms, Mass.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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(Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.)

[The Kilgour family, who have been bereft of husband and father by a railroad wreck caused by the blunder of a drunken engineer, are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son, Claude, from the curse of cigaret smoking. The boy succeeds in completely deceiving them for a time, but is finally discovered to be a frequenter of the lowest dive in the disreputable city. At first he denies this, then admits that he was lying. His brother Ralph gives him a horsewhipping, and a systematic campaign is begun to keep him from the cigaret vice. He is deprived of money and liberty. Willie, another brother, is taken ill with typhoid fever. Claude steals money from his sister Alice's purse and smokes. His mother faints on learning what he has done. In the confusion he escapes.]

Chapter V.

WHEN Ralph returned in twenty minutes, Claude was gone. A quick and thorough search of the entire premises revealed no trace of the wretched boy. Returning to the room where Alice sat with her mother, he beckoned her out and despatched her for Clara Meredith, while he took her place by the bedside where the stricken mother lay motionless, save for an occasional anguished moan. Half an hour later, leaving Miss Mededith in charge of their mother, the brother and sister left the house to search for Claude.

"Hurry straight to Mr. Haverson's" (the Methodist minister), admonished Ralph. "He is discreet and is a good friend. Ask him to visit the railway stations, while I will try the ferry docks; then come right home and keep a sharp lookout, for it is just possible that Claude is hiding in some hole waiting for a good opportunity to escape."

Ralph proved, after all, correct in this latter conjecture, for when he and Mr. Haverson returned, about nine o'clock, they found that Allie had discovered Claude in an old unused coal bin down cellar. He had attempted to dash past her, but she was too quick for him and had him securely locked down by both doors. Hastily returning to the parlor, after seeing Alice, Ralph briefly explained to the minister that Claude had not left the house, after all. Mr. Haverson at once withdrew, waving aside all Ralph's broken attempts at thanks and assuring him that the unhappy circumstances would not be mentioned. Then he went down cellar, where Claude was rushing round like a wild animal, in an endeavor to work his way out. Ralph paid no attention to him but picked up a small bundle which Claude had evidently packed with haste. It contained some filthy pictures, two packages of cigarets, a suit of underclothing, two trashy, low, paper-covered novels, a ferocious-looking second-hand revolver, and about four dollars in money, besides some valuable Krueger coins which Ralph had brought back from Africa.

Then ensued a stormy scene, at least on Claude's part. The misguided boy broke forth in the vernacular of the literature upon which he had been feeding, threatening to shoot the whole family, to burn down the house, and like desperate measures. He tried to seize, from Ralph's hand, the already loaded revolver, and he bit his brother severely. Claude was, indeed, at that time, quite capable of putting his fearful threats into execution, and Ralph, whose strength, fortunately, was that of a young Hercules, carried him struggling up to his own bedroom and locked him in the closet, while he cleared the room of matches, razor, keys, and every article by which the crazed boy could either commit injury or effect an escape. He forced Claude to undress and get into bed. Then he carried away his clothes, with all of his own which were in the room, and went away, locking the door after him.

The next day Claude's mood had utterly changed. He was all sobs and penitence, ready to promise anything and everything in the way of future reform, and he expressed himself as only too anxious to submit to any measures and penalties in order to prove his contrition.

"Claude," said Ralph, "any measures and restrictions which have been, or will be, applied to you, are not, as you will understand, intended either as punishment or revenge for your misconduct. We have left your deserts out of the question in dealing with you, and we shall continue to do so. Our object is to employ any method that will cure you of this accursed habit, which has blunted, indeed, utterly destroyed all natural affections and impulses, robbed you of even an understanding of truth and honor, in short, has made you, at fourteen, a desperado, blackguard, and a low sneak thief—an all-round criminal of the lowest and most vicious type. I do not deny that vile company and viler literature have contributed to your downfall, but I still believe that had you never, in the first place, begun the use of cigarets, your moral sensibilities would never have become so dulled as to lead you, of your own accord, into these other vices.

"Everything has been tried with you; for a year you have watched our mother's hair turning white with anguish for her baby; you have seen your only sister change from a gay, light-hearted girl, to a grave, sad-faced young woman, weighted down with the responsibility of trying to make up in every way she can to your poor mother for the loss of a devoted and good father and the unspeakably more agonizing heartache of an unloving and wicked child. They have prayed with you, helped you, and loved you through everything. Our brother lies at the point of death, and through all his delirium he prayed that God would save Claude. As for myself, while I live, I shall never forgive myself for my wicked shortsightedness in allowing you to take that job at the hostelry—not that I think you encountered any temptations there, especially under my eye, which you would not have met with in any other situation, but you were not thrown into contact with Christian people, or even people whose general sympathies were on the side of the right. There was nothing there to uplift or to direct a boy's thoughts to the higher things of life; and I greatly blame myself. You can see for yourself, Claude, that a change has taken place in me. I have found poor Willie's Savior, and with His help I am resolved to devote myself to His service, and, so far as possible, atone for my past wicked carelessness. Claude, I pray that you may be led to seek and find the only sure way to rid yourself of this yoke.

"Now, I am going to keep you locked in here for a week, until I think what to do with you. I shall bring up your meals myself. The board partition between the clothes-closet and bathroom will be removed. The bathroom door will also be kept locked when not in use, and you can use the sliding panel from the closet, which I shall have fixed. I shall send up your dumb-bells and clubs, so I guess that for a week or two, at least, you will come to no serious harm for want of exercise. Your Bible and school books will also be sent up, together with Willie's tool-chest, with which you are quite handy, and materials to make a set of hanging shelves, with some pictures to frame and broken chairs which have been standing in the attic waiting to be mended.

"Now, Claude, we are all praying for you, and are going to visit you and help you all we can, but you must try to do your part. I must go now, as it is almost time to go to work, and I have had no dinner."

For the next week Willie made rapid improvement, and Doctor Meredith finally announced that with great care, the worst danger was now over and a recovery might safely be counted on. He, however, especially warned them that the only chance still lay in unremitting and watchful care, even more now than during the delirium.

In another week, Willie had so greatly progressed that the doctor permitted one or two devoted schoolmates to take turns in sitting up with him. The fourth night, it was Alf. Bristol who came. Alf. and Willie had been fast friends from babyhood, though Alf. had left school six months before in order to take a situation.

"Now, Alf.", explained Allie, "you know how wildly hungry typhoid convalescents are, but remember, when Willie wakes up, no matter how he begs, you must not give him more than half that arrow-root in the bowl on the little table in the hall. Don't let him see the other half, but you can give it to him when he wakes up early in the morning. Remember, Alf., the doctor says he can have all the drink he wants. Here it is in the pitcher with a glass beside it."

Alf. faithfully promised to follow these directions to the letter as he took up his watch by the bedside. About midnight he begun to feel very sleepy, and looked about for something to distract his attention. A brandy-bottle, kept to use in case of emergency, stood on the dresser. Alas! during the past few months, Alf. had learned to take the first glass, so he helped himself to a stiff draught from the flask, partly with the idea of bracing himself against drowsiness. The youth was not accustomed to take down brandy in this way, and the alcohol went to his head. A little later, Willie awoke and feebly asked for refreshment. Alf. hurried with a drink to him,—"Haven't you anything to eat?" murmured the sick boy, querulously. "Why are they always trying to starve me?"

Alf. hastened to the hall, and returned with the little bowl of arrow-root.

"Drink!" murmured Willie.

Alf. made a dash for the pitcher, and there stopped. His head was in a confused whirl. What had Alice said? Oh, yes; only give him half—yes that was it—half." With no steady hand he poured out half a tumbler-full and offered it to his patient.

"More!" said Willie with irritation.

"Come, now," coaxed Alf.," there ain't any more for you just yet. See, here is some stuff; try to take it."

Willie fretted and feebly abused his nurse after the irritable manner of fever patients, but was finally mollified by the nice little tray containing the appetizing and dainty pudding, with the little jug of creamy milk. Alf. fed him the last spoonful and poured out all the milk, which the thirsty convalescent eagerly drank.

"That's right, Billy, take all you can," admonished Alf., somewhat thickly—"Allie said to give you all you wanted."

Ill and feeble as poor Willie was, he vaguely realized that he at last was dealing with an "easy" person, and a look of deep cunning overspread his wan, corpse-like features.

"Say, Alf., wasn't I to have a potato and gravy?" (Willie had been begging for potatoes ever since his appetite had come.) "You're to let me have all I want; Allie said so. I guess I'll get up tomorrow, I'm feeling so well."

Alf. could remember nothing about a potato, and was inclined to divert Willie from the subject. But with the true pertinacity of a fully aroused convalescent, Willie refused to be cajoled or appeased. The poor boy had grasped the fact that his provisions were frequently laid out on a little long table in the hall, and he made a feeble movement and gesture towards the door.

"Just go and see if there isn't something more out there," he begged. "Remember, I'm to have all I want."

Merely to pacify him, Alf. stepped into the hall and glanced at the table. Sure enough, a plate and fork stood off at the further end, and—wonderful coincidence! it contained the greater part of a large, soggy, cold potato and a little butter. It was the remains of Claude's supper which had been inadvertently left in the hall by some one who evidently intended to carry it down later. But Alf., whose head had now reached a quite befuddled condition, could only realize that Willie had sent him to the hall for the potato. There it was, and Allie had told him to give Willie all he wanted. The hall lamp held a little contrivance frequently used for heating the sick boy's milk and broth, and on this Alf. placed the plate, bruising down and turning over the potato and butter till heated through, when he carried it back to his eagerly expectant charge, who swallowed it greedily, and soon after fell into a heavy slumber. At five o'clock Willie was still sleeping, and Alf.'s watch was relieved by Nurse Roberts.

When Willie awoke he was in a high fever accompanied by other alarming symptoms, and the doctor was hastily summoned.

"What have you been giving him to eat?" was the first question.

"We have followed your directions to the letter," was the reply of the nurse, at once confirmed by Mrs. Kilgour and Alice.

"You are positive he has had nothing within the last twelve hours except what I ordered?"

Miss Roberts testified to leaving a little food, prepared according to direction, on the stand the night before, to be given to him in two portions on awakening. The bowl and cream jug were found to be empty, but the little sauce-dish into which the portions were to be placed had evidently been unused.

"He's gone and given it all at once," exclaimed Allie, "and I explained so carefully. How could such a bright fellow as Alf. make such a mistake?"

"Still, I wonder a little at these desperate symptoms. The double rations would do him no good, certainly, but remember the time he managed to reach out to his stand and seize all the watermelon on the tray when I turned my back for two minutes, and it did him no particular harm," said Mrs. Kilgour tearfully.

"Send for that fool boy who sat up with him," sputtered the doctor. "He's probably been feeding him on peanuts and licorice tablets from his pockets."

"Alf. has plenty of sense," replied Alice; "surely he must know better."

(To be continued.)

Children's Cozy Corner

A Bird Lover. By Theresa Day.

IN New Orleans, in the sunny south, in the land of orange groves, birds and flowers, John James Audubon, the famous ornithologist, whom all children love, was born May 4, 1780. Very early in life he showed his love of nature, and with great patience he would watch the habits of birds. His indulgent mother allowed him to gather moss, birds' nests, and all the other specimens he desired. For three weeks he would lie under a tree and watch with a telescope the habits of a little bird, of the same color as the bark of the tree.

Before John James was very old his family returned to France, and as his father was not satisfied that his son should spend his time idly, as he considered it, John was sent away to school, where for a year he applied himself to mathematics, being allowed only an occasional ramble to gather specimens.

His father wished him to become a soldier under Napoleon, but finding him entirely unsuited to that profession, he sent him to America to oversee the property which he had purchased in Louisiana, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

The youth said good-bye to France reluctantly, for here he had made sketches of two hundred birds from life, and he wished to continue his work. After a severe illness upon his arrival in New York, he took up his residence on his father's farm at Mill Grove, Pennsylvania. He was delighted with his new home for he was free to study the birds and all nature. "Here at Mill Grove, while yet a boy, he planned his great work, the 'Birds of America,' their habits and a description of them. This one idea dominated Audubon's life. Through poverty and suffering, this one desire was ever before him. It is well to plan early in life what we wish to do, and then do it."

One writer has well said of Audubon: "In all climates and in all weathers, scorched by burning suns, drenched by piercing rains, frozen by the fiercest colds, now diving fearlessly into the densest forests, now wandering alone over the most savage regions; in perils, in difficulties, and in doubts; with no companion to cheer his way, far from the smiles and applause of society; listening only to the sweet music of birds, or to the sweeter music of his own thoughts, he faithfully kept his path."

His life was full of hardship and poverty until he was forty-six years of age, when the tide turned and his genius and ability were recognized, and he was enabled to publish his book.

January 17, 1851, this wonderfully gifted man passed away surrounded by his wife and children.

A noted writer says of Audubon, in an admirable biography:

"While the towering and snow-capped peak of the Rocky mountains, known as Mount Audubon, shall rear its lofty head among the clouds, while the little wren chirps around our homes and robin and reed-bird sing in the green meadows, while the melody of the mocking-bird is heard in the cypress swamps of Louisiana, or the shrill scream of the eagle on the frozen shores of the Northern seas, the name of John James Audubon, the gifted artist, the ardent lover of nature, and the admirable writer, will live in the hearts of his grateful countrymen."

Atco, N. J.

A Dinner-Pail Story.

JESSIE JONES and Sallie Wattles lived so far from the school-house that every day they took their dinners with them. And such nice dinners, too—snowy bread, spread with sweet, golden butter; toothsome chicken or beef, or hard-boiled eggs; great pieces of pie or cake, sometimes both! a big apple or two, or peaches, plums or pears; sometimes grapes and sometimes strawberries; and pickles. Certainly the little girls never lacked for enough to eat, and almost always they ate together.

"I wonder why it is," asked Sallie Wattles one noon, "that Kittie Burns always goes off by herself all alone to eat her dinner?"

"It is funny," answered Bessie. "Only yesterday I asked her to eat with us, but she blushed as red as a peony, said something I could not understand, and then went off alone, and I thought she was crying after she left me."

"Perhaps she hasn't much to eat," exclaimed Sallie, "and is ashamed."

"Oh! and that makes me remember," said Bessie. "Once last week I saw her stub her toe, and all the dinner fell out of her pail. But there were only a couple of slices of bread, with no butter on them that I could see!"

"That's just it!" said Sallie.

For a moment the little girls lunched away, and then both spoke at once.

"I say, Bessie."

"I say, Sallie!"

Then they laughed, and Bessie said: "I know, Sallie, that you were going to say just what I was, that we'd take some of our fruit to poor Kittie Burns. There she is now by the big elm tree, and eating alone as usual."

After hastily brushing up the crumbs and putting away their pails, they ran over by the big tree.

"O Kittie," Sallie exclaimed, "here's a red apple, more'n we could eat, and you must help us out with it. And can't you come over Saturday afternoon and go with me to Bessie's? We'll have such a nice time."

Just then the teacher unexpectedly passed by; and whether she did it purposely or not I cannot say, but she was humming loud enough for the little girls to hear:

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make this world an Eden,
Like the heaven above."

That noon hour was the beginning of a new life for Kitty, and wonderfully did she develop under its happy influence. And the widowed mother sang many a song when by herself alone because of what Sallie and Bessie had done for her little fatherless girl.—Zion's Herald.

My Valentine.

Ida B. Cole.

I feel the touch of Cupid's dart,
Your roguish eyes have won my heart,
And so I send you this wee line,
To choose you for my Valentine.

Whittier's Dog.

DURING one of the last birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier, he was visited by a celebrated oratorio singer. The lady was asked to sing, and, seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad, "Robin Adair." She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's pet dog came into the room, and, seating himself by her side, watched her as if fascinated, listening with a delight unusual in an animal. When she finished he came and put his paw very gravely into her hand and licked her cheek. "Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is 'Robin Adair.'" The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady's visit, he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side when she was indoors, and accompanied her when she went to walk. When she went away he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate, and watched her departure with every evidence of distress.—St. Nicholas.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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20.—*Letter Removal.

With wailing infant in his arms
He walks the midnight floor;
With patience firm he walks about
Till baby's cry is o'er.

His papa's ease, this household king
Entirely disregards,
But cuddles down and much enjoys
Nocturnal promenades.

His pa, meantime, will TWO his time
To cheer his little son,
For to the baby's every whim
He is a faithful ONE.

21.—Grammatical Conundrums.

1. What pronoun and auxiliary verb joined will make an ancient goddess?
2. What two pronouns make an herb?
3. What auxiliary verb repeated will name a goddess?
4. The past tense of what verb affirming an everyday act will name another goddess?
5. What auxiliary verb doubled names a species of extinct bird?
6. What other auxiliary doubled names a low dance?
7. What auxiliary always comes in the spring?
8. What two pronouns separated by a verb showing a power of one of the senses and a preposition will name a Greek author and define a pair of spectacles?
9. What proncun and interjection name a maiden beloved by Jupiter?
10. What verb denoting power, when slightly transposed will name a murdered man?
11. What verbs are like teeth?

22.—*Charade.

Old Mr. Jones had toiled and saved
Throughout his useful life,
And had sufficient to support
Himself and his good wife.

He ne'er was known to ONE a cent
Unless the need was plain;
Ah, me! His labor and his TWO
At length proved all in vain.

His son liked not his father's ways,
Of prudence he made light;
And all his father's hard-earned wealth
This TOTAL wasted quite.

ETHYL.

23.—Initial Changes.

O, what a —— that boy is making! He has just been to the office and brought a —— of letters in his ——.

24.—*Numerical.

He who owns 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 3 2 1 4 5 6 them lest they be stolen from him, takes but scant comfort with them. I never had a 3 2 6 4 5 1 day than the one when I got the severe 3 1 2 4 6 5 on my hand.

R. H. E. T.

25.—Word Square.

1. To decree.
2. One of the ingredients of gunpowder.
3. A school book.
4. A trade.
5. Fretful.

26.—Anagrams.

(Names of flowers.)

1. Tares.
2. Alta Ann.
3. Rum pail.
4. Nay Poe.

C. A. A.

Answers.

14.—Philadelphia.
15.—1. Hawk (hock). 2. Swallow. 3. Crow. 4. Whip-poor-will. 5. Blue-jay. 6 Eagle (beagle).
16.—1. Penn-ant. 2. Tom-big-bee. 3. Cricket. 4 Mosquito (Moss, key, toe). 5. Fly. 6. Miller. 7. Tick.
17—Chanticleer.
18—A ring.
19—Resign reign.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, February 5, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Christian Patriotism.

IN this month of February our country pauses amid the rush and whirl of its strenuous life to pay affectionate and grateful tribute to the memory of its two greatest presidents.

"Devotion to one's country"—thus is patriotism defined. That Washington as father and Lincoln as saviour of his country exemplified this devotion in the highest degree, no one will deny. Their names stand to-day, and will stand for all time, as fit synonyms of patriotism, and they well serve to stimulate patriotic fervor in the breast of every American citizen—nay, of every member of the human family the world over.

We do wisely to commemorate the birthdays of these national heroes, to eulogize the lives and recount the deeds of Washington and Lincoln in mass meeting, in banquet hall and in the public school; but let us always remember that their greatness is due to the fact that, animated by a high and holy principle, they hesitated not to give their lives for the establishment of that principle in national life and law.

Liberty in one form or another has always been the slogan of patriots in every age and clime, and every high achievement which has brought more liberty to mankind is a part of the great emancipating process which began with "the fall" and which is to go on until every man is "free indeed."

In the history of the race we find love of country early developed. Even among the most primitive tribes the sentiment is not wanting, though it often exists in a form so crude as to be hardly worthy the honored name. As man grows upward and onward the idea becomes broader, more comprehensive, and with the advancement of civilization it takes on higher and nobler forms. The type changes, and patriotism must in the nature of things conform to the age in which it finds expression. The world is getting rapidly away from the notion that the shedding of one's own or one's brother's blood is a necessary part of patriotism. To stir the emotions to the point of mere daring is not to make a patriot (sometimes, indeed, it is quite the reverse), although the one so stirred may fondly imagine he feels the patriotic fire burn within him. Describing a visit to the spot where

> . . . "once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world,"

a young woman said she was so thrilled that "cold chills ran up and down her back," and she "felt so patriotic she could have shot anybody." She was informed, and very truly, that what she felt was not patriotism but pat riotism.

Every thinking person can but be profoundly impressed with the importance of so teaching our boys and girls, in the public schools and elsewhere, that they may be inspired not only with a fervent devotion to country and to its patriots, past and gone, but with a determination to express that devotion in accordance with the dangers and demands of their own generation. We would have the coming citizen so filled with love for his country that the patriotic fire shall burn in every fiber of his being, but we would also have him instructed as to the direction in which he will most likely be called upon in this Twentieth century to express that love in loyal service.

The nations are growing towards a type of patriotism unknown in the days before the light of the Christ gospel was shed abroad, a patriotism which says, "The world is my country and every man is my brother." Twentieth century ethics are already taking this growth into account, and Twentieth century political economy will adjust itself accordingly. A free country, demanded George Washington and the revolutionists; free men under that country's flag, said Abraham Lincoln and the boys in blue; freedom, more freedom, says the patriot of to-day—freedom for the white slave as well as for the black, for the masses as well as for the classes, freedom for men, women and little children from the greed of those who destroy soul and body, freedom to live as human beings not as machines.

It takes more real courage, more real patriotism, to go to the front in the bloodless battles through which our nation is working out its salvation to-day, than ever it took to face the cannon's mouth amid the exciting scenes of actual warfare. A love which lives and suffers reproach for country's sake is a higher and nobler type of love than that which gains glory by dying for it.

We are learning that to lay down one's life for one's friends does not necessarily mean to die for them. Many a man would cheerfully die for his country on the battlefield who is not willing to sacrifice even the least of his party traditions on the altar of his patriotism. Some heroic ones there are who nobly stand the severest test of loyalty to country, but these are "fanatics."

Thinking and writing about this subject of patriotism, of Washington, of Lincoln, our thoughts inevitably turn to another patriot, to her whose heavenly birthday we commemorate also this month. And what a patriot was Frances Willard! We can hardly realize as fully perhaps as those who will come after us, what her life and her work meant to this country and to the world. In the name of God and home and native land all sections of this country were first bound together in pure white bonds; then the gentle sway was extended until, in love of humanity, it was felt in every civilized country on the globe, and the white ribbon became the symbol of the most inclusive patriotism. Patriotism to her meant religion, and religion meant patriotism. Among her last words, as she lay waiting at the portals of heaven for the final summons, were these: "Oh, but I want our women to have a new concept of religion; the religion of the world is a religion of love, it is a home religion, it is a religion of peace, and tell them, oh, tell them not to forget it is a religion of patriotism. We have set up to be patriots, we white-ribboners, and we have fought amidst much ostracism."

God grant that we may live up to that high standard of Christianity and of patriotism which says, "It is not I, it is we, always we; it is OUR Father, *don't* forget that."

From Pulpit to Saloon.

FROM whatever point of view we may look at the case of the Rev. George K. McDonald, former pastor of Bethel Baptist church, Kalamazoo, his action is decidedly unique.

Actors have been known to leave the stage that their eloquence might adorn the pulpit. Drunkards, whose ribald songs and coarse oratory have fascinated their boon companions in the saloon, have been awakened to a sense of their degradation and have so changed the current of their lives that they have become shining lights in the church and as conspicuously leaders of others along the narrow path as they had formerly been on the broad road to destruction. But to leave the pulpit for the ownership and management of a saloon is a step so decidedly retrograde, that one may be excused for doubting the genuineness of Mr. McDonald's professions of Christianity. Surely, "If it be discarded now, who will not hold it feigned before?"

Mr. McDonald says, "I hate a hypocrite; I scorn a Pharisee."

While Mr. McDonald occupied the position of pastor of a Baptist church, one of his duties was to warn his people against the sin of hypocrisy. We would, therefore, ask the reverend gentleman if he discharged this solemn duty towards "men who stand high in the church" when they led him "surreptitiously to a sideboard, as if there were something shocking to be concealed?" In their own hearts, these hypocritical churchmen must have felt ashamed of their drinking habits and at the same time pretty sure that their pastor was one of themselves when they led him thither.

Unfortunately, the ex-pastor of Bethel Baptist church does not see himself as others see him and does not realize that for a minister to be an example to the flock of which God has made him overseer, he must avoid the appearance of evil. Drinking surreptitiously is perhaps a degree worse than drinking openly, inasmuch as the drinker, by seeking to hide his act, admits its sin; at the same time, Mr. McDonald, by his practice of using intoxicants and upholding their use, also by his openly frequenting saloons and seeking to justify his so doing, rendered himself unfit for the pastorate of any church.

He lays particular stress on his determination to make his new business a model saloon to which the odium of profanity or indecency shall not attach. He also assures us that his bartenders have instructions to refuse drink to anyone who is already intoxicated. As it is against the law to sell drink to intoxicated persons, in this case no other course was open, and we can only answer him by saying, "Do not even the publicans the same?"

Christians the world over are mourning the prevalence of saloons; surely they may clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes when one of their number in highest office boldly leaves the church to prosecute the drink traffic. The greatest fall on record is that of the fallen angels; next to that, it is doubtful if there could be a greater one than from the pulpit to the saloon.

More Ammunition Needed.

Liquor men are fully alive to the importance of reaching the public through the printed page. The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has a "protective literary bureau" which devotes its time to the printing and distribution of liquor tracts. In a circular issued to the trade and calling for contributions the bureau says: "The money will go ten times farther in this way and do one hundred times more good than if spent in any other manner. . . . This education work yields the best results when kept up continually until it changes public sentiment. . . . We send you a package of pamphlets we have been sending to every voter in threatened districts [threatened with prohibition or local option]. . . . If the district in which you sell is not affected now, it is likely to be, as the professional prohibition agitators are active." The wholesale dealers are responding liberally, and enormous quantities of literature are going out all over the land "educating" the people through false statement and through half-truth (which is "ever the blackest of lies") in anti-prohibition doctrine. The only way to effectively counteract this influence is to send out prohibition literature in still greater quantities. It would seem that the most important work of the hour for the organized temperance forces, for the church itself, is the securing of stirring, up-to-date prohibition tracts and pamphlets and the distributing of them systematically throughout the country. Like the liquor men, and like the politicians on the eve of election, we should see to it that our literature reaches every voter personally, by mail or otherwise. In the threatened states and districts especially should we sow it knee-deep.

Each His Brother's Keeper. The duty of each to the other and of all to each is one of the fundamental lessons which the Son of Man came to preach and to teach. It is a lesson which the circumstances and conditions of complex modern life are forcing upon the attention of nations as never before. More and more, as time goes on, do we understand what the Master meant when he said: "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake the same shall find it." More and more do we see that true individualism is attained only through altruism. That we are all members of one body and that no man, therefore, can live unto himself, is a scientific verity; and that we, collectively and individually, are ourselves responsible for conditions, good or bad, is a thought which is gathering force—concentering, solidifying, materializing. "In such a government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper." The words, does some one say, of a prohibition crank, a fanatical reformer? Not at all. They are the words of the President of the United States and may be found in his message to congress a few weeks ago. He is speaking particularly of industrial problems. No patent remedy can be devised for them, he says, "but good will come even out of the present evils if we show by deeds and words our knowledge that"—it cannot be repeated too often—"in such a government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper." That the ruler of the foremost nation of the world should thus, in a message to the country, voice the golden rule philosophy, is only another manifestation of the upward push of that power which is working without haste and without rest to fulfill the Great Purpose—a power which brings good out of evil and makes the very wrath of man to praise God. We do know—and the President speaks for the people—that each is his brother's keeper. What is needed is the application of this knowledge by those in power. The world is looking to our nation with all its great opportunities and privileges. Particularly at this time is it looking to the Fifty-seventh Congress. May our national legislators in very truth speak and act in accordance with the standard which their own knowledge and conscience, no less than President and people, demand of them.

A Guaranteed Article. Away down in the virgin land of Oklahoma there was recently given an illustration of what can be done by "the best whisky on earth." The occupants of a certain house in Billings were one evening startled by a loud knocking at the door. Upon opening it, a poor fellow mortal was found to be in sore trouble. He had lost his way, driven off the road, and finally steered his buggy into a peach tree in the orchard. The good Samaritan came at once to the aid of his unfortunate brother, put him in his buggy and sent him on his way. The next morning a letter from a whisky house was found on the ground where it had been dropped, which betrayed the cause of the catastrophe. They have wide, safe roads down there, but they are no match for a dark night, supplemented by the brain-dulling qualities of the ne plus ultra of the liquor traffic.

Personal Mention.

The editors have been given glimpses of "life in the field" of late, by the flying visits of National workers en route to other states. Mrs. Callie Howe, to Vermont, Mrs. Mary E. Teats, to Michigan, and Mrs. Anna Simmons, who is off to Ohio shortly for an extended itinerary. Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward and Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, past and present superintendents of the department of Work among Railroad Employes, also made us a friendly call.

We learn with regret of the recent death, at her home in Princeton, Mass., of Mrs. S. A. Gifford, one of the original Crusaders who has long been lovingly known as "Mother" to the white ribbon sisterhood. Mrs. Gifford was the first president of Massachusetts state union; she was present at the organization of the National union and was made the vice-president from Massachusetts. In local work her labors were long and abundant, and she has entered into life eternal with the consciousness that "She hath done what she could."

President's Letter.

My Dear Comrades: I hope the local unions throughout the country are planning for a Frances E. Willard commemorative meeting on February 17, or as near that date as they can conveniently arrange.

I wish that this year at all of these meetings there might be sung "Nearer My God to Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," having in mind the National W. C. T. U. motto, given to us by Miss Willard, "For God and Home and Native Land."

Sing also, "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined," emphasizing the fact that Miss Willard was the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., and did more than all others to encircle the globe with temperance truth as understood by the W. C. T. U.

Since we have continualy new members, and possibly some of these and others may not know the life story of Miss Willard, it is well at these meetings to have given always a brief sketch of her life and her achievements. In making a plea for the offering of $2 from each union, to be used in extending and perpetuating the work of the W. C. T. U., it may be well to quote from the report of Mrs. Fry, superintendent of organization, as given at the last National Convention, thus showing how the Memorial Fund is used and how necessary it is to have it in order to successfully carry on the great work. Each local union that conforms to the National plan is blessed by the meeting and blessed by the giving of the Memorial offering.

I am again in Vermont and Miss Gordon is here also, having come from Evanston to assist in these last days of this important campaign. I confidently expect that on February 3 there will be a majority vote for prohibition. Judging by the character of the Vermont people as I have come to know them—and I have always known much about them—there is little danger that they will long submit to a reign of license even should it be thrust upon them temporarily by the liquor element. Undoubtedly the efforts to overthrow prohibition in Vermont, Kansas, Maine and elsewhere, emanate in large degree from the liquor makers and liquor dealers' associations, and the anti-prohibition literature which is widely circulated is in accordance with resolutions adopted by these associations.

The prohibitory law in Maine is being well enforced in nearly every section of the state. Prohibition in Maine is a success; but we still have a few *unsuccessful officers*, a smaller number than usual however, and it is being well said that the state motto, "Dirigo" may now be pronounced "Dry-i-Go," and thus it will continue to go in Maine.

We heartily appreciate the prompt action of the state presidents and other white ribboners in protesting against the bill for the restoration of the army canteen. It was well to let the congressmen know that there is even a stronger public sentiment today in favor of the Anti-Canteen Law than existed when the law was enacted, and we are grateful that we have not to battle further with this question, at least during this year.

It is to be hoped that the bill favorably reported by the House judiciary January 26, regarding original packages, may become a law, thereby greatly assisting in the execution of the prohibitory law in states when such laws exist.

As temperance reformers we have much to encourage us, but let us remember, especially when there is seeming defeat, that, after all, righteous reforms never swing backward, but always onward, always keeping pace with advancing Christian civilization. They who think differently do not know how to take correct measurements. He whose measuring line is straightened by the rule of God can plainly reckon that notwithstanding some knots and some deviations, "each tomorrow" does find us "further than today."

L. M. N. Stevens

En route in Vermont, Jan. 28. 1903.

Monthly Bible Reading.

TOPIC: Stewards, or Thieves?

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

WHAT IS STEWARDSHIP? I. COR. IV: 2.

In the apostolic times a steward was often entrusted with large estates, left entirely under his control, but for the use of which he was likely at any time to be called to render his account. He might cultivate the lands, develop the possibilities of the soil, or lease to others under him portions of his master's property. But recall Paul's declaration, "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." He might not be placed over as much property as another steward cared for, but he must be "faithful."

The truth that every Christian is a steward of his Master and owns nothing only in trust for Him, has had some faithful but exceptional adherents through the centuries, till of late, a great reviving of this too long neglected doctrine has visited the church. "Tenth Legions" all over the land, with "Christian Stewardship Leagues" and the like are proof of this reviving. Let us go back to an early tithe-payer: Gen. 28: 20-22.

"And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace; then shall the Lord be my God; and this stone which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."

Where did our hero get the idea of tenth-giving? Quite a long time after Jacob, we find Moses giving Israel the positive statement of Leviticus, 27:30, "The tithe is the Lord's." Not "may be," "ought to be," but is the Lord's.

And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's; it is holy unto the Lord. Also the tithe of the herd and flock.

But before Moses and before Jacob we read of Abraham paying tithes to Melchizedek. At the council of Seville, 590 A. D., we find noted divines contending that Cain's error in part was withholding the Lord's tenth, in his professed offering of the fruits of his labors. The reading of Genesis, 4:7, in the Septuagint, is noticeable:

"If thou hast offered aright and hast not divided aright hast thou not sinned?"

In short, there seems to be something inherent in human nature from the first that acknowledges tithes as the real right of any god to whom worshipers bow. For not alone Jehovah-worship implies tithe-offering, but Phœnicians, Romans, Greeks and Carthaginians paid tithes to their gods; in short, though historians tell us that though nations are sometimes found who did not offer sacrifices in worship, no one has yet been recorded who did not offer tithes to the deity worshiped.

No verse in Holy Writ has been more persistently misinterpreted than Malachi, 3:10, beginning, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse." It did not, does not, can not refer to spiritual offerings under a figure. We may use the text figuratively, but only after we have complied with its original meaning. This word related strictly and solely to the neglect of what every true Jew held as a sacred obligation—the yielding to God His very own tenth of grain and fruit and all increase. What had been the result of sore neglect in this matter? Years of blight and mildew, with famine and desolation and poverty. So God cries, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me now withal." He promises to "pour out a blessing" so large that they should hardly know what to do with it. Then, unpaid tithes meant poverty; paid tithes, prosperity.

It is so today. Many letters in my desk declare the temporal prosperity of men and women of today who have obeyed this rule of the tenth.

Some may say, "My income is so small that its tenth would not count."

Yet, if the tithes of the net incomes of our poorer Christians were given to God, we should be done with church fairs, suppers for "pay," and the thousand devices which make the impenitent worldlings who patronize them disgusted with our money-raising methods. How about the well-to-do? Here's a problem in simple arithmetical proportion:

$500 (a poor man's yearly income) is to $75,000 (a rich man's yearly income) as $1 (a poor man's offering to some good cause) is to X—that is the amount the rich man should give—proportionately, is $150 to the poor man's one dollar.

How many of the rich give on that scale? Let the testimony of those who do join that of the poor who are tithing unto the Lord, and hear their shout, "It pays! I am happier, richer financially, surer of a share in God's work and kingdom than ever before. I am a stockholder with the Son of God."

(To be continued.)

Vassar, Mich.

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REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: Ohio and Illinois have kindly furnished me with their new Plans of Work for the year. I can, therefore, send samples to states which would like to compare notes and are on the lookout for something better, possibly, than they now have. Some of the unions have sent me their annual programs, but I wish more of them would do so. I have very frequent requests for sample programs and am always glad to send several to inquirers, that they may get all the help possible for their own work.

The W. T. P. A. has gotten out the new W. C. T. U. Pledge Card of which I spoke several weeks ago. They are adorned with a small cut of the head of Miss Willard and are very pretty. I hope the unions will order quantities of them and enter upon enthusiastic pledge signing campaigns.

Doubtless you were all happy to read in THE UNION SIGNAL that the Military Committee has decided not to present the bill repealing the anti-canteen law during this session of Congress. We are hoping this will hold good. On the other hand you may have been equally displeased with the fact that Mr. Smoot has been elected United States Senator by the Utah Legislature. We will probably have more to say about this later on when a line of action is agreed upon. In the meantime I hope the states will not be presuming, as some of them seem to be, that they can secure the services of Mrs. Weed next fall, or at any other time except the few months which are now definitely arranged for. As her salary is provided by another organization we cannot promise anything in the distant future. I would like to hear from those who wish her services during the last half of February and in April.

I hope all of you read the last paragraph on the first page of THE UNION SIGNAL of January 22d. I have spoken before of the chain letter scheme of this anti-cigaret league. A new phase of it came to us lately in the shape of a postscript in which the writer said that she had been asked to send the letter to a National W. C. T. U. superintendent. Mrs. Ingalls and her assistant, Mrs. Cole, have no knowledge of this matter and we are believing that none of our superintendents would advocate chain letters of any kind, and certainly not for an enterprise concerning which they are not thoroughly informed.

This reminds me to speak of a circular letter sent out from Baltimore, signed by a man purporting to be a minister and to be publishing some kind of a reform paper. He asks for a thanksgiving offering for his personal use, says his need is very urgent, and, to my mind, casts a reflection upon all other ministers by saying, "Will you help one preacher stand for the right?" I do not undertake to sit in judgment as to the man's needs, or the good he proposes to do, but it would seem that the day ought to have passed for sending broadcast such begging personal letters. Some of our sisters want something done about the many appeals that come to them of this character, but I assure them that the only thing that can be done is to pass them by in silence. No power can prevent individuals from sending out begging letters if they choose to do so, and certainly most of our women have had so much experience that they will not easily be influenced by unknown parties who make such appeals.

Miss Gordon has been at National Headquarters for a few days, but is now with Mrs. Stevens in Vermont, where they will work day and night until the final vote is taken on the question of prohibition.

Yours cordially,
SUE M. D. FRY.

The Mother's Friend
when nature's supply fails, is Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It is a cow's milk adapted to infants, according to the highest scientific methods. An infant fed on Eagle Brand will show a steady gain in weight.

Superintendents.

Work Among Foreign Speaking People.

THE state superintendents of "Work Among Foreign Speaking People" will be reminded once more of the necessity of immediate action on receiving documents on the bills abolishing the sale of liquor at the ports and in government buildings. This battle was fought almost single-handed and the victory won by our former National superintendent of this department, Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb. It was a sore disappointment to her, after years of temperance and the peace it brings, to again have this curse to contend with. Our missionary at the port of New York has seen a man reading a tract or Testament held in one hand and in the other a mug of beer. If he thinks at all he must think Christian America has a muddled way of offering the gospel.

This time it is not a single-handed fight, but a harder one, for the iniquity has gained strength with years. So many are asked to help, and we among them. All the superintendents from whom an answer has come have done the work promptly and we trust the rest will. Let us do this for the work's sake and in memory of the founder of this department, "the best friend of the foreigner," as Frances Willard designated Mrs. Grubb.

Miss Orr reports last year as the banner year of the many she has served at the port of New York. She notes the great amount of work done and speaks wth gratitude of the help she has received. New York and New Jersey helped the National work by paying part of the salary of the missionary, besides a liberal donation for free literature, while many of the unions have sent barrels, boxes and bundles of books, reading matter, clothing and toys to gladden the hearts of the children. As a result of this added giving the women have done a blessed work in giving themselves, very much to the joy and appreciation of our faithful worker, Miss Orr. They have found that their presence is a great help in the advancement this last year. We are very apt to give ourselves to whatever we give our means in this world. For all this added work and enthusiasm I would like to return thanks both for Miss Orr and the department, hoping this good beginning may reach many of the states and unions, for she is "our missionary" and we have reason to rejoice in her self-sacrificing and never-ending work.

Of one thing I would remind our good women: When conferring these gifts please remember that Miss Orr has no contingent fund from which to draw; her salary is small, and out of this salary must come all charges, expenses and cartage, unless paid at the other end. As you are "the other end," sisters, please see to it that these little bills are paid, that the accumulated burden does not fall to her share as well as too much work.

The department is offering the German and Norwegian literature at a reduced rate. This literature, though fine, is getting shelf-worn and we wish to have it distributed and fresh material put in its place, that we may make improvement constantly.

A new language has just been added to the eighteen already on hand: "Intemperance," "The Evils of Intemperance" and "Intemperance and Vice" are the three tracts we have in Arabic. There have been several demands for the tracts.

A little idea of the demand for this foreign literature can be had from the fact that in this city of Pueblo alone every one of the nineteen languages have been used, and one more demanded than we have—Greek.

As stated in the National report, this department desires to be on a stronger, better basis. We need a woman for each of these languages, one versed in the language and needs of the people, and the tracts kept new and fresh on a subscription instead of a sale basis. Spanish is as yet the only language on this basis, and the fact that one-third of the income from tracts was from the Spanish proves very thoroughly that literature subscribed for and issued regularly is much more popular than buying a little, distributing it, and letting the fire of enthusiasm die out, as it must if not supplied with fuel.

Last year was the best in all respects since the department changed superintendents. Let us make this year still better. MRS. ANNIE G. DARLEY.

413 W. 12th St., Pueblo, Colo.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

PRIZES FOR 1903.

THE banner now held by Ohio will be given to the state securing the largest number of new members during the year. Honorary members count in this contest.

Five dollars in gold will be awarded to the state superintendent sending in the best report of Open Air Meetings numbering over thirty, held in the state, giving date, place of meeting, speaker's name, number of new members secured and approximate number of people present.

Five dollars in gold will go to the state reporting the largest number of Senior L. T. L. members engaged in work at Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

Report the kind of work, such as distribution of literature, securing new members, conducting gospel meetings, song services, or closing immoral shows. Report if gambling devices were suppressed or gamblers arrested, if the illegal sale of liquor was stopped or the distribution of impure literature.

Five dollars in gold will be given to the state sending in the largest number (over one hundred) of honorary members secured during the year.

All membership cards properly filled, should reach me in time to decide before the next National Convention to whom the prizes should be awarded. Use only department cards, which I will supply at 20 cents per hundred. Each state superintendent should form them into a chain, by running blue ribbon through the perforations in the cards.

AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To make known to the masses of people who never come to our meetings, the principles of the W. C. T. U. We endeavor to accomplish this by sending our best speakers to the great gatherings held in the open air, to tell the people of our work, and by the distribution of literature, to send the message to the homes.

The establishment of Day Nurseries

(Continued on page 17.)

Fed the Doctor.
How He Made Use of Food.

Sometimes it is the doctor himself who finds it wise to quit the medicines and cure himself by food.

"In looking around for a concentrated palatable prepared food I got hold of Grape-Nuts and immediately began using it four times a day, exclusively for breakfast with milk; for luncheon and dinner as dessert, and a cup on retiring," says a physician of Mt. Zion, Ill.

"I had had nervous dyspepsia for over a year. My normal weight is 140 pounds, but I had been steadily losing flesh until a month ago I only weighed 122 pounds. I concluded it was time to throw 'physic to the dogs' in my case. Twenty-four hours after starting the Grape-Nuts regime the fullness and distress after eating had ceased. The heartburn, waterbrash, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms that had reminded me for over a year that I had a stomach, soon disappeared and I can now eat a square meal and feel good afterwards.

"I weighed yesterday and was surprised to find that I had gained 18 pounds in a month, and the end is not yet.

"The nervous symptoms have entirely disappeared and I am stronger than I have been for two years. I thank you for placing Grape-Nuts at the disposal of those suffering with nervous dyspepsia." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

HOW MANY HANDS

do you suppose dip into that **bulk coffee** before you buy it?

Lion Coffee

comes in sealed, air-tight packages; no chance for handling, or dirt or things to get in.

Clean, Fresh and Fragrant.

New England Conservatory of Music has now the finest building devoted to music in the world. Founded 1853. Unsurpassed advantages in composition, vocal and instrumental music, and elocution.

George W. Chadwick, Musical Director.

Pupils received at any time. For year-book address

FRANK W. HALE, General Manager, Boston, Mass.

$1.50 SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE to Agents selling our Flavoring Extracts, Toilet and Laundry Soaps. Large cash profits or elegant premiums easily earned. No money required in advance. Particulars free. **KIDD & CO., State and Taylor Streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

THE HOME MAKER

A Monthly periodical by Mrs. EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M. D., author of "What a Young Wife Ought to Know," "What a Woman of Forty-five Ought to Know," and other books. Formerly principal and physician of Mr. Moody's school, at Northfield, Massachusetts.

This magazine deals principally with the problems of parents and children, heredity, environment, purity, child culture, exercise, dress, food, etc.

Every man or woman interested in the making of a True Home, should have this magazine. February number just out.

Subscription $1.00 a year, 25 cents for three months. Send for sample copy today, 10 cents stamps or coin.

Reliable agents wanted everywhere.

THE HOME MAKER, Mack Block, Denver, Colo.

(Continued from page 16.)

at Fairs keeps us in close touch with the mothers. The Emergency Hospital is appreciated by the sick or injured. The Rest Room is well patronized. The Check Room is a convenience, and the lunch room, with the carefully prepared menu, a pleasure to patrons.

WHERE TO WORK.

The scope of this department is far-reaching and many-sided, as it opens the way for all departments to make known their aims and methods, either by addresses or by the distribution of literature at Street Fairs, Reunions, Camp Meetings, Chautauquas, Grand Army Encampments, picnics, Fourth of July celebrations, state and county fairs, and expositions, and other anniversary celebrations.

By applying in time, you can secure a place for one of our speakers on the official program of the organization holding the meeting.

At expositions, state and county fairs, you can make this department a source of revenue, and at the same time be looking after the enforcement of laws relating to gambling, the illegal sale of liquor, and preventing the sale or giving away of impure literature, and suppressing immoral shows.

LEGISLATION.

An effort should be made to have laws enacted to prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicants on fair grounds and in city parks.

Seventeen states have such laws at the present time. Will not others try to protect the young people by having such laws passed in the states which have no prohibitory laws relating to fairs and city parks?

A SPECIAL EFFORT.

Make this the banner year. Do not confine your work to the distribution of literature and giving away of ice water. Try some of the suggestions in Plan of Work to interest the people, so as to gain new members, for remember, increased membership will be the key note of this department this year. Supply workers with cards. Report promptly.

Mrs. H. T. Guild.

Sedalia, Mo.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Cambridge and Brockton, Mass., unions celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their societies last month.

Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, distributed 5,000 text cards among railroad and trolley car men on New Year's day.

A Lady Henry Somerset afternoon is an attractive topic for a local union meeting. The one held at Bangor, Me., brought out a large and responsive audience.

Wisconsin is abounding in National speakers this year. Mrs. Florence D. Richards of Ohio, Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Massachusetts, Mrs. Nelle Burger of Missouri and Mrs. Maria Weed of Chicago are all engaged for service in the state.

The District of Columbia reports a Cradle Roll of thirty-seven members and a fine lot of young boys in the "Wage Earners' Club." This club has earned and given $25 to the building for headquarters the union is paying for. A School of Methods is being planned for, to be held soon.

The unions at Reading, Mohrsville and Boyertown, Pa., were strengthened spiritually, intellectually, financially and numerically by the services of Mrs. E. Norine Law of Detroit, Mich. She expects to return to the same county for work in the spring.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner, state evangelist of Texas, gave two addresses at Sedalia, Mo., adding twelve new members to the union. She was invited by the Ministers' Alliance of Sedalia to conduct union services the week of prayer, but other engagements prevented.

White-ribboners of Caroline county, Virginia, are rejoicing because the county has cast a majority of 459 votes for no license. The Richmond Dispatch said of the election: "The drys swept everything. Ten precincts did not cast a single wet vote. Every precinct had a majority for the drys."

Eau Claire has been chosen as the next convention city of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. The dates are June 2, 3 and 4. Mrs. Nelle Burger has been invited to be the principal speaker. A diamond medal contest is planned for one evening and a department demonstration for another. The state will have an exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

Mrs. Emma Bourne, state president, was present at the Essex county, N. J., mid-winter conference. An address on "Mormonism and Its Attendant Evils," by Mrs. C. C. Coffin, a plea for combined work by Mrs. Bourne, a children's rally talk by Miss Victoria Bell, were helpful and interesting. Mrs. J. K. Barney was invited to lecture in the county.

Dr. Anna M. Dorr Bryant intends holding a series of mothers' meetings in Boston. She is the local superintendent and sees the need of teaching mothers how to clothe their children, what to provide for food and to do away with overindulgence. She says the Back Bay mothers as well as the North End mothers need instruction.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., has been talking temperance in Milwaukee. She spoke on "Ideals" in the Baptist church Saturday night, on "The Light of the World" at the Park Place M. E. church Sunday morning, and in the afternoon told the old soldiers at the National Home how they might assist in the work of the W. C. T. U.

The union at Waterloo, N. Y., keeps after the violators of the excise law. A vote was taken by every pastor asking those to rise who favored enforcing the law. The union also circulated a petition for presentation to the president of the village and the board of trustees requesting them to exhaust every possible means to rigidly enforce the law, and giving those officials assurance that they will be supported in any action in prosecution.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, National lecturer and organizer, sends this item for W. C. T. U. Notes: "Since coming to Kansas from southern California late last November I have organized five unions, an L. T. L., addressed a number of local unions, adding members to most of them. At Coffeyville, where I organized a strong, efficient W. C. T. U., I also formed a woman's anti-joint association as auxiliary to a similar one composed of men only—legal voters. I have given full lectures in towns in no less than nine counties. My plan is to organize after a sentiment is made, then spend a day or more to instruct the new union how to work."

It is understood that the railway companies are making thorough preparations for the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Los Angeles, in May, and a most enthusiastic reception is to be given to the assembly by the citizens of Los Angeles. The rate as announced by the Chicago & North-Western sometime since is to be $50 round trip from Chicago. Low rates from all points will be announced by the Eastern lines. The great attraction of California scenery and its delightful climate, together with the wonderfully increasing importance of Pacific coast points in the commercial expansion of our nation, has created a notable increase in the amount of travel to the Western coast. To effectively meet the increasing demands of the traveling public the transcontinental railways have been active in supplying the most complete and luxurious service and the North-Western Line has ever been in the lead.

Significance of the Word "Woman."

Professor Scott of the University of Michigan told the Modern Language Association at Harvard that there are one thousand persons in Michigan who object to the word "woman."

In this age of salesladies, washladies, scrubladies and so on it is hard to conceive why the rest of the unclassified ladies should take up arms against that honest old Anglo-Saxon word "woman." Etymologically, it signifies the happy state to which every female looks forward, namely, the state of matrimony. The woman is the wife-man. So long as a man is proud to be called a man, why should a woman be ashamed to be called a woman? Sometimes the word is found in bad company and assumes an invidious color from the context, but that does not derogate from its worth as a word. "And the rib which the Lord God took from man, made he a woman." Not a female or a lady, mind you, but a woman.—Detroit Journal.

Cancer Microbe Said to Have Been Discovered.

The Cancer Germ said to have been discovered by an Eastern Physician caused great surprise. Heretofore this disease was supposed to be caused by a cell growth. Careful experiments are being made. Dr. Bye, the Eminent Cancer Specialist, of Kansas City, Mo., is being besieged by hundreds of people suffering with this dread disease. The Doctor is curing many cases, thought to be incurable, with the combination of a Medicated Oil. Persons suffering or having friends afflicted should write for an illustrated book on the treatment of cancer, tumor, ulcer, piles, fistula and all skin and womb diseases. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, cor. 9th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Boys who make Money after School Hours

Over 3000 Boys in various parts of the country are making money in their spare time selling *The Saturday Evening Post.* Some make as much as $10.00 and $15.00 a week. Any boy who reads this can do the same.

IN A DAINTY little booklet, which we will send to any boy free, the most successful of our boy agents tell in their own way just how they have made a success of selling

The Saturday Evening Post

There are many stories of real business tact. Pictures of the boys are given. Send for this booklet and we will forward with it full information how you can begin this work. No money required to start. We will send Ten Copies of the magazine the first week free. Write to-day.

The Curtis Publishing Company, 451 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Taking drugs and Nostrums, Indian and old woman discoveries. Your stomach is for food not "poisons." Cleanse your system by Nature's Drugless Method. Get into a Vapor Bath Cabinet, steam and sweat the poisons from the blood and system by opening the millions of skin pores, equalizing the circulation. Remove the load and **Nature** will do the rest. Astonishing are the results. 10 days' trial will surprise you. Physicians and best hospitals cure acute, chronic cases by this method. Delightful bath for men, women and children. Harmless, exhilerating. **Write for "New Book"** just out **FREE. Prices reduced.** $5.00 Cabinet $3.50. $10.00 Cabinet $6.10. Catalogue free. **Agents Wanted.** Big Wages. Address, **WORLD MFG. CO., 618 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.**

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LADIES to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to **ROYAL CO.,** Dept. U.S., 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

Home Treatment For A Cold.

By Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

THE condition of ill-health commonly termed "a cold," usually arises from one or more of three causes: Prolonged exposure to cold which produces congestion, invariably at the weakest point, arrested circulation from clogging of one or more of the waste avenues, and the mischievous endemic influences in which microbes play so important a part.

Persons who have a clear and active condition of the functions of nutrition and waste, are usually only slightly affected by exposure to changes of temperature or any of those forms of disease induced by microbes. Where there is an obstructed condition of the liver, kidneys, skin and other waste avenues, obstinate and serious congestion is sure to come from slight depressing causes and makes a predisposition to influenza, la grippe or even pneumonia or diphtheria.

Early Care of a Cold.

If colds were properly managed during the first twenty-four hours, much after suffering would be averted.

Perspiration should be induced if possible the first night before retiring. An hour before supper, take a heaping teaspoonful of the phosphate of soda dissolved in nearly a pint of hot water. The supper should consist largely of liquid food, hot milk, rich broths or gruels. Just before retiring take a deep capsicum foot-bath 112 degrees, adding hot water three or four times during ten minutes. Before drying the feet, rub them several times with a towel wrung dry from cold water. Drink while in the foot-bath and after getting warmly into bed, two doses of the "Diffusible Stimulant." Drinking the full amount of hot water doubles its power. It flushes the kidneys, quickens the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, dissolves the thickened secretions and hastens resolution in the congested localities. The next morning, in a warm place, rub the entire body thoroughly with a warm, coarse, bath-towel.

The stimulant should be taken an hour before each meal and before retiring until the cold has quite abated.

This method of treatment is far superior in its present and after effects, to the home use of hot slings made from any form of alcoholic stimulants. These or Jamaica ginger, which is largely alcohol, or the large doses of quinine so commonly used, expend their force largely upon the brain and nervous system, often causing head trouble and greatly aggravate it when it exists. The use of quinine even in malarial climates should be left to the prescription of a physician. Far too much of it is needlessly and carelessly taken, as a domestic remedy.

Increasing pain in the chest and difficulty of respiration in the beginning of a cold are indications that a physician should at once be called.

MUSTARD PASTE.

Where there is a strong tendency to congestion about the head and chest, prompt applications of mustard are of great value. The mustard should be spread hot upon thick manilla paper, ten inches long by eight wide. The paste should be eight by six inches. Cover with cheese cloth. Apply to the legs and arms, confined by bandages. As soon as keen smarting ensues, move to a new position downward until the entire surface has been nearly covered. Place on chest and spine when needed. This method of applying mustard has a powerful derivative influence for diverting the blood from the chest and head.

THE POCKET INHALER.

When the air passages are obstructed so as to prevent nasal breathing, a small pocket inhaler may be advantageously used. Fill the center third of the inhaler loosely with absorbent cotton. Pour upon this ten drops of the inhalant. Remove the corks from both ends of the inhaler and sniff the vapor powerfully through the obstructed nostril. Replace the corks when the inhaler is not in use. It should be cleansed and its contents renewed, every day, if it is frequently used. It aids much in securing nasal breathing during the night.

CATARRHAL COLDS.

If the nasal and other passages should be very irritable and there should be heavy discharges, flush the mucous surfaces of the anterior and posterior nasal passages well with the "Antiseptic Wash." Bending over a bowl, close one nostril, bury the other beneath the liquid and draw it through the nostril freely into the mouth, without sound or the admission of air. Eject it from the mouth. Use a pint of the "Antiseptic Wash" each time. It is really more effective applied in this way than by the siphon or nasal douche.

List of Remedies Advised and Method of Preparation.

DIFFUSIBLE STIMULANT.

"Diffusible Stimulant" is a combination of "ginger syrup" and "ammoniated capsicum." It is a most valuable remedy for chilliness, weakness from exhaustion or a severe cold. It can be made at home as follows:

GINGER SYRUP.

Dry a pound of ginger root in a warm, not hot place. Pound it in a mortar until the pieces are like grains of wheat. Cook slowly in two quarts of water for four hours, simmering in a closed vessel of tin, porcelain or iron. Strain off the liquid. Add two quarts of water to the ginger and steep again one hour. Strain off the liquid. A double cheese cloth makes the best strainer. Put the two strained liquids together, simmer to two quarts. Add to this four pounds sugar. Cook slowly until the sugar is thoroughly melted and the syrup boiling hot. Can in pint glass cans or bottles sealed—the same as fruit.

AMMONIATED CAPSICUM.

To two tablespoonfuls of the tincture of capsicum add two tablespoonfuls of the purest aqua ammonia and thirty grains of fresh crystals of muriate of ammonia. Put all in a two ounce glass stopped bottle. Shake well together until the crystals are all dissolved.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

For one dose, pour on one tablespoonful of the syrup a glass of very hot water and add three drops of the ammoniated capsicum. Drink one hour before each meal and at bedtime.

If chilliness is severe and perspiration is desired, three doses may be given at intervals of one-half hour. For children under twelve years of age use only one-half the amount. The medicine must not be given without the full proportionate amount of hot water.

Applications of heat to the extremities and painful localities should always be made.

FOR ABDOMINAL OR PERIODICAL PAIN FOR WOMEN OR MEN.

In cases of severe abdominal or periodical pelvic pain, the "Diffusible Stimulant" may be given every half hour. Swallow, just before taking the stimulant, a five-grain capsule or tablet of ammonol.

AMMONOL.

Obtain one drachm of ammonol and a box of five-grain capsules. Divide the ammonol into twelve portions and fill one dozen capsules.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

Phosphate of soda, four ounces. Dissolve one heaping teaspoonful in a little hot water. Fill the glass full of hot water. Take once a day, an hour before the meal. This acts gently upon the liver and stimulates all the intestinal secretions.

CAPSICUM FOR FOOT-BATH.

Steep one pound of capsicum in one quart of vinegar for two hours. Add a little boiling water, so as to have one quart of the liquid when finished. Put up in tightly corked bottles. A large tablespoonful is sufficient to add to ten or twelve quarts of hot water for a foot-bath. The thick portion at the bottom of the bottle may be spread upon paper hot and covered with cheese cloth and used effectively for little children instead of mustard paste, as it will irritate but not blister.

ANTISEPTIC WASH FOR THE NASAL PASSAGES.

Procure two ounces of fresh crystals of chlorate of potash. Rinse clean in cool water. Pour off. Put in a pint bottle, fill with water and shake well. In twenty-four hours it is a saturate solution. As long as there are crystals remaining at the bottom, the bottle can be refilled.

To one pint equal parts of milk and water, milk warm, add three tablespoonfuls of this saturate solution of chlorate of potash. Flush the nasal passages according to directions given under "Catarrhal Colds."

INHALANT:

Four teaspoonfuls oil of peppermint; three teaspoonfuls oil of eucalyptus; one teaspoonful aqua ammonia. Mix and keep in one ounce glass-stopped bottle. Place eight drops on the absorbent cotton in the inhaler.

NOTE:—A pocket inhaler for use in colds, or to relieve obstruction in the nasal passages, may be procured by sending 20 cents in stamps to Cordelia A. Greene, M. D., Sanitarium, Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y.

If You Are Sick

Don't Wait Longer—Write For My Book.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time, and every week thousands accept it. Don't you know that I must be curing those thousands, else the offer would ruin me?

Will you let me cure you, too?

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No matter about your doubts.

You at least must know that I have faith in my treatment, when I make an offer like that.

I know what the remedy will do, and you don't. For your own sake, let me convince you. Then if it fails, let me pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
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Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
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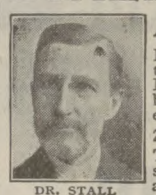

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A book about it. Send 50 cents in coin or stamps to W. J. Black, Gen. Pass. Agent, A., T. & S. F. R'y, 1312 Great Northern Building, Chicago, for copy of notable new book entitled "Grand Canyon of Arizona," graphically describing world's greatest scenic wonder.

Contains special articles by Hamlin Garland, Chas. Dudley Warner, Joaquin Miller, John L. Stoddard, Major J. W. Powell, and other noted writers; 124 pages with map and cover in colors and many beautiful half-tone illustrations. Worthy a place in any library.

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Use leisure hours to become independent. Every woman inexperienced or experienced in nursing should receive a thorough course of theoretical training before assuming the responsibility of ministering to the sick. Our course universally endorsed by physicians and surgeons as practical and easy of comprehension. Our faculty, leading physicians and surgeons of Chicago. Our scholars enthusiastic in our support. Diploma. Catalogue free.

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Published Monthly.

Designed for the use of local unions and of great aid to workers, as they contain information wholly upon the work of the departments of the W. C. T. U.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Single Copies, per year	$ .10
13 Copies, per year, to one address	1.00
100 of this issue	.50

Subject for February Reading,

Work Among the Indians.

By Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Check Currency.

THE persistence with which great numbers of people send small sums of money by mail, notwithstanding the obvious risks of loss, is a sufficient indication of the need of some form of easy and safe remittance of small amounts. It is greatly to the discredit of the government that after so many years of experience with post-office money orders, the system in use is still unsatisfactory.

There is something like genius in the novel but exceedingly simple proposition to issue small bills with a blank in which the name and address of a payee could be written and thus instantly transform an ordinary bill for $1 or $2 into a check or a draft on the government for that amount, payable only to the payee named, but on which he could get his money at any postoffice where he could be identified, as readily as if it were a New York draft for the same amount. Notwithstanding the simplicity of the plan, Congress has failed to adopt it. Any enterprising business house to which an improved method of so great value should be suggested would unhesitatingly and enthusiastically adopt it.

The only valid objections to the plan are that it might make some additional work in the treasury department. If that is a sufficient reason why millions of people should be denied the advantages and conveniences which this simple method offers, the proposition should be abandoned. If not, Congress should make short work of the matter. If congressmen take an intelligent interest in the question long enough to understand what the measure is, we shall soon have the most important and widely appreciated improvement to our postal system that has been made in many decades.

Citizens should request their representatives in Congress to see that more convenient money is furnished the people.

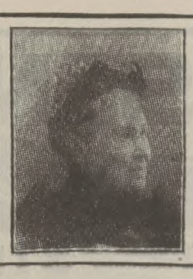
The Editor's Brain

Did Not Work Well Under Coffee

A brain worker's health is often injured by coffee, badly selected food and sedentary habits. The experience of the Managing Editor of one of the most prosperous newspapers in the Middle West, with Postum Food Coffee illustrates the necessity of proper feeding for the man who depends on his brain for living.

"Up to three years ago," writes this gentleman, "I was a heavy coffee drinker. I knew it was injuring me. It directly affected my stomach and I was threatened with chronic dyspepsia. It was then that my wife persuaded me to try Postum Food Coffee. The good results were so marked that I cannot say too much for it. When first prepared I did not fancy it, but inquiry developed the fact that cook had not boiled it long enough, so next time I had it properly made and was charmed with it. Since that time coffee has had no place on my table save for guests. Both myself and wife are fond of this new cup which 'cheers but does not inebriate' in a much truer and fitter sense than coffee. My stomach has resumed its normal functions and I am now well and strong again mentally and physically.

"I am confident that coffee is a poison to many stomachs, and I have recommended Postum with great success to a number of my friends who were suffering from the use of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



Parliamentary Difficulties

Conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin

QUESTION: (a) Does the fact that a member of a local union has been made a life member of the state organization in any way alter her obligation to the local union? (b) Should she pay local dues, as formerly? (c) If so, is the union under obligation to pay state dues on said life member? It does not seem possible, as the state would then be receiving dues twice.

ANSWER: (a) It does not. (b) She should. (c) They are.

These questions are, of late, becoming so frequent that I venture "to explain" as follows: Membership in a local union consists in taking the total abstinence pledge and the payment of *annual dues*. That holds throughout our entire territory. In the majority of the states each local union pays out of such annual dues a certain amount to each of the ranking organizations, county, district and state. This is *law*. It is an honor to be a life member of state or nation. Each guarantees a copy of annual report, a copy of program, and so forth. If every member of state and nation, or state and station, were absolved from dues during the remainder of life, we should soon have but a small paying membership. A principle is involved. What holds true of a single member would logically hold true of any number of members, and, as can be readily seen, by-and-by we should all go bankrupt. If life memberships constituted an endowment fund it would be a little different, but they are used both in state and nation for the extension of our work, and every loyal woman should deem it a privilege to contribute either from her own purse or by the generosity of others so much as is involved in the life fee.

QUESTION: We are in the sorest sort of trouble. It all came through trying to "take from the table" what we ourselves "laid on the table." If there is any way to make the following plain, you will receive the heartiest thanks of a dozen of the best parliamentarians in our county, to say nothing of the poorest. Here it is: There was a motion and an amendment; then there was a motion to refer to a committee, and that was amended by adding, with instructions; this was followed by a motion to indefinitely postpone, with an amendment as to time (did you ever see such a muddle?) and then there was a motion to table, which carried. In the afternoon there was a motion "to take from the table," which carried, and then no one could tell where we "were at." Roberts' Rules don't tell, and *not one of us* could tell. If it takes a whole page of THE UNION SIGNAL, please say what was before us after we voted to take from the table.

ANSWER: This "Chair" rules that the principal motion with its amendment was before you. It is true that Roberts' Rules do not make it clear, for they say next to nothing about it, but the following seems the common-sense way to reason it out: The motion to commit, if carried, would have deferred action on the main question; if the motion to definitely postpone had carried, that would have deferred action; the motion to table ranks higher than either, or both, and as that was carried, when it was voted to take from the table there was before the "body" simply the original motion and its amendment. It is true that there was a motion to commit and a motion to definitely postpone (each with an amendment), but when the motion to table was carried, the "house" virtually said (by vote) that to table was the desired method to delay action on the main question. If the assembly had preferred the definite postponement they would have voted *no* on the motion to table, and *aye* on the postponement. If they had wished to defer action by referring, they would have voted *no* on both tabling and postponing and *aye* on the motion to commit. Perhaps it will make it clearer and plainer to say that of all the proposed methods of delaying action, the one evidently preferred was tabling.

It is very common to table, as we all know, and there was no "muddle" in making, or in entertaining, the several motions, for each outranked the one that preceded it, but it certainly was a little perplexing to amateurs, after the vote was taken from the table. I confess frankly that just such a complication has never occurred either in my teaching or practice, but I feel positive that the above is the correct rendering. If not clear, we will try again.

QUESTION: We are at loggerheads on "questions of privilege." (a) Do they not demand immediate attention? Then is it not true no subsidiary motion can ever be applied to such a question? If there can be, will you please give an illustration in THE UNION SIGNAL, something that really might happen in a convention or a union?

ANSWER: (a) Questions of privilege do require immediate attention, but that does not prove that a dilatory motion cannot be applied. Suppose a motion, we will say with amendments, is before the house. In the discussion two of the members became involved in an unseemly war of words. A member rises to a question of privilege and moves that both members be publicly censured. Suppose this is amended by striking out "publicly censured" and inserting "required to make immediate apology." A motion to table would then be entirely in order, which if carried, would of course take to the table the question of privilege with its amendment; or, instead of tabling, a motion to refer to a committee would have been equally correct. Do you not see that the question has received immediate attention and is, for the present, disposed of, so that the main question with its amendments is again before the assembly?

It is easy to see, not only by the foregoing questions, but by many others heretofore answered, and still others that will appear as soon as space can be given, that our members are rapidly progressing in parliamentary law. When a complication arises, there are in nearly every convention or local union *some* who will not rest until they get at the root of the whole matter. This is most gratifying, and great regret is hereby expressed that it is simply impossible to reply to all in THE UNION SIGNAL. The allotted space is not elastic and in many cases the private letter must be final.

The "study," so much desired, will certainly appear in March and will be so arranged as to meet the needs of at least several of the inquirers.

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Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

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Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels; others have heartburn or sour risings; still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades; some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind, because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

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Among the New Books

Concerning the little volume, TEMPERANCE HELPS FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS by L. Mabel Freese, there are only words of commendation. A successful teacher writes:

"I have found the book, 'Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers,' to be indeed a help. Every primary teacher should have it, and its helpfulness is by no means confined to primary teachers; all teachers who desire to carry out the provision of the law requiring temperance instruction in the public schools should be furnished with a copy of this book, and, more than this, teachers who have a real desire that their pupils be rightly instructed on a question that has so much to do with their well being and well doing should have a copy of this book."

Regarding the manner in which these teachers can be reached, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the W. C. T. U., says:

"One of the best ways would be for the local union in every town to 'see to it' Please remember that it is not a TEXT book, but just as its name indicates, a help to teachers. A prominent educator recently said that the W. C. T. U. is largely responsible for the enactment of the Scientific Temperance Instruction laws, and this society should do all it can to help and encourage the teachers, many of whom have not been trained to total abstinence principles and therefore find it difficult to properly teach the nature and effects of alcohol. I believe the local union could do no better work than to present each teacher in the town a copy of this book. It is an interesting reading book also and might profitably be placed in all public school and Sunday School libraries, reading rooms, etc. It would be of great assistance in preparing for the Frances E. Willard Memorial meetings, and in other ways can be utilized by temperance workers."

The twelve suggestive lessons are bright with poems, anecdotes, stories, games and blackboard outlines for original reproductions. Among the subjects demonstrated are "Frances Willard," "The Apple and Cider," "Our Bodily House," "Tobacco," "Patriotism" and "Kindness."

The work is a labor of love, having been developed from personal experience in the schoolroom. To examine this little volume is almost certainly to possess it, for few can resist its fascinating pages. (Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.)

The book, HIS WILL BE DONE, by Verona Hamilton, ought to be in the hands of all our young people, and in every Sunday school library in the country. The story is a true one, and no person can read the book without being greatly benefited. The chapter devoted to the wonderful reclaiming of a drunkard and his associates, gives some very practical hints to workers in temperance reform. Every W. C. T. U. worker should possess a copy, and pass it on to all the young people of their acquaintance. (Chicago & New York: Henneberry Company. 75 cents.)

Every American boy has a desire to know all about the President of the United States, not alone because he himself expects to be President, but because he is wonderfully fascinated by the qualities which build up that certain type of manhood. In the life of the twenty-sixth president THEODORE ROOSEVELT, as told by Charles Eugene Banks and Le Roy Armstrong, the youth finds to a remarkable degree the best characteristic of the typical American, and he is quite ready to repeat with dramatic fervor the prefaced lines of Grace Duffie Boylan's

"Who goes there? An American!
Man to the core, as men should be.
Let him pass through the line alone,
Type of the sons of Liberty.
Here, where his fathers' fathers dwelt,
Honor and faith for Roosevelt."

So rapid is the action of this narrative that one finds himself mentally substituting for the given sub-title, "A Typical American," the more familiar and eminently characteristic, "A Strenuous Life." As thrilling as any tale of adventure and as varied, it is none the less fascinating because it is true. The scope of this life story is tersely given in the chapter subjects: College Life, New York Assemblyman, Ranching in Bad Lands, Home Life and Religious Tendencies, Crusade for Merit System, Purifying Politics, Assistant Secretary of Navy, Formation of Rough Riders, Service in Cuba, Governor of New York, Chief Executive of Nation.

No boy could follow the remarkable career of Theodore Roosevelt without a deep realization that unswerving devotion to the right was the quality above all others that brought him to noble accomplishment.

There are introductory chapters by Joseph Wheeler and Opie Reed. Besides a full-page portrait as frontispiece, many photographic illustrations give intimate views of the President, including Harvard days, home life at Oyster Bay, Cuban experiences and life at Washington. This volume should be found among the text-books of every young American patriot. (Chicago: S. Stone.)

AN UNCROWNED QUEEN, by Bernie Babcock, is the story of the life of Frances E. Willard, told in an attractive, simple, readable manner. The book is small and solves the problem of how to get Miss Willard's work and life before those people who would not be able to read the larger published volumes.

The story deals with the five important eras in the life of Miss Willard, and is divided into Play-Days, School Days, The Teacher, The Traveler, The Reformer. All the most important features of these days are given, and while little heretofore unpublished is contained in these pages, still the fresh, invigorating style of the author makes the subject matter seem like new material. As a gift book this volume is most desirable. Young people will read its pages with delight. It will be a practicable aid for a busy pastor who wishes to speak on Miss Willard's life, or for the leader of a young people's society who would give an evening to temperance and reform work. A ready sale is predicted for this work, especially among white-ribboners who appreciate anything concerning the life of Miss Willard.

The somewhat crude phraseology of the first chapters is forgotten in the exquisite touches found as one reads further into the story. The mechanical execution of the book is all that could be desired. The paper is heavy, the print clear and the green cloth cover bears one of Miss Willard's best pictures. (Chicago, New York, Toronto, London and Edinburgh: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.)

A small book of quite unique interest is CHINESE HEROES, a Record of Persecutions Endured by Native Christians in the Boxer Uprising, by Isaac I. Headland, author of "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes," etc.

The narratives of these persecutions and martyrdom is given in the words of the Chinese themselves, who either experienced or witnessed them. There is no attempt to tell all that happened. The more hideous aspects of the case are discreetly left untold. The several simple, vivid accounts put together show plainly enough the horrible frenzy of the hour, but at the same time they reveal with convincing and touching beauty the genuine victory of the true martyr spirits on the part of a great number of native Christians; men and women, and even children, who bore testimony to their faith in Christ so sublimely that the Chinese character will be the richer for it for generations to come.

One who reads this admirable little book, and especially as he looks into the faces of these Christian Chinese families, as shown in the very numerous photographs here given of them, cannot fail to conceive not only a new respect but a fresh sense of love for them. It is wonderful how when the gospel really gets hold of them, it transfigures their very faces. And not a few of these Chinese faces are distinctly beautiful. (Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

The John G. Woolley YEAR BOOK for 1903 has a fine new picture of Mr. Woolley on the first page, and a quotation from his writings for each day in the year. Mrs. Woolley is the compiler of these selections, and the arrangement is convenient and artistic. Inspiring, comforting, and helpful in every way are the thoughts left with one as the pages are turned and the messages read. This year book is a wall calendar, but the leaves will be turned back for future reading, not torn off, since their sentiments are too valuable for one reading only. This work is a typographical as well as a literary credit to its designer and compiler.

Here are a few of the bright and apt epigrams:

"A missionary is one sent—who went."

"It stands to reason that when one is harkening to sounds outside he will not hear, or will hear imperfectly, the still, small voice within."

"To be free for service is simply to be fit for it."

"Alcohol is expressed decomposition It is fluid old age—the rigor mortis of vintages past and gone."

"We cannot all play the same instrument, but we can all be in the right key."

"An unfinished thought is little better than none—if thrown aside."

The Writer of Books.

By Isabella Howe Fiske.

TO the sculptor his white from Carrara, wherein his art may see
Leaping and struggling figures that cry him to set them free;
To the painter his tube of cobalt that shall wrap in its azure fold
The blue-eyed fair Madonna, or the angel crowned with gold.
But mine is the spoken language, the sounds of joy or pain,
The words that are uttered by love, or by wrath and the greed of gain,
Done by no painter's brushes, but a ready writer's pen;
Cries of the street are my chisel, sharp with the oaths of men,
My rose-tints children's laughter, and the mother's cradle-song—
Then judge ye if such as these in the halls with the rest belong.

Wellesley Farms, Mass.

The Kind of Seeds That Yield.

Like everything else there are good seeds and bad seeds. Seeds that grow and seeds that don't grow; seeds that yield and seeds that don't yield, and a little thought given *now* to the selection of the seed you'll need will be found time well spent, though realized much better at the harvest if you select the world-famed Ferry's Seeds—the kind that always yield. For nearly half a century Ferry's Seeds have been known and sown wherever good crops are grown, until farmer and gardener alike have learned to depend upon their wonderful reliable growing and yielding qualities, year after year, to the exclusion of all others.

Unfortunately the seed seems to afford a business means for many unscrupulous people, who aim to blind the unwary to quality, through littleness of price and boastful claims; who in reality have nothing to substantiate their claims, no reputation at stake, no past record as proof. It is better to pay at little more for the seed and be assured of a great deal more at the harvest by sowing Ferry Seeds. The 1903 Seed Annual, which is sent free, postpaid, will be found unusually interesting and instructive. Write for it to-day. Address D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned upside down or being half choked to death and made to vomit, and every sufferer from rheumatism should welcome this new and marvelous discovery with open arms and give it an honest trial. This new remedy was discovered by John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., who is generous enough to send it free to every sufferer who writes at once. It is a home treatment and will not keep you from your work.

As you know, if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market to-day, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains an' vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of i' is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

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Never before has a remedy been so highly indorsed as "Gloria Tonic." It has been indorsed by such world-noted men as Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela, Hon. E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul, Maracaibo; Prof. Macadam, of Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh; the famous magazine "Health," London, and a column of others.

If you are a sufferer send your name to-day and by return mail you will receive "Gloria Tonic," and also the most elaborate book ever written on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. This book contains many drawings from actual life and wil tell you all about your case. You get "Gloria Tonic" and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1164 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

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184 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

THERE is something distinctly unattractive in the sound of stew and hash, more especially the latter. The atmosphere of the second-rate boarding house seems to surround them. Frequently, on the home table, they are regarded in the light of necessary evils, and mute confessions of the limitations of the family purse—economical makeshifts, to be endured with a martyr's passive resignation.

As a matter of fact, both stew and hash may be prepared and placed on the table as excellent and appetizing dishes—occasional dishes, if you please, not stand-bys.

The concoction of "left-overs" into well-appearing dishes, entitled to a certain dignity of their own, is in reality an art, and one deserving more serious study.

In Mother Goose times, you remember, that "what they did not eat that night, the queen next morning fried," and very good it proved—I dare say, even better, as is sometimes the case, than the original dish. A queen to be proud of; a woman of resources; a woman of sense and thrift! One must imagine her as carefully dusting her crown every night and putting it under a glass case. What they did not eat in the morning may be surmised as giving body to the muffins served for the royal luncheon, and so on.

Seriously speaking, the care and disposition of left-overs is an important and telling factor of domestic economy, so easily can a woman prove the truth of the gibe that a woman can throw out with a teaspoon faster than a man can put in with a shovel.

In the present unsettled condition of domestic service, it is rare to find a servant whose personal interest in her temporary employer's affairs goes any further than the matter of her own wages and evenings out. "Waste not, want not," is applied nowhere and means nothing to the majority of cooks, peripatetic and not "standing on the ceremony of going," but "going at once." Therefore the sour milk is thrown out, cut bread accumulates and molds, cold cereals and the various odds and ends of cooked and uncooked meats and vegetables heap up the garbage box.

The mistress must bear these things in mind, supervise the gathering up of the "fragments that are left," give orders as to their disposal, and see to it that these orders are carried out.

The woman who cooks in person for her household has here a broad field for the exercise and development of any special talent she may possess along this line—a field for delightful creative work, where one may feel the thrill of the artist in her fingers as truly as the pianist or the painter of pictures. Also she has her rewards: She sits at the table and hears the praises of muffins or pancakes sung on every side. She knows they owe a large part of their construction to yesterday morning's mush, patties filled with remnants of Sunday's roast chicken, and a pudding contrived of sponge cake, like the "porridge in the pot"—nine days old!

In all these transformations, these magic feats of cookery, American women are somewhat behind their French and German sisters, but they are making rapid progress, and by their native wit they will be able to adapt from them as they choose, to suit the American cuisine.

Through her practice with "left-overs" a woman comes to a full realization of the importance of keeping up the pantry supplies along the line of condiments, sauces and seasonings of various kinds. Vinegars flavored with mint, tarragon, garlic, etc., are most useful. Catsups, capers, olives, herbs, and flavoring oil or extracts are the greatest help in dressing cold viands for a second presentation.

Salad dressing is an all-the-year-round indispensable, for a salad supplies an extra course for a meal, in an unexpected-company-crisis with slight expense of time and trouble, provided the dressing is ready for use. Bare is the pantry, low the larder, which does not show forth the wherewithal for a salad—that delightful improvisation from "left-overs."

The care of dripping is not known at all in many households. The surplus fat from meats, skimmings from soups, etc., make quite an accumulation in the winter, even in small families. Clarified drippings are much more wholesome than lard. By the aid of a can of lye, and according to the directions thereon, the saved up fats, otherwise thrown away, may be converted into excellent hard soap.

Instead of throwing away the cold coffee, it may be stiffened with gelatine, strained and molded, and when turned out and served with sweetened whipped cream, furnishes a dessert acceptable to most palates. In fruit cakes and puddings, it is a substitute for brandy, which should never, under any circumstances, be used by women of temperance principles.

The juice of canned fruit may also make the basis of gelatine puddings, or thickened with a little corn-starch, may be served warm with hot steamed or baked puddings. A rich fruit syrup is, like honey, a delicious accompaniment to hot griddle cakes and waffles.

Dry bits of cheese can be used to advantage in many other ways, besides the well-known methods of preparing baked macaroni. In sandwiches, or crackers, grated over rice or scalloped potatoes, it suits the taste of many. It may be mixed with salad dressing, after it is grated, formed into small balls, and served with the salad.

Small bits of cold meat, or a saucerful of canned peas, left from dinner, make a heartier dish of the breakfast omelet, by adding when the eggs are set in the pan, and then folding over. Let the mistress daily inspect her pantry shelves and ice-box, if she is conscientious in her endeavor to administer wisely and well the affairs of her household.

The following recipes will be found useful and economical. From various odds and ends of previous meals, they provide dishes good enough to set before a king and for which grace may be said with truly thankful hearts:

HAM SALAD: Take one cup cold, boiled ham which has been chopped with a little of the fat, mix with an equal quantity of cut celery, line a dish with lettuce, fill with the mixture, and pour over a mayonnaise dressing; sprinkle with capers.

HAM PATTIES: One pint cooked ham chopped fine, mix with an equal amount of bread crumbs wet with milk; fill this into buttered gem pans, break one egg on top of each, sprinkle with bits of butter and pepper, bake until brown.

POTATO PUFF: Add to two teacups cold, mashed potatoes, one half cup milk, pinch salt, tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour, and two eggs, beaten to a froth. Mix thoroughly, put into a buttered pudding dish, spread the top with butter, and bake a golden brown. The success of the puff depends upon having the eggs beaten exceedingly light.

BREAD OMELETTE: Crumble a cup of stale bread-crumbs, and soak them in half a teacupful of hot water. Beat smooth, add teaspoon of butter and half teaspoon of salt, then five well-beaten eggs. Butter a shallow pudding dish, pour in the mixture, and bake about ten minutes. Serve at once, in the same dish, sending it to table with a napkin pinned around it. Grated cheese is a nice addition, if relished.

JELLY PUDDING: Soak one pint bread crumbs in one quart milk, add yolks of three eggs, rind and juice of one lemon, two cups of sugar; bake, and when cool, spread the top thickly with currant jelly, and cover with a meringue of the egg whites. Eat cold, with cream, whipped or plain.

Evanston, Ill.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD
New Line Fine Service.
Minneapolis and St. Paul
Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.
A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

CHIRON LUBRICATING PILE CONE
A small, hollow, perforated wooden cone, filled with the Chiron Ointment, especially prepared for the purpose. Perfect and continuous lubrication by soothing and healing ointment directly to the sore spots. Endorsed by physicians. Immediate relief and a certain cure for ALL KINDS OF PILES. By mail, securely sealed in plain wrapper, with extra box of ointment, $3, P. O. or Exp. Order.
The CHIRON Mfg. Co., Plainfield, N. J.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Free to Everyone.

A Priceless Book Sent Free For the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger, or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c. a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

"This for That" Trade anything you have for anything you want. Get our gigantic paper that prints thousands of exchange ads. 6 mo. 10c. "THIS FOR THAT," 272 Star Building, Chicago.

$5 PER 100 For addressing envelopes. Send dime and stamp for material and instructions. Steady work. C. E. Miller, Dep. 12, Ely Bldg., Chicago

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

By Mrs. Clara Drake.

A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

Will find this especially adapted to their work

Price, 10 cents.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,
CHICAGO.

Ye
Hatchet Partie

A Popular Temperance Entertainment for Washington's Birthday

Price, 5 Cents Each

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
Chicago, Illinois

W. C. T. U. BADGES.

SILVER PIN.

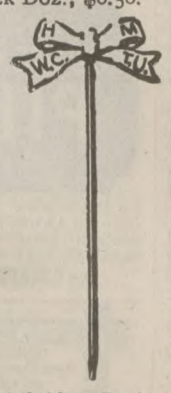
A bow pin of white enamel on sterling silver. Very dainty, with a strong, firm clasp.

Price, 60 Cents. Per Doz., $6.50.

A STICK PIN.

With small dainty bow of white enamel on sterling silver.

Price 40 Cents.



Honorary Members' Pin.

Similar to stick pin, with letters H. M. making an excellent scarf pin for the gentlemen.

Price, 40 Cents.

WHITE RIBBON

Best quality, in bolts of 10 yds., 35 cts. each.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

About Women

Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are a few of the many states where the women are working for advanced legislation on the suffrage question. Each year seems to bring more favor and less opposition to this important measure.

An oil company has been organized for the development of oil lands in the Tennessee valley. The unique feature of this company is that it is officered entirely by women. The president is Miss P. Collings, sister of the lord mayor of London.

Idaho has a new state superintendent of schools, Miss May L. Scott. Colorado's superintendent is Miss Helen Grenfell. In Kansas and California the women candidates made a good showing with their large votes. Miss Jennie G. Kieth has been elected recorder of Wright county, Iowa.

A cemetery association in Hagerstown, Ind., is a unique woman's club. The men of the town not having public spirit enough to care properly for the village cemetery, the women took the matter in hand, spaded, dug, cut the grass and transformed the neglected place. It is now a source of pride to the town.

An Old Woman's Home association has just been organized in Jackson, Miss., with Mrs. Marian B. Longino, wife of the governor, as president. One of the ladies interested in it somewhat quaintly said that they were going to push the movement until Mississippi has a nice, comfortable home for her old and indigent women.

"Ithink a girl who can bake can make a better living than if she tries to earn it as a clerk or stenographer, and, besides, domestic duties are more within a woman's sphere." So says Miss Ocie May Hazzard of St. Paul, Minn., who has for several years earned $3,000 a year. She is a graduate of Hamlin University and has studied domestic science in the East.

Mrs. Turner, wife of the United States consul general of Canada, has been decorated with the Canadian Humane Society's medal for bravery in saving the life of Chief Game Warden Cormler, whom she rescued from the attack of a captive bear. The medal was pinned on by Lady Minto, wife of the governor general, who warmly complimented Mrs. Turner on her pluck and presence of mind.

Standing committees on home economics have been appointed by thirty-one out of the thirty-nine state federations of women's clubs. The growing demand for teachers of domestic science and managers to take charge of large institutions is marked, and shows the increasing popularity of the study. Not only to know how to cook and sew is implied by household economics, but the knowledge of food values is also necessary.

Two young women graduates of Radcliffe College have established a hygienic bakery at Cambridge, Mass. They make, bake and sell their scientific bread themselves and all Cambridge is enjoying it. They have now six assistants and wagons of their own, by which they deliver not only in Cambridge, but in Boston. They soon expect to enlarge their quarters and keep their ovens going all the time.

A special committee of the British Woman's Temperance Union is preparing a statement with a view to induce Parliament to adopt measures abolishing barmaids once and for all. There are 80,000 barmaids in the British Isles. 15,000 of them being in the metropolitan district. One of the problems the crusaders have to face is employment for these young women after their customary occupation has been taken from them.

There appears to be no end to the avenues in which the women of today find scope for their energies and activities. Pottery making is the latest industry in which they have made their mark. The famous Rockwood works were started by a woman, and many women are now turning their attention to the possibilities of the wheel, combined with deft fingers and delicate fancy, in the manipulation and designing of clay.

Miss Hannah Staegeman won a prize offered in Atchison, Kan., for being the most popular girl clerk. She and her sister Elsie are clerks. They keep house for their father, their mother being dead. They do the washing, ironing, baking and cleaning, cook two meals a day and put up their own luncheons and their father's every day. They do their own sewing and are at the store every morning at 8 o'clock. On washdays they get up at 4 a. m. and have their washing on the line when they go to the store. The ironing they do the following evening.

The woman's auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society of New York city has a substitute to the saloon in seven luncheon wagons kept on the streets in desirable locations. Nothing is sold costing more than 10 cents; thus they cater to the men who would be most tempted to seek refreshments in a saloon. These little wagons are at present near the homes where large entertainments or receptions are in progress, and coachmen and cabmen are supplied with hot coffee and sandwiches paid for by the hostess. Two fire wagons are always in readiness to attend fires and furnish coffee to the firemen.

Cooking and housekeeping have been added to the list of American educational attractions for the Japanese. Misona Hama, who will soon be graduated from the New York cooking school, has acquired all the knowledge she can about American cooking and housekeeping. The Empress of Japan is interested in introducing American fashions, and when Misona Hama returns to Japan the empress will doubtless establish her in a cooking school. Miss Hama has decided that while it is very well to study in a cooking school, the best way will be for her to live with an American family as a cook. Although there was no lack of funds, she will complete her education by actual experience.

Miss Susan B. Anthony says: "The progress in education is so marked and so well understood as to need but little comment. When, in 1851, Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone and I made a demand that girls in the state of New York should be permitted an opportunity for a college education, there was not even a high school open to them in the whole United States. Oberlin, Ohio, was the only college they could enter, and there were no preparatory schools to fit them for that institution. At the present time they are admitted to all the state universities except those of Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, and to all the large universities of the Middle and Western States. There are now 3,500,000 women wage earners in this country, and the occupations in which they engage are with few exceptions the ocupations of men. The laws, taken as a whole, are by no means exactly just to women, but there is a steady tendency toward justice and practically no retrogression."

The women citizens of Colorado had a hand in the recent senatorial contest. Mrs. Alice M. Ruble, before the House of Representatives, made the following nomination: "In the name of the womanhood of this, the greatest state of the Union, in the august name of liberty for the oppressed of all the earth, in the name of justice, I nominate one who has forgotten self in the service of the commonwealth, who has added glory to the name of Colorado in the United States, and whose name is known around the world, Henry M. Teller." This is the first time in history that the nomination of a United States Senator has been made by a woman.

"O mother," cried a youngster who had been visiting an elder brother in school, "I learned lots to-day."

"What was one thing you learned?" asked the parent.

"I learned in the 'rithmetic class," was the reply, "that the square of the base and perpendicular of a right-handled triangle is equal to the sum of the hippopotamus."

This Man was perfectly and permanently cured from Rheumatism by The Jebb Discovery, after suffering for twelve years.

This man says: "For twelve years I suffered fearfully with Rheumatism. My back was so affected that I was nearly doubled together, my head and shoulders being lower than my hips. Thanks to The Jebb Discovery, I now walk erect, and though years have elapsed, I have never felt a return of Rheumatism."

The Jebb Discovery for Rheumatism is sent under a guarantee to cure. Two of the best banks in the state of Michigan vouch for the reliability of our Company. A **Free Trial Treatment** of this wonderful remedy sent postpaid to any address.

THE JEBB REMEDY CO., LTD.
244 Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

IS YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FATHER A

Drunkard

If so, send us your name and address with 4 cts. to cover postage, packing, etc., we will send you a package of our "Secret Cure" free, in a plain package with full directions how to give it secretly in tea, coffee, food, etc. It is odorless and tasteless and will cure this dreadful habit, quietly and permanently without the patient's knowledge or consent. It is a positive and permanent "Secret Cure" for the Drink Habit, and will cost you nothing to try it. Good for both sexes.

MILO DRUG CO., Dept. 137 St. Louis, Mo.

A New Pledge Card

PLEASE SIGN THIS CARD AND KEEP IT

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Pledge

I hereby solemly promise, God Helping Me, to abstain from all Distilled, Fermented and Malt Liquors, including Wine, Beer and Cider, as a beverage; and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

NAME .....

Date..... 190.....

Price, 50 Cents per 100.

When ordering, kindly state the card containing pledge with words "as a beverage" is desired.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
Chicago.

Signal Notes

At the Republican state convention of California, smoking was prohibited.

Lord Milner has issued an order giving local option to the Transvaal and prohibiting the employment of barmaids.

Another prison to do away with the lock-step, shaved heads and striped clothing is the New Jersey state penitentiary.

The call is out for a State Temperance Union convention, to be held in Topeka, Kansas, February 10 and 11. Dr. F. E. Clark of Boston is the principal speaker. The W. C. T. U. is well represented on the program.

A new germ called uncinariasis has been discovered by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles. It is called the bacilli of laziness. Dr. Stiles says it makes laziness an abnormal and not a normal condition. He is looking for a remedy for it.

Bishop Cosgrove is in arms against vice in Davenport, Iowa. The segregation and licensing of the social evil which has continued through successive political administrations, with the apparent consent or toleration of the people, is the evil at which he is crusading.

The police of Brooklyn have discovered an illicit distillery in the cellar of a private house in that city. They found in a wagon just leaving the house twenty-gallon milk cans filled with whisky, these covered by bags of coal. The men driving the wagon were arrested and a raid made upon the house.

Rushville, Ind., is rejoicing in a "close" town. It is said that not in twenty years have the saloons been compelled to live as closely to the law as at the present time. There have been more convictions in the police court since the present city administration came in last September than in the previous two years combined.

The local option bill to be introduced into the next New Jersey legislature provides that upon application of not less than one-fourth of the legal voters the judge of the Supreme Court of the circuit shall pass upon the express wishes of the people of a community and order an election to decide whether the community shall have licensed saloons.

Naval and army officers who are charged with bringing into Porto Rico cigars and liquors on government vessels without reporting or paying duty, will receive no clemency from the treasury department. Offers of compromise made by some of the indicted officers will not be entertained, and all persons implicated in smuggling will be prosecuted.

The public school teachers of Whittier, California, are so aroused because of the tobacco habit among the boys of their grades that they have united in an earnest plea to the merchants in the town not to sell tobacco in any form to boys under sixteen. The plea has been published in the papers and it is hoped will awaken a crusade in the town.

The National and International Good Roads Convention will be held in St. Louis April 27 to May 2. The deliberations of the convention will comprehend discussion upon scientific methods of common road construction, including plans for providing for mean cost and maintenance, together with recommendations for practical public road legislation.

The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Belgium is on the increase. Whereas for fifteen years the population has only increased fourteen per cent, the consumption of alcohol has increased thirty-seven per cent, and with it insanity has increased forty-five per cent, crime seventy-four per cent, suicide eighty per cent and poverty 150 per cent.

An effort for early closing of business places in Erie, Pa., is being made. It has been quite noticeable that those representing the saloon interests are the most active in the work for early closing. It is, therefore, suggested by many citizens that the saloons also close their doors at 7 p. m., that the only open door on the streets may not be the saloon door.

Dr. Hutchinson, physician of the Kansas reformatory for boys, who, by the way, is the husband of the W. C. T. U. president of that state, produces figures in his annual report showing that cigarets are the cause of the downfall of more inmates in that institution than all other vicious habits combined. Of the 350 inmates in the reformatory last year 236 claimed that the cigaret had driven them to crime.

Clubs are going to have hard work in North Dakota, with Judge Pollock to interpret law for them. The state Supreme Court has affirmed Judge Pollock in a decision in a peculiar violation of the prohibitory law, so says the "White Ribbon Bulletin." A farmer named Thoempke and some friends of his chipped in and bought beer which they drank at Theompke's home, he acting as treasurer. Complaint was made to the "sessions" held there, and Judge Pollock fined the farmer $200 and costs and sentenced him to ninety days in jail.

"A prohibition election for Dallas county, Texas," "an anti-saloon war in Sioux City, Iowa," "A new temperance law in Tennessee"—these are some of the headings that greet the eye of the reader of the daily papers. And this could be multiplied many times over by the movements against the liquor traffic in every state. Each year sees more and more territory come under prohibition restrictions.

A petition in behalf of the negroes has been addressed to Congress, protesting against the granting of unconditional statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Congress is urged not to make any change in the legal status of the Indian Territory that would confer upon state or local authority the power to remove the existing federal restraint on the sale of spirituous liquors. They claim that these territories are the last refuge of the colored people fleeing from injustice and oppression practiced on account of race prejudice in some of the reconstructed states.

"The Emancipator," organ of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, has been consolidated with "The American Issue," retaining the name of the latter. The new paper will be published weekly by the Anti-Saloon Publishing Company from Chicago and Columbus, O., as the official organ of the Anti-Saloon Leagues of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Rev. J. C. Jackson of Columbus, present editor of the "American Issue," will be managing editor, and William H. Anderson and Rev. E. G. Saunderson, superintendents of the Illinois and Indiana leagues, respectively, will be associate editors and assistant managers.

The teetotalers of France (French Anti-Alcoholic Association) have been holding a congress at Brest, under the presidency of Dr. Legrain. An active part in the proceedings was taken by Admiral Reveillere and by General Gonard. Resolutions were carried calling on the government (1) to direct that the inspectors of elementary schools should put, at every examination of the children, at least one question bearing on Temperance; and (2) to rescind the recent decree which restored the custom of serving a ration of brandy to the troops during the annual maneuvers; and (3) to facilitate the employment of distilled spirits in manufacturing operations, so as to enable them to be utilized otherwise than for human consumption.

A father fearing an earthquake in the region of his home sent his two boys to a distant friend until the peril should be over. A few weeks later, the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 22.

The Editor's Question Box.

THE editors of THE UNION SIGNAL desire to know positively just what features of the paper are pleasing to its readers; whether or not it is meeting the needs of the great organization it represents. To this end we solicit definite answers to the list of questions appended herewith. We desire the suggestions, commendations, criticisms, complaints and requests of our subscribers, that we may be mutually benefited.

1. Which of the four numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL published in December did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

2. Which article in these four numbers did you like best, and which did you like least, and why?

3. Which feature of the Magazine number, January 1, did you like best, and which did you like least, and why? Would you like to have the Monthly Magazine number continued?

4. What feature of THE UNION SIGNAL do you find most helpful, and what, if any, feature is not to your liking, and why?

5. Have you approved of the changes in the typographical appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months, and do you wish to have it continued in its present form?

6. What suggestion can you make that, in your opinion, would improve THE UNION SIGNAL and make it more valuable to its readers?

7. Is every member of your Union a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL, and, if not, why not?

8. Has every member of your Union been asked to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL under the various special offers made? If not, why not?

9. Has every member of your Union seen a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL during the past six months? Sample copies may be had for the asking.

10. Have you, as an interested worker, made an effort to extend the influence of your National Official Organ, and if so, how? What plan would, in your opinion, be most effective in adding 50,000 new subscribers to our list?

To secure these replies promptly we make the following offers, good until February 15, 1903:

For the best answer to the set of ten questions, $5.00.

For the second best answer to the set of ten questions, $3.00.

For the third best answer to the set of ten questions, $2.00.

These answers will be carefully considered by a committee of three and the awards will be announced in our March Magazine number.

Answers received later than February 15 cannot be entered. Address all communications on this subject to Editor's Question Box, UNION SIGNAL Office, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Publishers' Notes.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

A Word to the Wise.

We quote from one of Michigan's most active and earnest workers and one who knows the value of THE UNION SIGNAL to the worker. Speaking of the special offer she says: "Every one of these ten cent subscribers ought to take the paper the whole year. I'm ashamed and grieved that women who 'belong' don't interest themselves enough to become intelligent and keep posted about our work."

Work Among Indians.

Much interest centers around the February Responsive Reading, because it is the first reading ever written upon the department, Work Among Indians. This is one of the newest lines of work adopted by the National W. C. T. U., the department having been adopted at the Fort Worth Convention in 1901.

The reading is written by Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, National superintendent of the department and one well versed in this subject. Church societies will find this reading one of especial service in home missionary meetings. Price 50 cents per 100.

Temperance Talks.

In the pamphlet entitled "Temperance Talks," or John Harbor's Children, will be found choice quotations from Socrates, Demosthenes and Pythagoras down to Terence V. Powderly, and all are powerful testimony against the drink curse, which will be found very helpful in arranging a great variety of programs. Price: Each, 5 cents; 10 or more, each, 3 cents; per 100, $2.50.

An Hour in Babyland.

"An Hour in Babyland," by Ada Wallace Unruh, is a plain talk with mothers, and as needful to fathers as well. The language of the book is chaste and tender, and the message is strong and true. Mothers cannot read and follow its teachings without being better mothers to the coming children, to the babies already here, and better advisers concerning the growing lads and lassies who are beginning to think about entering upon the new duties of married life. We would like to introduce this booklet into every W. C. T. U. home in our land. Nature studies, examples that have come to her notice, and confidences from mother hearts, all enrich the pages of Mrs. Unruh's book. The price is 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

"Who was George Washington, Nellie?" asked the teacher of a little girl in the primary department.

"He was Mrs. Washington's second husband" was the truthful but rather unexpected reply.—Pittsburg Press.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

How Prominent Men Develop This Power and Use it to Influence Others—Women, Too, Adepts in This Mysterious Art.

A Reporter Makes Astounding Discoveries—Secret Methods Which Charm and Fascinate the Human Mind.

High Priests of the Occult Reveal Jealously Guarded Secrets of Years—A Wonderful New Book by Prominent New York Men.

A wonderful new book entitled, "The Secret of Power," has just been issued, at an expense of over $5,000, by one of the leading colleges of the City of New York. This book is from the pen of the ablest specialist of modern times. The authors gave away the copyright on conditon that 10,000 copies should be distributed to the public free of charge. The Columbia Scientific Academy is now complying with this contract, and until the editon of 10,000 copies is exhausted you can get a copy of this book absolutely free. The book is profusely illustrated with the most expensive half-tone engravings. It is full of wonderful secrets and startling surprises, and thoroughly explains the real source of the power of personal influence. It fully and completely reveals the fundamental principles of success and influence in every walk of life. The hidden mysteries of personal magnetism, will power and scientific character reading are explained in an intensely interesting manner. Two methods of personal influence are described, which positively enable any intelligent person to exercise a marvellous influence and control over any one whom he may wish. These methods are entirely new and have never before been made public. A reporter has tried them personally and can vouch for their wonderful power.

The book also describes absolutely certain methods by which you can read the character, secrets and lives of every one you meet. No one can deceive you. You can tell what vocation is best for you to follow. You can know the power by which minds of human beings are charmed and fascinated. The newest, latest and best system of physical and mental culture and magnetic healing is fully explained and illustrated by beautiful half-tone engravings. No such book has ever before been published. No such wonderful information has ever before been placed in the hands of the public. On account of the mighty power and influence placed in one's hands by this book, the Legislature of the State of New York debated whether or not the State ought to permit its promiscuous circulation; but it was finally decided the good it would accomplish would greatly overbalance the ill, and its distribution was not interfered with.

Not along ago John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America, said, in talking to a Sunday school class, that he attributed his success in life largely to his ability to influence others. Lincoln, Lee, Napoleon, and Alexander the Great all won fame and renown by their wonderful powers of personal influence. Jay Gould piled up millions by this same power. J. P. Morgan organized the billion dollar steel trust and enriched himself by millions simply by his marvellous ability to influence others. There are today thousands of men with the brains and education of Mr. Morgan who are practicaly paupers. They have the ability to organize a trust, but they have not sufficient power of personal influence. Personal influence, will power, stamina—call it what you will—has from the creation of man been the subtle force that has brought wealth, fame and renown to those who are fortunate enough to possess it. This strange, mysterious influence is inherent in every human being. By the late methods explained by the New York specialist in human culture any intelligent person can develop a wonderfully magnetic personality, and learn how to read the character, secrets and lives of others in a few days' study at his own home. You can use this marvellous power without the knowledge of your most intimate friends and associates. You can use it to obtain lucrative employment, to secure an advance in salary, to win the friendship and influence of others, to obtain a greater share of happiness from life. You can be respected, honored and become a leader in your community.

If you are not fully satisfied with your present condition and circumstances; if you long for greater success or more money; if you are not able to influence others to the extent you desire, the reporter would advise you to write at once for a free copy of this great work, now being given away by the Columbia Scientific Academy.

Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury of 472 A Green Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., the authoress of "New England Folk," recently sent for copies of the books; after carefully examining them and testing the methods of personal influence on her friends and associates, she makes the following statement in a letter to a friend: "Nothing could induce me to part with the advantage that my little knowledge of your books has given me. Any student can acquire it and will be fascinated and delighted with the result."

Fred. Perkins, of South Haven, Mich., says:—"I have been in great demand since I read the work of the Columbia Scientific Academy. People are amazed and mystified at the things I do. I believe I could make $25 per day reading character alone if I were to charge for my services. If any one would have told I would receive so much wonderful information I would have thought him crazy."

Mrs. M. Effie Watson, of Martinsville, Ind., says:—"Could I have had access to such information in past years I could have avoided many misfortunes. This work of the Columbia Scientific Academy shall be my guiding star the remaining days of my life."

If you will send your name and address to the Columbia Scientific Academy, Dept. 213 R, 1931 Broadway, New York City, this book will be sent to you absolutely free, postage prepaid. On account of the great expense involved in preparing this book, the Columbia Scientific Academy requests that only people who are especially interested write for free copy—only those who really desire to achieve greater success and better their condition in life.

Programs Wanted

Our Red Letter Day Calendar was adopted for the purpose of enabling local union members to become familiar with W. C. T. U. history by making special observance of certain important events connected therewith A program for each Red Letter Day is usually given in The Union Signal to aid local workers in presenting our cause before a public audience. In order to learn the exact needs or ideas of the local worker in this particular respect, we solicit programs for all the Red Letter Days on the following terms: We will pay $5 for the best program for any Red Letter Day in the calendar; $3 for the second best program for any Red Letter Day. These programs must be practical enough to be adapted to local needs, and they should average about 1,800 words in length. Send to National Headquarters, The Willard, Evanston, Ill. (inclosing stamp), for a copy of the Annual Leaflet, which contains the Red Letter Day Calendar as well as much other necessary information. Send to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., for literature bearing on the work of the departments represented in these special days, and for the leaflet on suggested programs, by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. A state president says in a recent letter: "My people perish for lack of knowledge!" Let there be such a general reading upon the literature of all our departments of work, such a careful study of the Annual Leaflet, that our members will not only be qualified to make programs but to carry them out, to our mutual benefit. Programs for Neal Dow Day should be in the editor's hands by March 1. The offer for the rest of the Red Letter Day programs is open until March 15. The awards will be announced in our April magazine number. Stamps should be enclosed for the return of unavailable manuscript.

NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY!

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

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Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for $1 to clubs of ten during the first week in March, to commemorate UNION SIGNAL DAY, March 1, the birthday of our National President and Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

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Red-Letter Day.

February 17, Frances E. Willard Thankoffering Day.

THE HEAVENLY BIRTHDAY OF MISS WILLARD.

News of the Week.

The woman suffrage bill has been defeated in the Montana legislature.

A thousand lives lost as result of hurricane and tidal wave which swept over South Sea Islands.

Ex-United States Senator Henry Laurens Dawes, Massachusetts, died at Pittsfield, aged 86 years.

Charles B. Hart, United States minister to Colombia, resigned, and was succeeded by A. M. Baupre, secretary of legation.

J. Edward Addicks, who has prevented the election of a United States Senator from Delaware for three years, withdrew as a candidate.

The Martha Washington Hotel, for the exclusive use of women, completed in New York. Five hundred guests have engaged rooms.

The Adams Bill, permitting cities of 5,000 population to re-incorporate under the four-mile law, has been signed by the governor of Tennessee.

The French chamber of deputies appropriated $240,000 over the protest of the minister of war, for the purpose of supplying the troops with wine.

The anti-trust bill introduced by Representative Littlefield, of Maine, passed the House without opposition. Monopolists lobbying to prevent favorable action in the Senate.

Operators and coal miners' conference reached agreement on wage scale, which will give an average advance of 14 per cent; will benefit over 300,000 men, including 40,000 in Illinois.

New York Central railroad company assigns sixty surgeons to sections of its line, and emergency outfits are to be carried on all passenger trains, as part of plan to reduce deaths by accident.

Great Britain said to have consented to submission of Venezuela case to The Hague to prevent continuance of negotiations. Minister Bowen unable to come to any agreement with the powers.

Evangelist G. Campbell Morgan secured subscriptions amounting to $100,000 for the erection of an auditorium at St. Louis, Mo., in which to conduct religious services during the World's Fair.

Compromise on statehood bill reached, but democratic resentment at Senator Quay may cause defeat; four territories would be admitted as two states, to prevent election of eight democratic senators and only four or five republican representatives.

A Good Standing Place for Both. Mr. Carroll D. Wright very correctly holds up the decalogue as the best labor platform. The same rule of conduct may, with equal propriety, be recommended to the corporations. Then when labor and capital come together in one great combination, each co-operating in its proper sphere to mutual advantage, neither will have to revise its platform.

Memorial Day February 17. All those who cherish the memory of Frances Willard, acknowledging the debt that every individual owes to her influence, should esteem it a privilege to share in practically expressing that indebtedness in the form of a thankoffering on Memorial Day, February 17. Two dollars mailed to our National treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Evanston, Ill., will aid in sending out workers into the unorganized parts of the country. In contributing to this cause, the giver is doubly enriched, laying a tribute at the feet of her who lives eternally as a type of Christian womanhood and at the same time perpetuating her memory in a deathless multiform charity.

Send in Your Petitions. There is a growing sentiment outside strictly prohibitionist ranks that for our government to sell liquor in the National Capitol and other of its buildings or grounds—military posts included—is not consistent either with its own dignity or with justice to its citizens. Many American voters and taxpayers, who oppose prohibition as a principle and regard the liquor traffic as a necessary source of revenue, are awakening to the fact that it is rather disgraceful for Uncle Sam to carry on the saloon business in his own buildings, that he makes a sorry appearance behind the bar, and that by using property which belongs to the whole people for such purpose he is virtually making liquor sellers of all American citizens whether they will or no. The people are going to put a stop to the indignity and injustice. Voters, make your wishes known to your Senators at Washington. Ask them to vote for the McCumber bill and for the measure forbidding the sale of intoxicants at immigrant stations.

Not Weary in Well Doing. Reformers are in no wise dismayed at statistics showing increase in the consumption of liquor in this or in any other country. If it is true that the drink business is more flourishing than ever, it is also true that there are more total abstainers, more prohibitionists, than ever before. We remember that that other great iniquity, human slavery, was never more dominant, more intrenched in the national life, than when the hour struck for its abolishment. There were years of sentiment-making, of patient, persistent agitation and education, before final victory was possible, and it was the growing magnitude of the evil, the increase, not the decrease, of the slave traffic, which brought about its destruction. Intemperance may be increasing, but the liquor traffic is doomed. Christian temperance workers have abundant reason for hope and cheer, and never were they in better trim to go on agitating, educating, and—some say—irritating. The mission of white-ribboners was aptly described by Miss Willard when she said: "While the enemy has brewed beer, they have brewed public opinion; while he distilled whisky they distilled sentiment; while he rectified spirits they rectified the spirit that is in man."

The Vermont Campaign. A memorable feature of the recent campaign for the retention of the prohibitory law in the state of Vermont, was the heroic work of our National speakers. They endured all manner of discomfort by exposure to storms and severe cold, never faltering in the discharge of their self-imposed labors. Miss Gordon addressed an audience of 2,000 children at Burlington, February 2, and the badge pinned on each—a white ribbon bearing the words, "Vote NO for my sake"—will have a lasting significance for the little ones whose appeal was ignored. It is impossible to regard all this unselfish, exalted effort in the light of failure. The state has been aroused as never before, and the interest awakened will not again lose consciousness, but will cry to heaven until God hears and rights this wrong.

An Important Case. An interesting question pending before the United States Department of Justice is, Shall South Carolina pay the government license as a liquor-seller? The state asks for the return of some $20,000 paid under protest to the internal revenue department for liquor licenses during the eight years' operation of the dispensary system. The matter was decided against the state by the internal revenue commissioner and is sure to be argued before the court of claims. The counsel for the state contends that the United States liquor tax law applies to persons and not to states, that the dispensary system is not a commercial enterprise, that the state is not in the business for profit, that the law is purely a police regulation and intended simply to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic. The government's representative, the special attorney of the department of justice, opposes the return of the tax money on the ground that Carolina is operating the dispensaries on business principles and deriving profit therefrom, state reports showing that in one year the profits amounted to $545,248. The point at issue is a significant one, and the effects of the decision of the court of claims will be far-reaching.

Union Signal Day. Following closely upon the heavenly birthday of our first National President and Editor-in-Chief, comes the natal day of her worthy and beloved successor, Lillian M. N. Stevens. This day, March 1, has been designated "UNION SIGNAL DAY," in honor of the present Editor-in-Chief, and on or near that date every local union is expected to hold a meeting which shall be given to a study and discussion of the official organ, and an active canvas for subscriptions. There is no dearth of material for such meetings. Note the call of our National superintendent of the department of Red Letter Days and Social Meetings, on page 10, and send for her "Suggested Programs," or utilize the program on page 14 of this issue, prepared by our National Press superintendent, Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning. In order to make this a real Red Letter Day, the publishers of THE UNION SIGNAL will renew the $1 offer for clubs of ten, for the first week in March. Hold your meeting early in the week to insure the orders reaching us by March 7, when the offer closes. Let us make this birthday a notable one to our self-sacrificing National President by extending the circulation of the paper through which she speaks directly to her loyal constituents.

U. OF M. LIBRARY

Noted Senators on the Mormon Question.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Early in the week I wrote Senator Hoar of Massachusetts who as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections would be in a position to understand the case, regarding a popular protest against the seating of Mr. Smoot, the newly elected Senator from Utah, and received the following reply; it covered the ground so well, I begged the favor of publishing it in THE UNION SIGNAL, to which he readily gave consent:

"MY DEAR MADAM: The Constitution of the United States determines the qualifications of Senators, the Senate sits as a court. Now if the three hundred thousand members of your organization can present any argument as to the constitutional question of the validity of Mr. Smoot's election, or as to his qualifications, it is quite desirable that they should be presented. They ought to have, and will have, just the same attention if presented by one woman or man, as if presented by three million. You will judge if anything occur to you or to any of your associates which you think a good legal argument. If so, I would advise you by all means to present it. I do not think, to answer your question, that a popular protest would have, or ought to have, any weight. A Senator who would give any weight to a popular sentiment in such a matter would be violating his oath of office to support the Constitution.

You further say, 'If it is a foregone conclusion that he will take his seat, and that all opposition will go for naught, we do not care to enter into it.' I do not suppose that the members of the Senate, in general, have come to any conclusion about the matter. They will wait until they get the evidence, and wait until they hear the arguments. As one member of the Senate, and a member of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, I shall take that course myself.

There is a singular delusion that seems to prevail in the minds of many good people, that in deciding such a question a Senator should be governed by his opinion as to whether the person claiming a seat is a person who ought to have been chosen.

The Senate has nothing to do with that question. That is settled by the state legislature. All we can do is to say, as a court, whether the person chosen has the constitutional qualifications and was duly elected. The court might as well say that you should not have your house, because in their opinion, you were not a suitable person to keep it, as to say that you should not have a seat in the Senate, if duly chosen and qualified. I hope some day women may have seats in legislative bodies. But I should be very sorry to have every one who thinks that a bad plan, vote against a lawfully elected woman, for that reason.

I am with high regard, faithfully yours,

(Signed) George F. Hoar."

The Mormon question has been having such a ventilating in the Senate this week as it never had before, through the discussion on the statehood bill, which drags its weary length through each day's session. Senator McComas of Maryland brought out most emphatically the weak points in the anti-polygamy amendments in the bill to admit Arizona and New Mexico, styling them, "Flimsy barriers against polygamy put in this omnibus statehood bill; it does not prohibit polygamy, it simply prohibits the celebration of the rites of the ceremony of plural marriage."

It was shown that the populations of Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho and of course Utah, were largely made up of Mormons, while Colorado and New Mexico have large colonies of the same.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, upon being questioned very closely by his fellow Senators, stated that, "No Mormon holding high ecclesiastical position, can aspire to any political office without first gaining the consent of the first presidency of the Mormon Church."

The "first presidency" consists of the president, and two councilors, who are selected from the Apostle quorum of twelve, and who are called the second and third presidents. This triumvirate is vested with supreme power. It is understood that when the "first presidency" sends out its orders, they are to be absolutely obeyed. The Mormon church still holds that kind of allegiance which makes the church higher than the government. Senator Hale, of Maine, very rightly remarked, "This is a very serious condition which the Senator (Dubois) has stated to us, that this silent authority, accountable not to the state, not to the nation, but to the central, controlling, potential force represented by the first president and his associates in Utah, raises a very profound problem for the Senate to deal with. It has been one of the most difficult things to deal with people who hold any allegiance aside from that to the government, an allegiance which may be an oath bound allegiance, and it presents to my mind as never before, the danger of the influence of the Mormon church in those localities in the future, as a dark element that cannot be penetrated by that light that usually illumines and enlightens communities generally in the states. It is an outside influence. It is pernicious and may be fraught with the most serious mischief."

Last Saturday, January 31, Hon. J. J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee presented the following joint resolution in the House, and yesterday, Senator Hansbrough, at my request, presented the same in the Senate; both are now in the hands of the Judiciary Committees, Senator G. F. Hoar, chairman of the Senate Judiciary.

57th CONGRESS, 2d Session. **H. J. RES. 258.**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 31, 1903.

MR. JENKINS introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting bigamy and polygamy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be adopted according to law:

ARTICLE XVI. "No person shall willfully and knowingly contract a second marriage while the first marriage, to the knowledge of the offender, is still subsisting and undissolved.

"Any person who shall willfully and knowingly contract a second marriage while the first marriage, to the knowledge of the offender, is still subsisting and undissolved shall never thereafter hold, occupy, or enjoy any office of honor or profit under the United States.

"Congress shall make all laws necessary and proper to carry the foregoing powers into execution."

Senator Hansbrough also presented a bill to appropriate two million dollars for the benefit of Army Posts, Garrisons, etc., which was finally cut down to another half million dollars. All these helps will have a tendency to sound the death knell of the army canteen, for a better environment for the soldier means a contented, satisfied man, with so much to hold and to occupy, so much to elevate and enlarge, that time will not drag, but every hour will be full.

The Secretary of the House Military Committee very justly complained the other day at the continuance of letters sent the committee concerning the repeal of the anti-canteen law, and broke out with, "Confound it, can't your people read? Don't they know that a resolution was passed by this committee over three weeks ago, not to do anything with it this session? Then why do they keep on writing?"

The interstate-commerce bill relating to original packages which passed the House so overwhelmingly last week, is now in the hands of the Senate Inter-State Committee, and needs telegrams, letters, etc., to cause the members to realize that the people demand its passage.

Only a short time now, less than four weeks, before this session closes. What is done must be done IMMEDIATELY.

Legislative Hearing On Resubmission In Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5.—The Committee on Temperance in the Maine legislature gave a public hearing today in the House of Representatives, to arguments for and against the resolution introduced by a Democratic member, Mr. Davis, of Waterville, to submit to a vote of the people the question of continuing the present prohibitory law. The remonstrants were led by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Portland, President of the National W. C. T. U., who said, in part:

"We are opposed to resubmission. We do not believe the best people of the state want resubmission. I should, however, make exception of the comparatively few temperance people who no doubt honestly believe that it would aid in the enforcement of law if voters should again declare at the polls in favor of prohibition. But we think the same amount of time and labor that a resubmission campaign would call for applied on law enforcement lines would bring far better results. It is on this ground very largely that Congressman Littlefield is opposed to resubmission. He says he does not believe in 'devoting time and energy to issues that tend to divert attention from the real question—the nomination, election and support of officials who will strictly enforce the law.'

"I need hardly call attention to the large number of remonstrances from every section of the state which have been presented nearly every day since the resubmission resolve was introduced. These remonstrances represent the best people of the various communities. The absence of petitions in favor of the resolve has been conspicuous until yesterday when petitions from several places, bearing in all 942 names were presented. Notwithstanding the steady stream of remonstrances up to yesterday we find that to offset these 942 petitioners of yesterday favoring the resolve there were presented yesterday 3,034 remonstrants to say nothing of several churches, philanthropic societies, who by the way, have been remonstrating all along. How many ministers or churches or philanthropic or educational societies can the petition for resubmission report? None have been in evidence thus far."

Other speakers for the remonstrants were Chas. Dunn, Jr., of Portland, who succeeded the late Rev. S. F. Pearson, as the prohibition sheriff, Rev. A. S. Bisbee of Brunswick, prohibition candidate for sheriff in Cumberland county at the last election, Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, president of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill and secretary of the Christian Civic League of Maine, Ex-Representative Frank N. Bennett of Hollis. The hearing lasted all the afternoon, and until 7 o'clock this evening. The committee took the case under advisement.

It is generally believed that the legislature will vote against resubmission by a large majority.

Mexico Takes An Advanced Step.

Addie Northam Fields, Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DE LETRAN, Mexico, Feb. 5.—Acting Governor of the Federal District of Guillermo, Landa y Escandon, has just issued an important decree in view of the manifest abuse of intoxicating liquors, occasioning grave offenses against police regulations and continued violations of the penal laws. The following telegram from Edward C. Butler to an American paper gives the text of the decree:

"On Sundays barrooms and pulque shops will close from midday, and establishments for the retail sale of wines, liquors and beer, suspend their sale same hour, even if they remain open for the sale of other articles, while in restaurants drinks will be served only till two o'clock in the afternoon and from seven to nine at night.

"During week-days barrooms will close at nine p. m. and establishments for retailing suspend sales same hour, even if they remain open for the sale of other articles. Penalties range from ten to two hundred pesos, doubled for second offense, and in latter case forfeiture of license. Licenses for extra hours will be forfeited. Decree effective February first.

"Eighy-five thousand gallons of pulque are consumed daily in this city; consequence, disorders, fights and murders, and Belem Prison, capable of holding 3,000 men and women, full nearly all the time. Mexico has four hundred thousand inhabitants, with one saloon for each four hundred and seventy-three people, and one pulqueria for each two hundred and sixty-six. Of the fifteen hundred saloons, eight hundred by special licenses are open day and night, but this special license revoked under decree.

"Mexico is the only city in civilization where such restrictive legislation is not in force. Eleven years ago Jennings Demorest, of New York, came here to agitate prohibition movement, but failed. Two years ago Mrs. Fields, representing Woman's Christian Temperance Union, United States, located here, and has pursued quiet but effective campaign. In his capacity as mayor of this city, Mr. Landa y Escandon recently visited the principal cities of Europe and the United States to study municipal reforms, and this is the first arrow from his quiver. Other reforms promised. Measure hailed by community, except saloon men. Latter held meeting yesterday at Riva Palacio theatre, another meeting today, and propose to memorialize Secretary Interior and Governor Federal District, but authorities have studied question thoroughly and will not be influenced by memorialists. This morning's 'Imparcial',' voicing public sentiment, hails the new measure in behalf of the working classes, who will now be able to utilize Sunday as a day of rest, to recuperate from week's toil."

West Washington Work.

Blanche Buell, Correspondent.

EVERETT, WASH., Feb. 9.—King county unions held a very successful semi-annual convention December 22-23; nineteen unions were represented. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns had just returned from Portland and all were eager to hear more than they had time to tell of the great National Convention. Needless to say they returned with renewed strength for the work. Papers were read, and five ministers assisted in the program.

The children's meeting on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended and a contest on the last evening proved, as usual, a very attractive feature.

Tacoma recently held a matron's contest. The Everett union is meeting with success in its efforts, holding mothers' meetings, gospel temperance meetings, and prison work. Puyallup and Arlington unions report a white-ribbon tea.

The Shelton union took advantage of the presence of the Misses Page in the neighborhood and received much help from them.

Minnesota's Work for the Indians.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 2.—The department of Work Among Indians was taken up by the state a year ago, and Mrs. I. F. McClure, the state superintendent, has made a brave beginning. She has sent out an appeal to the unions for helps in sending organizers into the reservations who will assist the missionaries in their arduous labors. No literature has yet been prepared but, by correspondence with numerous schools on White Earth, Red Lake, and Leich Lake Reservations, Mrs. McClure has learned the crying need of this work. One superintendent writes her: "I have never, in all my six years of Indian service, seen the evil as it exists here as a result of the drink habit; the women are almost as much given to the accursed habit as the men."

Mrs. I. F. McClure.

Unions near the reservations have special opportunities to do practical temperance work among these people, who may prove more receptive than the gospel-hardened, white drinker, and while the missionaries are carrying education and enlightment, may it not be the work of the W. C. T. U. to emphasize the need of cutting loose from drink and its accompanying impurities?

At the state convention at Redwood Falls, it will be remembered, workers went out to the Indian reservation and organized a strong W. C. T. U., thus giving an example of the work to be done. A study of the state minutes containing the superintendent's earnest appeal must touch all hearts desirous of putting down evil and raising all classes to a higher plain of living. Mrs McClure is doing valiant work as superintendent, and in her own local union at Hubbard is most earnest in promoting its activities, and is, withal, a forceful, cheerful W. C. T. U. exponent. With a happy family about her, her heart goes out to the sin-hardened and sorrowful of her larger home—the world.

L. T. L. Work in Connecticut.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

Meriden, Conn., Feb. 2.—A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized at Galesville January 24, by Mrs. Clara Leete, superintendent of the Wallingford Legion. They signed the pledge, adopted the constitution and by-laws, elected officers and started with fifty-four members. Two school Legions have been very recently organized, one at Hanover with twenty-five members, and one at Palmertown, seventy-six members.

Mrs. Grace Curtis Platt.
State L. T. L. Secretary.

Milldale, though a small union, has issued printed programs for the meetings until next July. Many of the subjects were chosen with a desire to interest the young women. The literature superintendent has charge of a rack at the tramway station, keeping it filled with good reading. The union subscribed to The Union Signal, "Saturday Evening Post" and "Success," for that purpose. As the company's office is in the same building it becomes a waiting place for motormen and conductors (most of them young men), as well as for passengers. Flower mission work is kept up this winter.

A new union was organized at Brookfield, January 15, with a good membership.

A Forward Movement in West Virginia.

Mrs. V. E. Mohler, Correspondent.

St. Albans, West Va., Feb. 9.—The midwinter meeting of the state executive committee of West Virginia was held at Clarksburg, January 29th. The members were entertained by the local union.

It was decided that a Demorest Contest and L. T. L. instructor should be put to work as soon as a suitable one can be obtained. An organizer is to be placed at once in counties that are yet unorganized and where unions are so scattered as to be of no help to each other. A number of prizes will be offered to individuals and unions for gains in membership.

A bill introduced into the legislature by Hon. Stewart H. Bowman, regarding C. O. D. express packages of liquor, is heartily endorsed and all support possible will be given him. The bill is as follows:

"A bill regulating the shipment and sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to law, and providing a remedy therefor.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia.

"1. That any agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation carrying on the business of a common carrier, or any person, who, without a state license for dealing in intoxicating liquors shall engage in the traffic or sale of such liquor, or be interested for profit in the sale thereof, or act as the agent or employe of the consignor or consignee of the same, or who shall solicit or receive any order for the sale of any such intoxicating liquors or deliver to any person, firm or corporation any package containing such intoxicating liquors, shipped 'C. O. D.,' except to a person having a state license to sell the same or to the bona fide consignee thereof, who has in good faith ordered the same for his personal use, shall be deemed to have made a sale thereof, contrary to law, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars and may at the discretion of the court be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

"2. If any person shall make affidavit before any justice that he has cause to believe and does believe any spirituous liquors, wines, porter, ale, beer or drink of like nature, are being held, sold or delivered in violation of the provisions of this section, such justice shall issue his warrant as provided in Section 23 of Chapter 32 of the code, and like proceedings shall thereupon be had as provided therein."

Bi-County Convention In Ontario.

M. H. Poole, Correspondent.

St. Catharines, Ontario, Feb. 9.—The county convention for Lincoln and Welland counties, Ontario, Canada, was held January 29-30 at St. Catharines. Representation was good considering stormy weather. Both counties did most excellent work in the recent campaign to oust the barrooms from Ontario.

Many comfort bags were sent to the lumber camps; prizes were given pupils for papers on the use and abuse of alcoholics. This was thought to be an excellent way to promote scientific temperance enthusiasm. In remote country districts respectable reading rooms have taken the place of questionable and disreputable clubs of boys.

Drunken officials have been replaced by sober ones; the anti-cigaret movement has received a great impetus, and delicacies have been sent to the Girls' shelter in Toronto. Considerable money has been donated to various missionary causes. Though much pledging has been done in Sunday-schools and otherwise, we pray for a revival of work among children and the young women. We need some vigorous Ys.

A Protest from the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Clinton Smith, Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—I have learned that the hubbub created by the newspapers over the removal of a picture called "Love and Life" from the Corcoran Gallery of Art in this city to the White House, is, by many, attributed to the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia.

It is too bad to allow a body of good women to rest under an imputation so trivial, therefore I wish to say to our workers that the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia was never in the least interested in the picture, never said anything about it and did not know that its position had been changed until we read in the papers that the W. C. T. U. was in "a furore" over it. The story was a newspaper canard pure and simple.

Leonora M. Lake in Illinois.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The outlook throughout the state is most encouraging. Unions are being organized and members gained. The newest union is at Lockport, organized by the state president. Letters and literature have been sent broadcast, and the most cheering news comes from the field. County Institutes are being located and much interest is manifested in this department of work. The state legislature being in session, plans are complete for work in the interest of any measure in which our organization is concerned.

A bill is to be presented giving the ballot to taxpaying women. The superintendents of Scientific Temperance Instruction and of Temperance and Labor, are putting forth herculean efforts in their departments. Leonora M. Lake will address a labor meeting Sunday afternoon, February 15, at Aurora, and one in Elgin the same evening.

The superintendent of white-ribbon cradle roll reports unusual gains this year. Members of that department are being graduated into the Junior Loyal Temperance Legion.

A delightful Hospital meeting was held in Evanston at the home of Mrs. D. D. Thompson. The state superintendent, Mrs. T. C. Reiley, introduced the president of the board, Mrs. M. Inglehart, who spoke of the beginning of the work when Frances Willard conceived the plan of a practical demonstration of no alcohol in medicine. The hospital has now room for twenty-five patients. The prospect for a new and larger building is bright. During the year fifty-one outside physicians have pledged to abstain from use of alcohol in treating patients they have brought to the hospital.

Tennessee's Liquor Question.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill which provides that an election shall be held in cities of 150,000 inhabitants and under to decide whether or not liquor shall be sold. Should a majority vote against liquor, none can be sold except by manufacturers in wholesale packages. The bill will now go to the Senate, which has a large majority against the sale of liquor. A bill recently passed and signed by the governor prohibits the sale of liquor in all except eight cities and towns in the state, the people being allowed to vote on the question. The bill passed today applies to every city and town in the state.

Seed Sowing In Kansas.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Correspondent.

Le Loup, Kans., Feb. 9.—In a state so large as Kansas, one where public sentiment is ever at white heat and must be constantly moulded along temperance lines, the field workers are important factors. Under our excellent lecture bureau system the work is planned and controlled so that no part of the state is neglected.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead.

One of our most popular and successful speakers is Mrs. Minnie Johnson Grinstead, of Larned, who was made a National lecturer and organizer at the Portland convention. A Kansan by birth, a teacher by profession, she felt the call to the W. C. T. U. work. With indomitable energy she has surmounted many obstacles, and we have no speaker who is more welcome or does more to advance our work on every line. She is not unknown in Colorado and Oklahoma, having given faithful service in both places.

The many-sided nature of the work is clearly shown in a recent twenty-five day's trip, taken by Mrs. Grinstead. She preached five sermons, delivered twenty-two lectures and conducted four afternoon meetings. Having been for twelve years a teacher she does not forget the boys and girls, and, whenever possible, visits the schools and addresses the pupils. Over one thousand miles of railroad travel, and sixty miles over rough wagon roads through storm and cold were invested in this itinerary. As a result Kansas has not only the rousing of public sentiment in the twelve places visited, but four new unions, well officered and already at work. There are also two new Loyal Temperance Legions. Sixty-five new members were added to our unions, forty honoraries have agreed to "stand by" and forty-five boys and girls swell the ranks of our marching army of Legioners. Is not such work as this worth while? Quite a number of subscriptions to National and state papers were secured, as Mrs. Grinstead is ever a loyal friend to the W. C. T. U. press. She is now engaged in assisting a pastor in conducting revival services at Goddard. Already twenty conversions are reported.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, one of our National lecturers, is assisting her husband in conducting a field campaign for the State Temperance Union. Mrs. Scott is true to her W. C. T. U. allegiance and already four new vigorous unions are reported as the result of her work.

Mrs. Eugenia St. John, National evangelist, has recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia and is lecturing in southern Kansas. Miss M. Southard, Y secretary, has been conducting evangelistic services and has added several new stars to the Y galaxy. Fine reports are received of the field work being done in western Kansas by Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, state organizer. Besides winning new members and organizing unions she is securing many subscribers to The Union Signal and "Our Messenger."

The state is greatly aroused, as a result of the threatened attempt to secure resubmission. More than the 20,000 signatures asked for, to the protests against resubmission, are already waiting to be presented and more coming in every mail. While the threatened resubmission resolution has not yet been presented to the legislature, there is no certainty what a day will bring forth. Both local option and constitutional convention bills are in, either of which is only a disguise under which resubmission lurks. The bill for conferring presidential suffrage on women received scant courtesy in the senate. Some little hope is felt for its ultimate success before the close of the session.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Suggestions for Special Work.

MY DEAR YOUNG WOMEN: Once more I am compelled to dictate my letter to you from my couch, but the good doctor assures me it can scarcely occur again. There is such an accumulation of things about which I want to write you, too, but again I must be brief.

First of all, please note that Mrs. Barnes remains with the Branch as our Honorary General Secretary, so her name will continue to stand at the head.

Then I wish to tell you that it seems to me the outlook for the Branch was never so bright. All the young women associated with the National as organizers, lecturers and evangelists who desire to be afield and are equal to the task, ARE afield. Miss Stewart is in the extreme north; Miss Hollister in the extreme west, and Miss Mosher in the extreme south; while Mrs. Burger, Mrs. Seberry and Miss Southard are working in their own states. In addition to these no fewer than sixteen state secretaries and organizers are either visiting, and forming new unions now, or plan to be doing so in the spring. In Ohio unusual plans are being laid by the state officers. In Illinois both the state secretary and assistant will be afield the major part of the year, and the Institute program outlined by the state president provides for the organization of a Y in every county seat where none now exists. In the extreme west there was never such activity as at the present time, the recent changes in state secretaries making a large number of young women available for field work. As you will have noticed elsewhere, in Iowa where progress has been slow for so long, we have five new societies. Our interests in Wisconsin are looking up. This is true also of Texas, Louisiana and other parts of the south. True, in some of the states the work is at a standstill, but the leaven which is working must eventually leaven the whole, and the "go-a-head-a-tive-ness" of such states as New York and Illinois, each of which boasts of at least a dozen new unions, will pave the way for a general grand march forward. I know this is true, for I have never had so many pledges from state leaders or sympathetic letters from state presidents. May every young woman who leads a division of this "grand army" and all her "aids de camp" be abundantly blessed. I would not fail to mention here the work of our dear English comrade, Miss Christine Tinling, who is constantly on the wing and winning hundreds to our cause. She adds much to our own efficient force.

Many unions have reported that they are going to observe February 17th. When these meetings are out of the way I want you to begin to think about April 14, our World's Missionary Day and birthday of Mrs. Barnes. I should like to suggest that you give, at this time, the program outlined in the Year Book, or "At the White Queen's Court," to be had of the W. T. P. A. for ten cents. Let every local president send for a copy at once and decide.

Miss Smart needs our financial co-operation at once and I am going to propose that we shall at least pay for her interpreter. May I not count upon the sympathetic help of each one? One word more, especially to state secretaries. The Y Manual has been brought up to date by a page of "Errata" and the W. T. P. A. is now offering it at 15c. Will you not co-operate with me in getting it into the hands of local presidents? It contains so many excellent things that they can get in no other way. Write your state president and ask her if it will not be possible for the state to make a small appropriation for this purpose. I sometimes think we do not get what we want because we do not ask for it.

Thanking you in advance for all the help which I am sure you will give, I am most appreciatively yours,

CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT.

Paris, Ill.

Vermont has two new Y unions, and the work is in better shape in that state than it ever has been before.

Gleanings.

Evanston, Ill., has a new Y.

One of the most active Missouri Y's is that at Cole Camp.

Lancaster, Ohio, has a new Y organized by Mrs. Conklin.

The Springfield, Mass., Y has been "graduated" into the W. C. T. U.

Arizona has two new Y's, the result of Miss Louise Hollister's work.

The Y's at Baltimore filled baskets for the poor on New Year's day.

The largest order for Year Books from any local society is that of Orange, N. J. They use thirty copies.

Miss Olivia A. Thomas, of Ohio, recently organized two new Y's, one at Scotch Ridge, the other at Edon.

The April number of "Our Messenger," the state organ of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas, is to be a special Y issue.

A very neat folder, containing pledge, time and place of meeting, etc., is issued by the Watertown, Mass., Y.

Virginia has four new Y's. Miss Elizabeth Gordon and Miss Christine Tinling have each given a month to the state.

Miss Clara M. Sears, Indiana's faithful Y secretary, has again been chosen as one of the county Institute leaders.

Miss Harriet Montgomery, Nebraska's Y secretary, is leading in an interesting Y contest in her home town of York.

Lynn, Mass., Y presented the Thurman Y of Tillotson College, Texas, with a copy of Miss Willard's "How to Win."

The Paragould, Arkansas, Y gathered supplies of food and clothing and distributed among the poor Christmas week.

The Thurman Y of West Washington has made the National General Secretary a life member of the state W. C. T. U.

The Washington City Y unions hold monthly religious services in the Florence Crittenden Home the fourth Sunday in each month.

En route home from the National convention, Miss Grace Van Vleet, of South Dakota, organized Y's at Canton, Ill., and California, Ia.

Miss Madeline Southard has organized two new Y's in Kansas, each of which was preceded by evangelistic services for two weeks.

The Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Y has $200 in the treasury from a lecture course. Is there any suggestion in this for you, dear other Y?

Iowa has five new Y's, which is a wonderful advance for this state, and Mrs. Dollie Burgess, the new secretary, is much encouraged.

The new Ohio "Hand Book for Workers" gives much space to the Young Woman's Branch. With an equal amount of concern on the part of all state officers we should need no further agitation.

If you want an inspiration that will enable you to undertake a great work, send to Miss Caroline M. Caswell, 24 South Russell St., Boston, Mass., and get a report of the "Frances E. Willard Settlement" work.

The W. C. T. U. of White Water, Wis., has been asked to take charge of the Epworth League meeting the first Sunday in March, and they have decided to make it a time to present the work of the Young Woman's Branch.

St. Paul Y at Wilmington, Del., held a very successful "Echo" meeting after the National Convention. They hold a monthly religious service at the Florence Crittenden Home. At the Christmastide they distributed coal and other comforts to the poor.

South Dakota has two new Y's, one composed almost entirely of Norwegian girls. Miss Smart has set the stint for her home state at a thousand new members and Miss Van Vleet is determined that the girls shall do their part.

Miss Florence Hammond, of Maryland, is planning to make the memorial meetings of February 17th co-operative with other Young People's societies. In this way she hopes that thousands besides "our own" will hear of the beautiful life of our promoted leader.

The Frances Barnes Y of Orange, N. J., recently closed a successful membership contest with a banquet to the winning side and the new recruits. This society disposed of sixty-five Y Almanacs; this including one to every woman in the penitentiary. A personal letter accompanied each one.

Y work in Delaware is growing rapidly under the leadership of Miss Janie Wilson. Some of the societies of the state have started out to observe every Red Letter Day, thus making their work more educational and putting less emphasis on social functions. Just now they are circulating petitions for local option.

The World's Y Almanac is constantly growing in favor. Notwithstanding the fact that an extra thousand was printed this year the edition was exhausted some time ago. Dr. Yarnall has sent out requests to state secretaries who ordered in large numbers asking them to return any left-overs, so it is barely possible that a few small orders may yet be filled.

On the account of the delicate health of a beloved daughter, Mrs. Patterson, Y secretary of Colorado, has been compelled to resign. Her successor is Miss Rose Adele Davidson, of Colorado Springs, who gained her enthusiasm for Y work when a member of the large Somerset Y of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The state officers planned for her attendance at all institutes in the spring. They are expecting great things of her.

The following letter reads so much like a beautiful story, and shows so clearly the possibilities where the heart is thoroughly enlisted that I cannot refrain from giving it in full. It is from Mrs. Lottie Hannon, of Golden Dale, West Washington, who was the organizer and successful leader of the Kimball, Minn., Y.

My Dear Mrs. Wright:

In your letter you expressed a wish that I should organize a Y here as soon as I became acquainted. Little did I think then that the way would be so wondrously opened to me as it has been. I felt so incompetent and unequal to the work, but it just seemed as though I could get no rest till I made the effort, which I finally did with splendid results.

I knew that the work was new to the young people here and it seemed to me it would be impossible to organize without some more experienced person to tell them of the work. But knowing that to be out of the question at the present time, I concluded to do the best I could alone. So I invited, through the pulpits, all the young people to come together at a certain time and place, who were interested in temperance work.

Of course I did not expect a crowd and neither did I get one, but sixteen came, and after telling them about our work they all gave their names. Then right there we decided to have a membership contest, and after three weeks we had eighty members. Among the honoraries are ministers, professors in the academy, principal of the public schools, county auditor and many such, but we have others who will have to be mothered and prayed for. Our watchwords are, Education and Consecration. Just now we are planning for a home for ourselves where we can have reading and rest rooms. This will take time, but it will give us something definite to work for. We have taken up in addition, Contest work, Anti-Narcotics, Scientific Temperance Instruction and Press work, keeping a column filled in two weekly papers. The program for one month is made out, but we will wait for the 1903 Year Book before completing it for the year. Shall have a memorial meeting February 17, and on the 22nd will give 'Ye Hatchet' party.

This letter ought to help those who desire to organize without spending much money. Mrs. Hannon has certainly told how it can be done.

Reminiscences of Manila.

BY Mrs. CORNELIA MOOTS.

DURING those busy months of 1900, when we were daily visiting the hospitals, carrying testaments, literature and stationery to the sick soldiers, writing letters, talking, and praying, there was little time to chronicle any of our experiences for the home papers. Possibly a few short reminiscences would be interesting.

One beautiful morning Mrs. Thornbury—then Miss Genevieve Cutler—and I started for a visit to Calamba, a military station on the south shore of that lovely sheet of water, Lagona de Bey. Taking the little steamer moored at the foot of one of Manila's busy streets, we were fortunate to secure chairs in the bow of the boat.

It would be difficult to find streams more winding than those in the Philippines, and the Pasig river is no exception to the rule. As we move up the river the same landmark often appears, now straight ahead, now to the right, again behind, then to the left, by reason of the deep circling bends of the stream.

The beautiful scenery is indescribable, with its variety of palms, graceful bamboo thickets, and the brown nipa houses, with here and there dashes of color as seen in the native costume while we pass between these banks covered with their perpetually green foliage. Buildings, trees, flitting people, seem one harmonious whole, and it is hard to realize that not many months before our soldier boys had marched along this same river margin fully armed.

After two hours up the river we entered the lake—a veritable silver gem in a setting of emerald mountains. Two hours more brought us before Calamba, where a mile or more of water stretched between us and shore. But here come scores of bancas of various sizes, and we two travelers with eleven Filipinos and Chinese are soon settled in one of the boats.

Looking shoreward we saw that our banco could not be brought up to the land. Men who did not wish to wade were being carried on the shoulders and backs of natives. How were we to land? We have since learned that in such cases it is customary for two natives to clasp their hands together, thus making what we, as children, called a "chair," the woman sitting on the clasped hands and putting an arm around each carrier's neck. We were spared this!

Down the hill from the hospital, comes the ambulance. It is driven out into the lake, and with one great sigh of relief we are at last within its safe shelter.

Half an hour later we are eating dinner in the dining room of the nurses' quarters, from the windows of which are some of the finest mountain views we have ever beheld.

Our papers, magazines and testaments had been brought to us, and the next hour we spent in the hospital with the sick soldiers, who were glad to talk with American women. They had seen no

Mrs. Cornelia Moots. *Mrs. Genevieve Thornbury.*

women of their own race for many months until they were brought to this hospital, where about ten faithful, gentle women nurses were doing all they could to alleviate suffering.

Here, as is now customary in many places, the church and convent had been taken for hospital and nurses' home, and at the time of our visit there were about two hundred and fifty patients. We talked with each one. The next day we took the same little steamer, on its down trip, and before nightfall we were again in Manila.

What do I recall concerning the canteen in the Philippines? Just this fact: All that unprincipled men can do to restore the liquor feature of the canteen in the army will be done.

That the drink sold thus was a detriment to the soldier, no fair-minded person who has had opportunity to know, can doubt. Young men who desire to be temperate, and who dare speak their convictions are often sorely annoyed and subjected to petty persecutions by those of their company who are angry because the canteen was abolished. I have seen and heard things to make me know the above statement is true. Boys have been driven to drink by the taunts of others that they were glad to eat the good things the liquor fund provided without furnishing a money equivalent.

The boys do not all want the canteen. I have talked with very many who do not and who have been convinced that in many cases the profits have not all gone into the company fund, but have enriched some officer's pocket.

The statement that outside drinking places have increased in every case, since the abolishing of the canteen, is absoluely false, as has been proved by actual count taken by missionaries in Manila, around Malata barracks, and one other—I think it was Cuartel de Meisic.

Good officers—and there are many such—can do great good among their men. Bad officers—and there are such in the army—can, and do infinite evil to those under their care.

And, furthermore, a post exchange or canteen without intoxicating drinks can be made to pay a good percentage over expenses, and at the same time be a pleasant and decent recreation place for the soldiers.

Captain Potter of the Fourth infantry began one such in San Francisco de Malebon on the island of Luzon. They borrowed quite an amount to begin with, but they very soon paid all and had a good sum ahead when the troops were ordered to leave. This was not the only successful one.

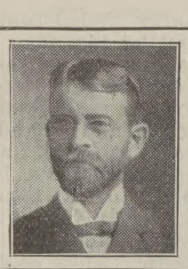
Although officers are not allowed moneyed interests in saloons it has come to my certain knowledge that commissioned officers have had such interest.

A W. C. T. U. woman, mother of a young officer in the army, came to Manila to spend a few months. A captain's wife, not knowing that this woman was a temperance worker, told her how her husband, a captain in the regular army, was making money in a drinking place where liquor was sold to soldiers, and how he worked it to just evade the law, and not get into trouble.

When liquors were sold in canteens the establishment of canteens was urged, if not forced, in many companies, and they were multiplied throughout the islands. When the law was repealed the establishing of post exchanges was not only not urged, but was discouraged.

The fact is, there are so many Americans both inside and outside the army in the Philippines, who are there solely for gain or for ambition, and who care nothing for any human being only so far as that person can be made to contribute to their advantage, that we stand at present as a nation disgraced before the world. This condition of things must change or the Almighty will remove from us the power and place which we have gained.

Tucson, Ariz.



INTEMPERANCE IN DISGUISE.

By DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

WE are likely to believe that we live in an age free from the tyranny of superstition, but the superstitious reverence that tens of thousands of people attach to a bottle filled with some mysteriously compounded nostrum, is the only evidence needed to convince us that we have not made the progress in this direction that we have in other ways.

If the greatest harm in the patent medicine evil consisted merely in palming off a few cents' worth of some inert substance for a considerable sum of money, it would simply emphasize the truthfulness of the great showman's words: "The American people like to be humbugged." But there is a more serious phase to this question which creates anxiety in the heart of every true and intelligent physician and demands the earnest attention of every genuine temperance reformer. The enterprising patent medicine manufacturers are beginning to discover that extravagant advertising and false pretenses are not sufficient in themselves to maintain permanently the prestige of their so-called remedies, so in many instances they are now adding liberal quantities of morphine, cocaine, alcohol and other narcotizing substances, which produce their characteristic effects. This is what furnishes the foundation for a large number of the apparently sincere testimonials that are given, testifying to the efficiency of these drugs.

Some of the widely advertised catarrh snuffs contain cocaine, and they are already producing a prolific crop of cocaine victims. A well advertised cough syrup has been found to contain one-fourth of a grain of morphine to every two ounces of the drug.

Dr. Bumgardner reports in the transactions of the Colorado State Medical Association that a two-ounce bottle of one of the most extensively advertised soothing syrups contains one-half a grain of morphine, consequently this soothing syrup must have been responsible for the deaths of more innocent children than Herod ever undertook to slay.

In the advertising columns of any one of our popular magazines may be found from six to a dozen, or even more, "cures" for morphine, cocaine and other drug habits. In an editorial in a leading daily, it is stated that there are more than a million drug fiends in the United States. It is to be hoped that this estimate is entirely too large, but every physician of extensive experience knows that the victims of drug habits are increasing at an appalling rate.

What else is to be expected when the innocent child in its cradle is introduced to the bewitching effects of these drugs, and its nerves are made to demand unearned felicity even before it is old enough to call for it? The Scriptural admonition, "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it," is just as true when the child is trained in the wrong way as when it is trained in the right way.

Of a list of the eleven sarsaparillas, bitters, tonics, and compounds that are most widely advertised, Dr. Bumgardner found that the smallest amount of alcohol in any one of them was seventeen per cent, while the highest was forty-four per cent. Yet in the past year, men who are doing good work for God and humanity have written unqualified testimonials extolling the virtues of these very remedies, thereby allowing the influence of their names to assist in forging the shackles of drunkenness upon the rising generation.

Ordinary beer contains only from two to five per cent of alcohol, yet all true men stand shoulder to shoulder uncompromisingly opposed to its use. How much greater reason there is for discouraging the sale and use of compounds which contain more than ten times this amount of the same kind of alcohol!

We must not forget that the alcohol which is sold by the druggist is as great a curse as that which is served over the bar by the saloonkeeper. Its physical and moral effects are just as disastrous and it paves the way just as speedily to the drunkard's grave.

Chicago.

U. OF MICH. LIBRARY

After Five Years. By Antoinette A. Hawley.

FIVE years since we have clasped those helpful hands
Whose touch has thrilled the hearts of many lands!
Think you their power in yon celestial clime
Is lessened? Nay; but, freed from thralls of time,
With glad, new strength, they find their glory still
In doing there, as here, the Master's will.

Five years since heard was that persuasive voice
Whose eloquence has made a world rejoice
That God had such a witness here, who knew
One only law; the being simply true!
Think you, dear friends, the music of her tone
Is ended there before the great white throne?
Nay, verily; but, winged as ne'er before,
Her strong, sweet message from that other shore,
Rings out so joyfully, so crystal clear,
We whisper to each other, "She is here."

Five years since left us that clear-visioned soul,
That saw the start, the race, the distant goal,
And, far ahead, with many a peerless word,
Our lagging feet to eager action stirred!
Think you that teeming brain has fully wrought
Its purpose in the realm of human thought?
Nay; her freed spirit still, our plumed Navarre,
Shall lead us in victorious, peaceful war.

Five years since ceased to beat that loving heart
Where every human interest had a part!
Where every heavenly influence was nursed,
That might help heal a race by sin accursed.
Yet can she be less tender, strong and brave,
Less eager to redeem, and guide, and save,
Than when we smiled back in her sunny face,
So dear, so dear in all its saintly grace?
I think not; ours it is on Faith's broad wings
To grandly rise above the show of things
And grasp the precious truth, that now, and here,
Our Frances Willard lives, to bless and cheer.

Denver, Colo.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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Synopsis of preceding chapters.

[The Kilgour family are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son, Claude, from the curse of cigaret smoking. After various drastic measures and sickening failures, Claude is locked in his room. His brother Willie, who lies at the point of death, after living through a dangerous attack of typhoid fever, has been thrown into a relapse through the weakness of a schoolmate watcher, who, after taking a drink of brandy, gives to him the remnants of Claude's supper.

Chapter VI.

WHEN Alf was summoned the truth was learned. The young man's utter misery and distress were touching when he realized his fatal mistake. He stammered and stumbled for a possible explanation, but finally broke down and confessed the true one. "So help me, God, I have taken my last drop of the accursed stuff!"

To Ralph and Alice the verdict was tenderly and pitifully given by the sorrowing physician.

"O Ralph, Ralph, how can we tell mamma?" moaned the devoted and heart-broken sister.

"Alice, dear Alice; don't give way like this. You have been the bravest of us all," begged Ralph, as he supported the half-fainting and grief-crazed girl to a couch.

Mrs. Kilgour herself, pale and dry-eyed, entered the room at that moment.

"I know all, my dear children," she said calmly. "Ralph, dear, go and tell Claude." She went to the couch and took the slight, trembling form of her daughter to her heart.

"My child, my little girl; would that mother could comfort you now as you have tried to comfort her all these months. Hush, hush, child! There, lay your head down."

"Mother, mother, can you know? Have they told you?"

A strange light burned in the mother's eye. "Thank God!" she exclaimed without a tremor. "One child safe, safe, safe! One dear child safe forever from the snares and sorrows of this wretched earth! Yes, my boy is safe—'safe in the arms of Jesus.' Would that every child's future were as safe as our Willie's to-day."

Her mother's unnatural calm and strange words quickly distracted Alice from her own abandonment to grief.

"Mamma, darling mamma, you are ill; let me call the doctor."

"No, dear, I am perfectly myself; but you cannot as yet understand the depth of a mother's love and a mother's woe until (though God forbid it!) you shall yourself be brought, some anguished hour, to the point of cheerfully, resignedly preferring to part with a child, knowing that he is safe in the Heavenly Father's arms rather than to see him live on, to face the fatal temptations of this life. There are worse sorrows than this of losing our darling Willie who is so ready and ripe for heaven that God is taking him to Himself, where I shall never be parted from him through all eternity. But Claude—Claude—"

At last came a flood of agonizing tears, not for the dying, but for the living.

And so Willie Kilgour passed beyond. Thus was prematurely cut off the earthly course of one of the most winsome souls, ere nineteen years had been counted over his head.

One more innocent victim of the fell destroyer—drink! Was it some strange premonition of his own fate which had, less than two years before, instilled that vague horror of the accursed thing into Willie's soul, even before that soul had become awakened to God's truth?

Claude's two-weeks' confinement before his brother's death, during which he had been absolutely and relentlessly cut off from even the slightest whiff of the narcotic which had become to him a crying physical necessity, had been days of unspeakable physical and mental misery. Though he had entered willingly and resignedly into his imprisonment, the first day had scarcely passed before he would have moved heaven and earth, had it been in his power, to gain his liberty, if only long enough to secure one smoke. With all the cunning of a fox he watched for a chance to escape. He was convinced that ere long, by patience and ingenuity, he would attain his ends, as he had never, sooner or later, failed to do. But Ralph had been aroused to the utmost precaution and determination. It was his theory that could Claude be kept, if only by force, from indulgence for a few short weeks, until the first acute stage had passed, he would then be sufficiently strengthened to help in the cure by an effort of his own will.

The family had been obliged to take Miss Roberts, the nurse, into their confidence, and in that determined and strong-minded young woman they had found an invaluable ally. Not once did Claude succeed even so much as in gaining the hallway, or in surreptitiously sending a note to one of his choice friends, though the ingenious and various methods he tried were innumerable. At times, his narcotic-wasted and evil passions being roused to a pitch of defiance and hatred, he would not have hesitated to set fire to the house, or, like his favorite character, "Bold Ben, the Dauntless Darer," to have fought his way out with knives and pistols, but by his utmost wiles he could not even secure a match. On second thought Ralph had changed his mind about allowing him the tool chest, and had securely nailed the diamond-paned window, allowing only a slit at the top for air. Ralph slept with him at night, and a lamp was never brought into the room. These precautions were all observed, although Claude was shrewd enough never to betray by word or look aught but humble resignation to his lot, and the most apparently sincere wish on his own part to aid in curing himself of the habit which his family were endeavoring to break by the use of such extreme measures.

At the end of ten days, Claude was reasonably chastened and had passed through the first agonies of total abstinence. Better thoughts were straying on the surface of his perverted nature, and as much as possible he was touched by the love, prayers and unfaltering kindness of his devoted mother, sister and brothers. He made up his mind that he now would really give up the use of cigarets. He was getting along very well without them, and he would not miss them at all in another week. He was glad Willie was getting better. He was so sorry for the grief he had caused his dear mother. Never mind, he would make it all up doubly to her, and everything would be happy again.

Willie's unexpected death stirred to the depths what remained of Claude's originally tender and noble nature. It intensified his somewhat shallow remorse and also sincerely strengthened his good resolutions.

Although strictly watchful eyes were upon him during the day of the funeral, he was allowed to be present, as he had been allowed out of his room on the day of his brother's death, which had occurred within twenty-four hours after the fatal meal of which he had partaken. It was, therefore, with the sincerest and most tender resolves that he put his arms round his mother's neck and sobbed: "O, mamma, I am going to be good—I am, I am—just like Willie. I'm going to take his place to you, and I'm going to be just as I used to be. Please pray with me that God will help me."

"Claude," said his mother earnestly, "if you keep your word I shall never again question or rebel against any sorrow that God sees fit to send me."

"Claude means well," remarked Ralph to Alice, after he had been talking with his brother, "but there is one thing about his penitence which makes me uneasy as to his power of carrying out his resolves."

"You mean that he is no longer capable of maintaining strength of will and resolution, or depth of resolve?"

"Exactly; I can't just put it into words, but I mean that something is not in him. There is no ground to work on, no depth to grow from. Take a naturally well-principled and honest drunkard, who had fallen so low—apart from all Claude's other wickedness, such as his having been a steady pilferer and sneak-thief, taking every cent he could find from his self-sacrificing mother's hardly-gathered little hoards and a working sister's little savings, besides every other cent he could lay his hands on about the house, or whatever he could find not belonging to him that he could turn into money—why, I tell you that drunkard, when sobered up, would want to go and bury himself in a hole in a very agony of remorse. He could not look a fellow-being in the eye for shame. He would beg to be sent where he might not meet the gaze or hear the voice of an honest man. But, although I give Claude credit for being as remorseful as it is now in him to be, he is not weighted down with horror for the past. He actually doesn't seem to realize the awful depth of mire into which he has sunk. When I talk to him he can discuss openly and almost cheerfully his misdeeds—at least those which have been found out—but I do not believe a word he says about having made a full confession of everything. He seems to me the most baffling, unconcerned and artful liar I ever knew."

"Can it be that Claude is one of those natural criminals, or degenerates—sort of moral idiots whom we often read about nowadays?" queried the sad-faced sister.

"That question has often presented itself to me," answered Ralph. "Claude is now at an age most trying to all youths, good and bad. It is at this crossing-place from boyhood to manhood that character is more rapidly moulded and developed than at any other time. Everything depends at this period upon careful, prayerful, healthful influence and environment in order to establish a character of permanency for good or evil. In the case of his being a moral degenerate to start with, it would be at this period of his life that natural evils which had lain dormant during his childhood, would now assert themselves. Still I greatly doubt Claude's having any screw seriously loose in his natural moral capacity. The very shape and expression of his head, features, hands and eyes would cry down that theory. By the way, have you noticed the physical change in him during the last year or two—the narrowing forehead, brutal expression, shifty eyes, and bold yet slouching gait? I admit that Claude may have lacked stamina, may not have had a sufficiently deep and serious appreciation of right and wrong—you know it always seemed to be his nature to do the right thing without effort or consideration—as a child, evil never seemed to have any attraction or temptation for him. If he only had been a soundly-converted follower of Christ, with soundly-engrafted principles on the subject of smoking and other evils which lie in wait to trip the unwary, it would all have been so different. But those deadly cigarets got hold of him before he had left his careless childhood behind and got in their work during the character-forming, mind-forming, and body-forming period, and now all we can do is to pray for a miracle of grace."

Claude was a problem to the family. What could be done with him? They dared not let him take a situation of any kind and expose him to outside temptation in his present weakened moral state. School was out of the question for the time being. There were other boys who smoked, and Claude would be sure of a chance to break out again, and thus undo the weary work of weeks. Besides, he was incapable of serious study. Keep him at home and watch him? Idleness was the very gravest danger of all, and even in this alternative Claude would be able to elude all, did he so desire. They could not always keep him imprisoned in his room. However, after the funeral, he was put back to that refuge for another fortnight, as Ralph was anxious to give him every possible opportunity to complete the beginnings of a cure, and he had learned better than to take any chances on either Claude's promises or his undoubted desire to reform. Anti-narcotic remedies were also employed to facilitate the cure, and of course Doctor Meredith and his daughter, Clara, were in the Kilgours' confidence. Strangers and acquaintances who missed Claude were told, where evasion of questions was impossible, that he was under treatment for nervous disorder (which was strictly true, as his nerves were shattered) and must be kept quiet for a few weeks, without seeing people. A report, naturally enough, crept about that Claude Kilgour had an attack of St. Vitus' dance, and the family were only too thankful that the neighbors had found so satisfactory a solution to the problem of Claude's temporary disappearance from society.

The experiment did Claude a world of good, at least so far as his appetite was concerned. He had actually passed more than a month without inhaling a solitary whiff of the destroyer. He was a little pale and languid from his long confinement, but was not at all seriously injured, for Ralph, busy young man as he was, had the window thrown open

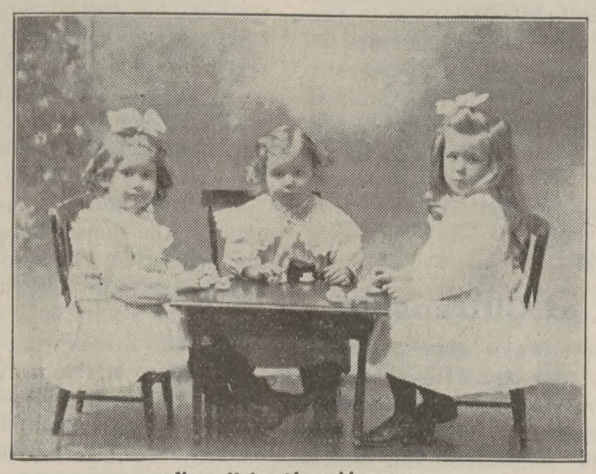
(Continued to first column on page 12.)

Children's Cozy Corner

One Valentine's Day. By Clara E. Miner.

"DING-A-LING-LING!" said the telephone.

"Yes, this is Mrs. Pratt. Oh, it's Miss Case! Good morning. Yes, the children's colds are better, thank you, but the wind is so sharp that I think it isn't best for them to go to kindergarten this morning. Sylvia 's just broken hearted over it, and Aurel and John are crying half the time. What's that? We can have a kindergarten Valentine's Day at home over the 'phone and do just what the other children at school are doing? That would be lovely. Thank you very much, Miss Case. When you are ready, call me up, please. Good-by."



"Now listen," said mamma.

"What do you think, children? We're going to have a regular kindergarten Valentine's Day at home," said Mrs. Pratt turning to the three little ones who had been eagerly listening to every word. "Miss Case is going to telephone me just what the children at kindergarten are doing, and we'll do the same things at the very same time. Won't that be nice?"

A noisy burst of delight was the answer.

"Tan we eat, too?" asked John. "They always eat in tinderdarten."

"Yes, we're going to have a tea-party and make valentines and play games just when the children at kindergarten do."

In a few minutes the little people sat around a tiny table in Mrs. Pratt's library waiting for the clock to strike and the telephone bell to ring.

"Ding-a-ling-ling."

"Yes," said Mrs. Pratt at the 'phone; "we're all ready."

Then three heads bowed reverently, while three baby voices sang a simple prayer.

"Now, listen," said mamma, "and as Miss Case tells the story of Saint Valentine to the kindergarten children, I'll tell it to you.

"A very kind man once lived who dearly loved children. They used to go to him with all their troubles and he would comfort them. After awhile so many children came to him that he couldn't see them all, but he was so kind hearted that he couldn't turn any one away. So he asked the children to write letters to him and send them to him on his birthday, which was this very day of the year. After he read the letters he put them into the fire, for he said the smoke that they made would go into the air and carry his answers with his love to each little boy and girl who had written to him. He started the first love messages on Valentine's Day. And now we remember his kind heart by sending love messages to each other on his birthday.

"To-day we're going to make valentines for the poor little hospital children who can't run and play as we can, but have to stay in bed away from home and mamma and papa. Before we begin our valentines, children, Miss Case says we are to take hold of hands and skip round the table for a few minutes, to rest us."

After the skipping, Mrs. Pratt brought in some colored paper and some small pictures that had been sent by Miss Case, and the work began.

"I want my valentine to go to the little girl that's broken her arm," said Sylvia. "Miss Case told us about her."

"I want mine to go to the baby what cries all the time," said Aurel.

"Mine ith for de 'ittle tripple boy wif de so' foot," lisped John.

"Now the children are going to play a few games and then they will have their tea-party," said mamma.

So the children played bird and squirrel and frog until mamma said the kindergarten piano had sounded for all to take their places at the table. Then at the kindergarten and at Mrs. Pratt's home the little dishes were brought out and all the children ate sandwiches and drank cocoa together even if they were a mile apart.

Afterward they all sang the good-by song and made their little bows to each other. Last of all, the home children bowed to the telephone, and, strange to say, just at that moment it answered with a ring. Miss Case wished to speak with the children, so each stood upon a chair and talked with the teacher and a number of the kindergarten children.

About this time the door bell rang and a little boy with a big box under his arm came into the hall smiling and asked for the valentines the children had made to send to the hospital. What a scampering there was to get the treasures, and how carefully and joyously they were placed in the box!

At the lunch table three merry little folks chatted away like a good-sized kindergarten.

"I never enjoyed myself so much in all my life," said staid Sylvia.

"No, nor I, either. Did you, John?" chimed in Aurel.

"'Deed—I—didn't," was the quick assent between mouthfuls of cake and jam, while all agreed, mamma included, that a kindergarten valentine party over the telephone wasn't the dullest thing in the world.

Evanston, Ill.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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Prize Offer.

For the best lot of original puzzles (not fewer than three) received during February, a desirable and attractive prize is offered. All puzzles submitted to be accompanied by answers, and subject to our use whether winning prize or otherwise.

1.—*Charade.

A dreary, dismal ride we had,
And longed for ONE to light the gloom,
Yet on we rode, and told ourselves,
"Ere many hours we'll be at home."

Our spirits then became more TWO,
More TWO around us seemed the night;
We chanced to look off towards the east,
And there beheld a wondrous sight.

The ONE was there, and in its place
Was glowing like a silver sheen,
While TOTAL floated like a veil
Above the fair nocturnal scene. Ethyl.

2.—Charade.

My ONE is loved by all;
And makes my TWO quite gay.
Small boys and girls may ONE
In TWO most any day.

My WHOLE in several states
We find both East and West,
In one state 'tis where solons sit
By this time you have guessed.

3.—Conundrums.

1. How can you mark your table linen without ink?
2. What is better than small understanding?
3. Define a matchless story.
4. A man of what trade is always in want?
5. What is only a question of time?
6. When can one be every inch a king?

C. S. S.

4.—Anagram.

(One word.)

Bless and trip poor Sonie. —I. W.

5.—Combination Puzzle.

1. Behead a dish, and leave slow.
2. Behead slow, and leave the past tense of a verb describing an every-day act.
3. Behead a genus of birds, and leave a much used contraction.
4. Behead veracious, and leave a bitter herb.
5. Behead to lift, and leave to laud.
6. Behead a filament, and leave a tune.
7. Behead an edible grain, and leave a product of winter.

From the removed heads form the answers to the following square and diamond:

(Square.)

1. A plan.
2. Unwilling.
3. The aromatic principle of flowers.
4. Yourself.

(Diamond.)

1. A consonant.
2. To expel.
3. An instructor.
4. The highest part.
5. A consonant.

Answers.

17.—Telegraph, telephone, graphophone, phonograph.

18.—Temperance (Temper, ants).

19.—Cow, Co. 2. Calf, Cal. 3. Colt, Col. 4. Dog, do.

20.—Apple. (1. Peal. 2. Ape. 3. Leap. 4. Pea. 5. Lea.)

21.—Bridge, bride, bide, bid, I'd, I.

Grandma's Valentine.

By A. M. Thomson.

BUSILY mending, the dear grandma sits,
While in through the window the bright sunlight flits;
And as if it could find nothing lovelier there,
It lingers awhile on her face and her hair.

At her feet is wee Gilbert, amusing the cat;
Ruth, dressing her doll, leans and gives him a pat,
And she says in a happy, mysterious way,
"Say, dear, do you know it is Valentine's Day?"

Just then a loud knocking is heard at the door—
Both children jump up from their play on the floor.
'Tis the postman who greets them, "Here's valentines—two—
Yes, one for the boy there, and one, Ruth, for you!"

"What's a valentine, Gamma?" the wee darling cries,
As he looks in her face with his earnest blue eyes.
"From someone who loves you it comes, little dear,
But Grandma's too old to have one, I fear."

"Why, I'll be your valentine, Gamma," he said,
As quick to her arm he joyously sped.
"I love you des lots, and Dod sent me here, too.
Ain't I a nice valentine, Gamma, for you?"

Morgan Park, Ill.

Queer Answers by Pupils.

SOME exceedingly ludicrous answers to examination questions by young pupils are recorded in the Boston Traveler. "In a training school for girls," says the journal, "one maiden said that a robin had web feet, and that a sparrow had eyes on both sides of its head to enable it to see around a corner." In political and legal lore the pupils were all at sea. One said a "bill" is permissible when it is allowed to pass for the first time; it is retrospective when it has to be considered again. Charlestown was said to be a naval arsenic. Children, too, give some queer difinitions. Backbiter was said to be a flea. Blacksmith is a place where they make horses, because you can see them nailing the feet on. A horse is an animal with four legs, one on each corner. Ice is water that went to sleep in the cold. Little sins are cracked commandments. The nest egg is the one the hen measures by. The four seasons are pepper, salt, mustard, and vinegar, and stars are the moon's eggs."

—Selected.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND — The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON — NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, February 12, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Vermont Under Eclipse.

VERMONT, "the star that never sets," has gone into eclipse!

After its fifty years' maintenance of prohibition, it has voted, by the narrow majority of about 1,000 to abandon, for the time at least, as a state, the prohibition of the saloon. Is this only a temporary obscuration, or is the disastrous eclipse to be final?

We do not believe the first result of this popular referendum in Vermont on the grog shop question is a finality. For the moment, the liquor interests profess to be jubilant. They call it a defeat; they claim it for a victory, and declare the Prohibition sun has set for good and all. One of the ablest and most successful lawyers in Chicago, when a case, for the moment, seemed to be going against him, used to say: "The jury may think better of it, yet!"

In the first place the majority for the state's abandonment of its prohibition policy was nothing like so large as the special advocates of the measure had expected, and boasted that it would be. In the next place, the special features of the new license law have been framed with an atrocious contempt for any real and effective safeguards of any town or city that may vote for "license" against the grossest abuses of the licensing power.

Again, during the brief term allowed for the campaign of information and the popular arousement, the grand work was but imperfectly done.

All honor to the clear-seeing, the good and brave men and women in all sections of the state, who showed both by word and action how justly and profoundly they sensed the pending situation and its consequences. People of that sort have not been stricken with moral paralysis; they will be heard from again.

Always, however, in almost every community there are some excellent people who are mortally slow to wake up. It takes them a good long spell to think the matter over and all round, before coming to their better senses, their really illuminated final judgment. Here, too, there are still others who mean to be on the right side of all just issues, but who are too sluggish or apathetic to take the necessary action in the time for it. If this, all too-numerous, class had wakened more promptly and done their duty, the result at the polls would have gone the other way.

In a state like Vermont, those who believe in the rightfulness, the duty, the high and commanding expediency of state prohibition, should stand by their colors courageously, tactfully, unitedly, and now more than ever before. They should neither allow themselves to be daunted by any form of bluff, nor wheedled or confused or misled by any trickery of specious argumentation, however plausible may seem the face of it.

There is too much intelligence, too much conscience, too much enlightened state-patriotism in Vermont to allow this action to be final. There are too many weak and temptible men who need safeguarding; too many homes that ought to have secured to them protection against the always-curseful saloon, to permit this paramount controversy to go to the bad by default.

Make sure of the next legislature.

The Privileges of Citizenship.

ANNUAL reports are not always interesting reading, but the report just issued by the Hyde Park Protective Association telling of the work done during the year ending January 20, 1903, is not only a valuable addition to the temperance and reform literature of the day, but it chronicles some events of municipal history which should be read by every intelligent citizen of our large cities. During the twelve and a half years of its existence this association has shown itself to be possessed of splendid enterprise, indefatigable energy and an utter incapacity for defeat. A partial resumé of the work accomplished during that period is the most eloquent commentary possible upon its character.

Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, covering twelve square miles, since its annexation to Chicago, has, by special provision of the legislature, been a prohibition district. It has been the effort of this association to make it a prohibition territory not only in name but in fact. The work of the organization also has to do with adjacent territory covering thirty-four square miles, where local option law is in force. During the life of the association five cases of violation of the law have been carried to the Illinois Supreme Court, and have been won. About 350 persons have been prosecuted for the illegal sale of liquor in the prohibition districts. Seventeen saloon keepers in the local option district have been proceeded against because of the illegal character of their petitions upon which licenses were granted or because of the bad character of the places, and in addition evidence has been furnished by the association against four commanding officers of the Hyde Park police force for use in their prosecution in the criminal court or before the civil service commissioners.

During the past year the association has conducted a vigorous investigation among the numerous beer gardens, saloons and road houses in the strip of local option territory north of Washington Park. This was undertaken with a view to discovering whether the proprietors of these resorts had complied with the requirements of the ordinance in submitting a petition signed by a majority of the frontage on both sides of the four streets surrounding the proposed site of the dram shop. In many instances it was found that to secure these petitions fraud of various kinds had been resorted to, such as purchase of frontage, shortage of legal frontage, or the use of signatures of individuals who never had owned a square inch of ground in the neighborhood. By vigorously and persistently presenting these facts to the proper municipal authorities, as well as by securing a strict construction of the ordinance mentioned by the Supreme Court, they finally obtained from the mayor a revocation of the licenses fraudulently obtained. The methods used by the liquor dealers in securing these licenses are shown by the testimony of their attorneys to be thoroughly unprincipled.

No less zealous has been the attack on "blind pigs" and gambling places. Not only is the association a self-constituted bureau of information at the disposal of the mayor and police department, but upon certain occasions, finding that the information which it has furnished has been indefinitely pigeon-holed, it has taken matters into its own hands and organized raids, secured evidence and vigorously prosecuted to a successful finish a large number of offenders.

In the course of these prosecutions there have been brought to light certain facts which ought to be of vital interest not only to the city officials of Chicago but to every citizen who values the safety of himself and family, namely, that the men who are paid to guard and protect citizens are in league with the law-breakers, are frequenters of the "blind pigs" and have been seen taken from these resorts intoxicated. In one well-proved instance a guardian of the peace was known to have perjured himself that he might assist in obtaining a license. The association draws from these facts the somewhat startling but logical inference, that "an officer who will for money go into partnership with a 'blind pig' keeper or gambler, will, if there is enough money in it, go into partnership with any sort of criminal," and they cite as an example the recent conviction of Policeman Mahoney, a Chicago patrolman, on the charge of burglary.

The work done by the association is notable not only for the thoroughness with which it has cleared the district of "blind pigs" and kindred establishments, but it is equally remarkable as an illustration of the ability of a citizens' movement to inject energy into a somewhat languid municipal executive force and to stimulate it to activity. While the majority of Chicago's citizens have been content to sit in their comfortable homes and criticise the city officials, the members of the association deemed it wiser to try to supplement whatever qualities might be lacking in the executive department of their city.

In short, having a name, the citizens of Hyde Park, acting through this organization, proposed to live that name, and what is more, proposed and insisted that every individual conducting business within its boundaries should live it as a law-abiding citizen of a prohibition district, even though it were at the expense of wearying the mayor and corporation counsel and chief of police to the verge of nervous prostration.

It is quite possible that the men who compose this association have done no more than their plain duty as citizens in using their individual time and effort in seeing that existing laws and ordinances were enforced, but doing one's plain, ofttimes unpleasant, duty in municipal matters, is so rare a virtue that it gives occasion for comment.

The work of the association merits cordial and substantial support. It deserves the emulation of every thoughtful man and woman to the extent that he shall go and do likewise in his own district and that he shall lose no time in the doing of it.

"The Cry of the Children."

THE lamentable conditions and extent of child labor in Pennslyvania, as revealed by the recent testimony before the strike commission, has aroused the ardent sympathies and activities of the intelligent, mother-hearted women of that wealthy and conservative state.

The forward movement cannot fail to be successful, inaugurated by such public-spirited leaders as Mrs. Campbell, state president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Schaff, president National and State Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Mary Mumford, Civic Club; Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of the Suffrage Association, and representatives of the W. C. T. U. and other leading women's bodies.

Pennsylvania ranks twenty-first among states as regards the number of illiterate children. There is need of action, when the chief factory inspector of the state boasts in a large public meeting that he himself went to work at nine years of age, learned a trade, and never went to school, and adds that he is as good a citizen of Pennsylvania as if he had an education.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the official whose duty it is to enforce the child-labor law in the state, is proud of the fact that there are 36,000 children at work in Pennsylvania, and is lax and unconcerned in seeing that the age limit is observed.

Large as is this number of working innocents, it does not include the wretched breaker-boys in the coal-mining regions whose sad condition is now known all over the country. The additional fact recently made public that thousands of little girls are working at night in the mills of Pennsylvania, has stirred the latent activities of the thoughtful people of the state.

About fourteen years ago a movement for better legislation, on the part of Philadelphia women, for

factory inspection and the prohibition of child-labor in Pennsylvania, headed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, now secretary of the National Consumers' League, resulted in a law which forbids the employment of children under thirteen years of age—a law, however, which lacks the modern, essential enforcement features such as obtain in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois, the leading states in child-labor regulation.

It is appropriate and auspicious that this special work in the interests of the childhood of the great commonwealth should be taken up by women, who, in the very nature of things, are vitally concerned in matters pertaining to child-life and the best interests of children. Undoubtedly they will receive the support of the thoughtful men of the state, and Pennsylvania will take a place high in the advanced line of states in this important matter of child-labor regulation.

The Way Grows Better.

Harper's Weekly is of the opinion that if we cannot trust our safety to drinking men we are in a bad way. There are few abstainers, it says, among the men who rule the country, and it does not believe there is one in the President's cabinet or on the bench of the Supreme Court. Well, are we not continually being told that the country IS in a bad way? And not by reformers and professional agitators only, but by the politicians and the newspapers? The Democrats tell us the country is going to ruin because the Republicans are handling the reins. The Republicans say it is in danger because it is drifting towards tariff reform and other democratic doctrines. Conservatives in both parties sound the alarm because of growing socialistic tendencies. The liquor power would have the people believe that they are in a VERY bad way because prohibition sentiment is growing, and that the country is coming to a pretty pass when "petticoat influence" can abolish drink from this or that place under government control. Prohibitionists warn us of the bad way we are in by reason of rum rule, but point to the cheering fact that we are getting into a better way because total abstinence and antagonism to the liquor power are much more general than they used to be; because we, the people, the real rulers, are, like many of the great corporations, awakening to the fact that the safest and most efficient service is only to be secured by total abstinence on the part of the employe; that if non-alcoholized brain and nerve is needed in a railroad man, it is needed in a soldier, also in the man to whom is committed any part of the important duty of steering the ship of state. Our country will have taken a long step towards being in the best way when all who represent us in government, from the President down, are total abstainers and avowed foes of the legalized liquor traffic.

The Physician's Influence.

Perhaps no class of people can be of more practical help to the temperance cause than the members of the medical profession. Merchants, manufacturers and railroad managers forbid the use of intoxicants among their employes and thus "lend a hand," but the physician, the medical adviser of the family, has but to speak and his word carries weight in all the homes of his clientage. When conservative medical associations issue declarations against the use of intoxicants and thousands of eminent medical men of these associations sign them, as we are told, in our last issue, by Dr. Crothers in his article on "Temperance and Medical Men," an influence greater than can be estimated must go out all over the world into non-temperance homes. This last manifesto is being signed only by physicians who are total abstainers, which rule has not obtained in the past, and has already over 1,000 signatures, of which ninety-nine are from Germany, thirty-nine from Russia, thirty-five from Switzerland, seventeen from Austria-Hungary, fifteen from Sweden, and thirteen from Denmark.

The Illegal Traffic Comes High.

That "prohibition is practically free rum" no one really believes—not even those who make the statement as an argument for license, and least of all the rumseller himself. The "blind tiger" man has, first of all, to square himself with Uncle Sam, who must have his license fee whether the business is legal or not. Then somebody (very likely several somebodies) nearer home must be "fixed" before he can secure the privilege of violating, in more or less secret manner, the prohibitory law of his state or district. If prohibition means free rum it is strange indeed that liquor sellers and their following so vigorously combat it and declare so strenuously for license. If free rum is an evil, a legalized rum traffic is an infinitely greater evil.

President's Letter.

My dear Comrades:—Miss Gordon and I reached Portland from Vermont late last evening. An hour after our arrival we received a message from a prominent Vermont editor to the effect that the "Yes" vote had carried by a majority of 1,500. Four cities in the state gave about 5,000 majority for the "Yes" vote, thus plainly showing that two hundred and more towns were for prohibition. The first twenty towns heard from gave a very large majority "No" vote, which, however, was quickly offset by one city with its purchasable and many other votes that were influenced by ways well known to the liquor fraternity. There are, moreover, many comparatively new-comers to our country who think that any kind of prohibition is an interference with their personal liberties. Such votes are, of course, largely centered in the cities.

There is no doubt that the temperance people of Vermont were "caught napping," or resting complacently on their oars, enjoying the blessings which prohibition had brought them for the past fifty years, and the enemy, which is always alert, won the day temporarily last December and again on February 3. Vermont has too many noble men and women to meekly accept the domination of evil brought about by an unholy political alliance, aided by the foes of righteousness from without as well as from within the state. The question is not yet settled. The Vermont W. C. T. U. had already decided that whichever way the vote should go they must work for the repeal of the law adopted by the Vermont legislature last December, and so with their faces turned towards the hills and their hearts lifted to God, they will press bravely on working for Vermont's redemption. The agitation and education of the splendid campaign they have conducted during the past two months will greatly aid to this end.

* * *

Cincinnati W. C. T. U. has invited the National W. C. T. U. to hold its next Convention (1903) in Cincinnati, and the invitation is accepted provided a suitable building can be satisfactorily secured for desirable dates. We think we may be able next week to finally announce the dates and that the place is Cincinnati.

After a day at our desks at Portland we go to Augusta, Maine, for the legislative hearing on the Resolve to repeal the prohibitory clause of the Maine Constitution. The Maine legislature is not likely to vote in favor of any such measure, but biennially we have to meet the proposition, which is always defeated, and this year will be no exception.

Truly and affectionately yours,

L. M. N. Stevens

Portland, Maine, Feb. 4, 1903.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

"Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace."

If God be God, He will do all He can for us without the asking. I do not believe prayer makes any difference." The words fell from the lips of a young woman in the shadow of a great grief.

"But," urged her friend, who had learned many precious lessons in the school of suffering, "Don't you see that He is able to do much more for one who has come into the relation of close personal friendship with Him?"

"That seems impossible to me. He is Law, and Law is inexorable."

"But He is Love as well. Some day, dear," was the gentle reply, "you will know that Love and Law are one, and you will believe that the universe is filled with God's brooding tenderness. A mother's love is only a faint type, a dim shadow of His infinite yearning over all."

"Well, if that be so, how can I know that out of the 'all' He knows my heart and loves me, and cares? No, I cannot believe that."

"Get acquainted with Him, dear child."

"How?"

"As you would with me—with any friend. Talk with Him; tell him, without a shadow of reserve, all your heart; your longing for peace, your doubt of His personal love for you, your questioning of His providence."

"The way is so dark."

"He knows and longs to comfort you. Let your Savior have His way with you; wait before Him, for His answer. He will talk with you, heart to heart, as friend with friend, and lead you into the light."

"If I could only believe! Why, that is—"

"Prayer. Do you begin to understand? 'Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace.'"

A Year Later.

"I want to tell you, dear friend, in this first hour of the New Year," wrote the younger woman from her distant home, "that I am acquainted with my Lord. I can never thank you enough for your helpful words a year ago. Conditions have not changed. Perhaps the shadow will never be lifted here, but I walk with Him, and the way that must look desolate to others, is often shining with His presence. How patient he has been with me! I cannot tell you in how many ways He has proved His love for me—me, chosen out of all His universe to be His friend. I am reminded of Bunyan's sweet old story, and I verily believe I have found a place in the chamber that looks towards the sunrising, the chamber called Peace.

"What I see in the growing light I may tell you another time. My heart is too full now—overflowing with gratitude. Prayer, my greatest joy, is more thanksgiving than petition to-day. Help me to praise. Gratefully, joyfully yours, Ruth."

Another Year.

"The passing year brings special thought of you, dear friend, to whom I owe so much.

"I have made a wonderful discovery. My cloud has not a silver, but a gold lining. I wonder now that I saw only its blackness (and I cannot think of that without a shudder), and was wholly blind to the light flashing behind it, out beyond its border line. The cloud is still there, but I live, most of the time, on the other side of it.

"Last summer I climbed a high mountain. We had a glorious day; above us was the blue, unflecked sky, while far below a delicate mist trailed over the valley, like woven sunshine. That night, in the valley, a friend said to me, 'I am sorry the clouds spoiled your day.' She had seen only the shadow of the glorified mist that lay beneath our feet.

"You knew all this long ago, but there has come to me a great longing to help other despairing hearts to know, as you have helped me.

"'Ask what ye will.' The tender words float down the years. In our agony we do not hear, we will not understand. Now I know that sorrow, deep, impenetrable, is surely God's call of love, and if we answer ever so faintly the Lord Himself will run to meet us—seeing us afar off—to bring us unutterable comfort. Bernard of Clairvaux sang it centuries ago. The blessed words sing themselves over and over in my heart to-day:

"O hope of every contrite heart,
O joy of all the meek,
To those who ask, how kind Thou art!
How good to those who seek!

"But what to those who find? Ah, this,
Nor tongue nor pen can show:
The love of Jesus, what it is,
None but His loved ones know.

"I hear the echo of your voice—'None but His loved ones know.'

Ever gratefully and lovingly yours, Ruth."

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REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Organizers.

DEAR SISTERS:—I write you today from the Green Mountain state, which is now the battlefield of prohibition. Only those who have been on the field, or have had a like experience, can fully appreciate all that the struggle here means. The license element is hard at work, doing all it possibly can to open the saloon in this fair state. Our blessed W. C. T. U. women, led by the faithful state president, Mrs. Read, are working as they have not worked for years to retain the prohibition law. While no one can say positively what the result will be, yet we, who are on the ground, fully expect the "No" vote to prevail, and the prohibition law to be retained.

From Portland I went to New Hampshire, where I spent some time, mostly visiting existing unions, strengthening and encouraging them. I organized two new unions, then came to Vermont for my second visit, and remained two weeks, speaking before the temperance committee of the legislature against a proposed license bill, and later, speaking at a legislative hearing, where another license bill was under consideration. Just before Thanksgiving I turned my face westward. I spent a few days in Bolivar, N. Y., where I spoke once, for the union. A hurried visit in my old girlhood home, with the aged father, then on to my own "Home, Sweet Home!" The holiday time, always spent by my own fireside, stands out as a bright spot in the year. My home union, St. Joseph central union, suffered the loss of our president, Miss Anthony, just at this time, and by her request, the union was to have charge of the funeral exercises, and I was permitted to assist in this sad rite. January 7 found me once more on my way to Vermont. A part of a day was pleasantly spent at headquarters, in Evanston, en route, and on January 11 I spoke at North Bennington. Every day since that time has found me afield, although the weather was quite "bracing" one or two days, when the mercury dropped to twenty-five below zero. Yet every appointment has been met. Attendance has been good, with but very few exceptions, and interest in present conditions here is on the increase.

I trust all of the organizers are busy and that many of you are organizing new unions and adding new members. My work here has been of a different nature, and consisted in addressing the VOTERS, so it does not give unions and members to report; yet I have taken a delight in it, and have been wonderfully blessed.

February 3 I leave New England, going direct to Mississippi, where they are just about to open a campaign for state prohibition. One month is to be given to this work in Mississippi, then a little time in Louisiana to help along our W. C. T. U. lines. Am to have a little rest at home after that, then away to Mississippi and North Dakota if health and strength permit. I have enjoyed the letters I have received from the organizers, and would be glad to hear from every one of you. May He who holdeth life, strength and wisdom in His hands, give to you abundantly, and may you reach to greater spiritual heights this year than ever before, is the sincere wish of

Your Comrade,
CALLIE H. HOWE.

DEAR COMRADES:—It seems a long time since I was with you at Portland, but the days have not been passed in idleness. After two months of continuous work in the east, ending with the National Convention, I felt entitled to one day of rest, so I hied me to Old Orchard Beach, where, the season being closed, I was the only guest and for twenty-four hours had the whole Atlantic Ocean (or as much as I could use) to myself. Refreshed by the sea breezes, I journeyed on to the quaint village of South Berwick, Maine, for two meetings on Sunday that were well attended.

From there it was a long journey to southern Ohio, where I spent nearly three weeks of November at work in Clermont and Clinton counties. The weather was on its best behavior and the roads excellent, so that I really enjoyed the one hundred and forty miles which I traveled across the country as well as the hospitality of white-ribboners along the way. Much of the time I was among friends, and I found them such in spirit as well as in name. New unions were organized at Owensville and Cuba; schools, parlor meetings and receptions were addressed, lectures delivered each evening and many new members secured.

The most interesting meeting held in Ohio was at Milford, Sunday evening, November 2. On account of the no-license campaign, much interest was felt by the citizens and an audience of five hundred assembled in the Town Hall. Decorations of palms and chrysanthemums, bright lights and splendid music by a choir of forty voices, from all the churches in town, inspired the speaker to do her best and was a delightful contrast to the dark, dreary, little meetings that sometimes fall to the lot of the organizer.

It was pleasant indeed after my long absence to have a brief respite at home and to join the family group at Thanksgiving dinner. But lest such delights prove enervating, on the day following I left for a three weeks' campaign in Nebraska, where snow and ice and cold, stormy weather did their worst to bring to grief the well-laid plans of the state officers. In spite of all, twenty-seven meetings of various kinds were held, one union organized, a Y re-organized, many calls made and subscriptions secured. The most difficult work, and most enjoyable, too, was that of the last week, when I was accompanied by the state Y secretary, Miss Harriet Montgomery, who had her first taste of organization. We worked up our own meetings, interviewing ministers, janitors, and refractory church trustees, advertising through schools, visiting homes, tramping miles through snow, riding on freight trains, stopping at hotels when no one seemed to want us, and having a jolly time overcoming difficulties. A school-room motto which we discovered, "Not I can't, but I will,"—we adopted for our own.

I've been at home since Christmas and congratulating myself every time I hear a train because I'm not on it.

CARRIE LEE CARTER.

Dexter, Mo

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He makes no charge whatever for the favor.

Superintendents.

Social Meetings and Red-Letter Days.

MARCH 1. THE BIRTHDAY OF MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

MY DEAR SISTERS: Since the Red-Letter Days were added to my department, I have been frequently requested to furnish programs and selections touching the lives and work of the persons whose birthdays we celebrate. I have, therefore, prepared a booklet that can be read March 1st, the birthday of our President and editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, who kindly furnished me some material, and gave me permission to cull from THE UNION SIGNAL such help as I desired.

We trust that a special effort will be made to secure subscribers for our National organ at this time, for no member can be an intelligent worker without it. The Bible and THE UNION SIGNAL should be in our homes to be studied by each member of the family.

Do not neglect the opportunity to solicit members for the local union. If each of the 10,000 unions were to hold a meeting March 1st, and gain one new subscriber to this valuable paper, and one new member to our organization, our President and editor-in-chief would truly appreciate these, as the richest gifts that we could bestow upon her; so please carry out the program that is in the booklet, which may be secured of the W. T. P. A., or of me; price 10 cents. Send also for "Why we Belong," and "Our Work." These can be read on any of the Red-Letter Days; price 10 cents each.

These four leaflets, "Social Meetings and Red-Letter Days Suggested Programs," "What? When? Where? Who? Why? Suggested Programs," "To Hold and To Gain," "Do and Don't," can be obtained from me, two cents each; four for six cents; forty cents per hundred.

Remember that all of the Red-Letter Days observed are to be reported to me as the National corresponding secretary does not now include it among her questions. I hope that each state president will see the necessity of electing a state superintendent of Social Meetings and Red-Letter Days, that the work may be pushed and reported.

Yours for subscribers and members on March 1,

MARY D. TOMLINSON.
212 La Grande Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Sabbath Observance.

DEAR CO-WORKERS:—The "Call" for the annual week of prayer for the Sabbath is now ready. Send to me or to your state superintendent for it and give it a wide circulation. Have it published in your local and church papers. I need not suggest that you publish it in your state and county temperance papers, for you always do that.

Send copies of it to your pastors with requests for sermons and special prayer services, to your Sabbath school superintendents when asking that special teaching on Sabbath Observance be given in the school. See that the young people's societies are supplied with them. Do not forget to make the observance of the Sabbath the theme of your talk in the L. T. L. this week, let every union make this department the subject for consideration, and be sure to pray much for the objects named in the "Call."

Those who love the Lord's Day and desire to have it preserved will, if they believe in the efficacy of united prayer, be sure to raise their hearts and voices to God for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This week of prayer has been observed for a quarter of a century, but not so generally as it should be, and we earnestly desire that every white ribboner should observe it this year. It has been adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and we confidently expect that other churches will follow their example.

A bill is now before the legislature of New York to make liquor selling on Sunday lawful. A similar bill was defeated last year largely through the efforts of the white ribbon women, and we trust they may again win the day. To this end let us work and pray.

Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, said in a sermon some years since: "If ever this country shall be the spot of revolution, the calamity will be seen to have entered through these rents of Sabbath desecration."

These rents are growing wider and wider with each succeeding year, and we shall do well to heed this timely warning.

Yours for a Holy Sabbath,
VARILA F. COX.

Tabor, N. J.

The Lunch Question.

How a Big Chicago Firm Solved It.

So many employes "bolt the lunch" and eat what they should not, that they soon show the effect in nervousness and dyspepsia. This has attracted the attention of managers of the big stores and shops. In one Chicago firm an experiment on some of the girls resulted in a complete solution of the question.

The woman that made the experiment tells the tale as follows: "About a year ago I became alarmed at the state of my daughter's health. She was employed by a big firm here and for some reason steadily lost flesh, grew very nervous, had no appetite and could not sleep.

"Questioning her I found she ate but little lunch for at that busy hour she was seldom served promptly and the time being short she just 'bolted' the food and rushed back. She ate very light breakfasts and I could see she suffered from lack of nourishment. I felt responsible for this and finally got her some Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"I also got a neat leather case holding two pint flasks. One I filled with milk, the other with cold Postum Coffee which had been properly made. She also carried a package of Grape-Nuts. The Postum she drank iced with a dash of lemon. She followed the Grape-Nuts with some fruit and this made up her lunch.

"In spite of the warm weather she improved greatly in two weeks' time. She gained in flesh, her nerves were steady and she slept sweetly at night. She never felt the old weakness from hunger.

"In a short time a few other girls in the office tried it and the effect was so marked upon all that still others were persuaded. Finally a room was cleared out and the one hundred and odd girls were served daily with Grape-Nuts and hot Postum. It was a revolution, but the manager saw the good result and adopted the plan, greatly to the benefit of the health of the employes and at a saving in expense." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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We want a boy in every town to work for us after school hours and on Saturdays.

Over 3000 boys now at the work. Some make $10.00 to $15.00 a week.

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Among neighbors and relatives. He can begin at once. Absolutely no money required to start. Write us to-day and we will send the first week's supply of ten copies free. These are sold at 5 cents each, and will provide capital to order the next week's supply at wholesale rates.

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A book about it. Send 50 cents in coin or stamps to W. J. Black, Gen. Pass. Agent, A., T. & S. F. R'y, 1312 Great Northern Building, Chicago, for copy of notable new book entitled "Grand Canyon of Arizona," graphically describing world's greatest scenic wonder.

Contains special articles by Hamlin Garland, Chas. Dudley Warner, Joaquin Miller, John L. Stoddard, Major J. W. Powell, and other noted writers; 124 pages with map and cover in colors and many beautiful half-tone illustrations. Worthy a place in any library.

This titan of chasms may easily be visited any day in the year in connection w th California trip over the Santa Fe.

On the Santa Fe

SPECIAL

Anti-Cigaret

NUMBER OF

The Young Crusader

WILL BE THE

February Issue

Place your orders at once so that the papers for distribution on ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY, March 1st, will reach you promptly.

Price, $2.00 per hundred

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Rev. Berthe J. Bowers is at work in St. Louis covering a long list of appointments.

A new union has been organized at Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Mrs. Chrisholm, provincial president.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats is doing evangelistic work in Michigan, but her permanent address is Fremont, Neb.

Mrs. Sarah L. M. Dousereaux, Owosso, Mich., wishes to know where she can secure the poem "Farmer Brown and the cider barrel."

The members of the West Side union of Green Bay, Wis., supply reading matter to the reformatory. A medal contest is being arranged for.

Members of the Gray, N. Y., union at a late meeting pledged themselves not to trade at grocery stores where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Mrs. Alice Shamleffer, county president of Butler county, Kansas, was the guest of honor at a delightful reception given by the Augusta, Kan., union.

"An hour with the State Report" is a good way to educate and interest the members of a local union. This was the program of the Newburgh, N. Y., union at one of its regular meetings.

The union at Springfield, O., held a suffrage parlor meeting with great success. Sketches of prominent women were given. New members and new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL were secured.

A monster petition is being prepared to present to the Ottawa government soon after the opening of the Federal parliament, by the Dominion W. C. T. U. It will ask the prohibition of manufacture and sale of cigarets.

The Harrisburg, Pa., union voted money to the building fund of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania, and aid to the rescue home of the Salvation Army. Of course their pledges for their own work are paid first, or should be.

At a matron's medal contest held in Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Eva Kinney Miller won the medal with the charming little fragment written by Mrs. Marian B. Baxter, "Only a Little Popcorn Girl." The contest was a great success.

A committee of the Milwaukee W. C. T. U. visited the school board rooms and suggested a plan to some of the school directors which provides for giving a series of temperance lectures in the public schools. A petition will follow the suggestion.

The unions in Phillips county, Kans., are raising money to purchase a tent, to be used in county work. They recently presented Mrs. Anna M. Tracy, the county president, with a beautiful gold watch, as a token of appreciation of her faithful leadership.

The union at El Dorado, Kansas, is growing in efficiency and membership. They find a system of monthly reports both interesting and helpful. A recent meeting was held as a Mothers' Conference. "A large attendance and a glorious meeting" is reported.

An interesting Matron's Contest was held at Vrooman, Pa. "A Political Parade" recited by Mrs. Bertha Kerr won the medal. The honorary members were so interested in the contest that they are arranging for another, to be held soon.

Mammoth temperance mass meetings are being held in Long Branch, N. J., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and Law and Order league. Rev. S. H. Haun, of Camden, is the speaker. These organizations are bound the law shall be enforced at Long Branch.

The W. C. T. U. of Trenton, N. J., has arranged with some of the physicians of the city to give lectures during February every Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, upon important subjects to women, which will be followed by a practical lesson by the physical director, Miss Lawrence.

A School of Methods will be held by the Castle County, Del., W. C. T. U., in February. Mrs. Thacher will be present. March is the date set by the Wilmington union for the purpose of fighting against the sale and use of the cigarets. The county convention will be held in April at Mt. Salem, addressed by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

The result of the inauguration of W. C. T. U. Institutes in New York state is very encouraging. Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Graham attended the meetings in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. At the former 200 delegates were present, and 175 at the Cattaraugus Institute, and in each place the towns people were greatly interested.

Colonel C. J. Holt, of Chicago, continues his phenomenally successful meetings on the Pacific coast. Large and aggressive unions resulted from his meetings at Rockford and Farmington, Washington. At the latter place one saloon was closed in forty-eight hours and the remaining one will soon be closed. Colonel Holt is now at Fairfield.

A newspaper dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., says: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city has inaugurated a crusade against the social evil along new ideas. Instead of persecuting the unfortunate young women and driving them out of the city, prominent members of the union will take them into their own homes, on promise of reform.

A union at Hempstead, Texas, of thirty members was organized by Mr. J. B. Rayner, who also did good work among the voters. He hopes to organize soon in his home town, Calvert. As stated in a former issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, Mr. Rayner will be glad to receive temperance literature, papers or any good reading matter to distribute among the negroes.

A schedule of W. C. T. U. Institutes covering every county, organized or unorganized, in the state, has been arranged for Illinois by the state president, Miss Marie C. Brehm, who is also state superintendent of Institute work. The helpers from outside the state will be Miss Anna Quinby and Miss Frances Ensign of Ohio, and Miss Permelia C. Mahan, of Missouri.

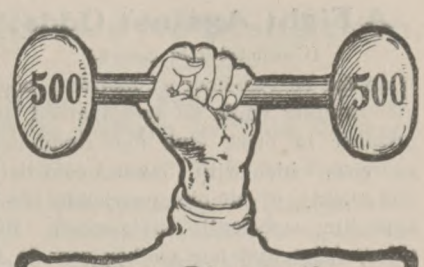
Crowned.

The Lodi, Wis., W. C. T. U. reports the death of a valued member, Mrs. Elizabeth Whipple, who passed away December 31, 1902. She was a lifelong temperance worker and dearly beloved by her comrades.

Mrs. Etta Sheldon, of Mahaska, Kan., was called home Nov. 28, 1902. By her death a loving husband and five little boys are left to mourn for wife and mother. The Mahaska union mourns the loss of one of its most faithful members.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat may result in an Incurable Throat Trouble or Consumption. For relief use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Nothing excels this simple remedy. Sold only in boxes.



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Important Notice to Investors.

The great prosperity of this company has become so well known that nearly the entire amount of our treasury stock has been subscribed for. The stockholders will vote the last of February on an increase of capital. In the meantime, orders will be filled in the sequence they are received, until the few remaining shares are sold. Our stock now pays ten per cent annually, and owners of live stock on our ranches have made over thirty per cent on their cattle and sheep. Present list of stockholders furnished upon application.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Single Copies, per year	$.10
13 Copies, per year, to one address	1.00
100 of this issue	.50

Subject for February Reading,

Work Among the Indians.

By Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Fight Against Odds.

(Continued from page 6.)

wide for half-an-hour at morning, noon and evening while he accompanied the prisoner in brisk club and dumb-bell exercise, which with Claude's cold bath and plenty of simple, nourishing food kept him sufficiently invigorated. Besides, Alice and her mother saw to it that he was not left alone for any length of time and that he was provided with constant reading and employment.

"Only let us get the habit fairly broken," said Ralph, "and his mind and heart will gradually recover sufficiently for us to begin a reform in earnest, but we must be patient."

One thing greatly encouraged them—while it could hardly be expected that Claude's morals and mentality had made more than a forced and temporary start, the boy himself was enthusiastically determined on the resolve never to let another cigaret pass his lips. The horrible longing was past now, the suffering broken, even all ordinary desire gone, and Claude had sufficient wit and sense left to resolve mightily that he would never again be criminal enough voluntarily to re-enslave himself.

(To be continued.)

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Woman's Invasion of the Industrial Field.

By Jane A. Stewart.

A WRITER in a current magazine who has been studying figures to some purpose gives an idea of the extent to which women have entered the gainful occupations during the decade covered by the last census.

Twenty years ago, the number of women at work was but 2,647,157; now women workers number 5,319,912, and are increasing twice as fast as the population. These figures, it should be understood, cover only women at work for wages, and take no account of the millions of wives and mothers whose work, it is conceded, is worth all the more because there can be no money value placed upon it.

That women workers are invading every occupation is the most significant fact attested by the census. In only a few of the 303 separate occupations listed are there no women recorded. These few include soldiers, sailors, marines, employed by the United States government; city fire departments; street car driving; telegraph and telephone linemen; helpers and apprentices among roofers and slaters, and steam boiler makers.

The figures afford a revelation as to the hitherto unthought of directions in which women may turn their energies.

There are 153 women employed as boatmen and sailors. There are as many women workmen in iron and steel as there are women clergymen, 3,370. There are hundreds of women policemen, watchmen and detectives; two women motormen and 13 women conductors; 2 women are working as roofers and slaters; 126 as plumbers; 45 as plasterers; 167 brick and stone masons; 241 paper hangers; 545 carpenters and joiners, and 1,759 painters and glaziers. It is a surprise to learn that there are 193 women blacksmiths; 571 machinists, 100 lumbermen and raftsmen; 113 wood choppers; 904 draymen and teamsters; 323 undertakers; 143 stone cutters; 63 quarrymen; 65 whitewashers; 11 wellborers, and 177 stationary engineers and firemen—all women.

While rejoicing in the advance we regret to note that 440 women are serving as bartenders and 2,086 women are keeping saloons.

Despite the great expansion of opportunity, it is significant that there is no diminution in the time-honored lines of employment for women. Domestic service, in spite of its problematic aspect, still claims the largest percentage of the entire body of women wage-earners—1,283,763, or ¼ of the whole.

Next in order are agricultural labor, 663,209; farming and planting, 307,706; dress-making, 344,794; laundering, 335,282; trading, 327,614; textile manufacturing, 277,972. There are 22,556 telegraph and telephone operators.

The writer does not note the 1,293,600 public school teachers. Other professions, in general, do not seem to have enlisted large numbers of women. Medicine leads with 7,387; the ministry is next, numbering 3,373. Journalism has 2,193; architecture, 1,041; law, 1,010, and dentistry, 786.

These figures are thought-provoking and full of meaning. They are significant and reassuring, for though so many women are earning wages in the various pursuits and proving their ability as head and hand laborers, there is still a satisfactory proportion left for the lines of essential though unrecognized labor long since conceded to be the peculiar province of womankind. Only 18.8 per cent of the women above 10 years of age are at work as compared with 80 per cent of men.

The progress that women have so far made points the truth of the prediction made by our late prophetic leader, Frances Willard, who was an enthusiastic believer in women's latent ability and power to take an active part in the work of the world. It is fast being realized, as she declared, that there should be no handicap on women's opportunity to make the most of her inherent strength and power. "Women will make homelike every place they enter," she said, "and they will enter any place on the round earth."

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Prohibition Against Bar-Maids in India Rescinded.

(From Advance Sheets of the "National Advocate.")

IN a former issue of the "Advocate", we called attention to the orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Burma prohibiting the employment of females as barmaids in hotels and saloons. Today, we are sorry to report, that the Viceroy (Lord Curzon) has rescinded these orders. The only reason given by the Viceroy for this action was that there were legal difficulties in maintaining it. But it is no secret that the action of Lord Curzon was in response to memorials from the proprietors of liquor bars in Calcutta and Rangoon.

The removal of the barmaids it appears was to them a great loss in trade; the following clause in their petition shows this and explains the action of the Viceroy. That petition says:

"In compelling your memorialists and other hotel keepers in Calcutta to dismiss their female employes, you have caused, and are causing, a heavy financial loss to your memorialists and other license holders on the capital they have laid out both in acquiring and improving their said premises, and in engaging the services of their former female employes. The exclusion of females from such employment has also lessened the legitimate profits of your memorialists and other license holders in Calcutta from the lawful sale of refreshments and wines and spirituous liquors." And further on they say: "The licensed houses of your memorialists are houses of entertainment, where many European men, who rarely have an opportunity of conversing, come to the said houses to refresh themselves, and to enjoy the society and conversation of the said females."

Some of the places where barmaids are employed though nominally hotels, are in reality mere drinking saloons. While during the day numbers of idle men may be seen lounging about there, it is at night that the business is at its height and its worst. Then clerks, shopmen, commercial travelers and sporting men, and some of them quite young men, are to be seen chaffing with the barmaids who serve them with their drink.

It is the habit of some Calcutta wine merchants to bribe the Hebes serving in these co-called hotels to "push" the various brands over which they preside. Thus should an enterprising "salesman" desire to gain popularity for a certain whisky, he will make arrangements with the young woman employed in the saloon which he supplies, to ask the infatuated youths, who come every evening, to pay their court to this particular beverage. These young fools, who are only too ready to make themselves agreeable, willingly fall into the trap.

At the end of the month the barmaid reports to the manager that the chief demand has been for this particular whisky. He accordingly orders a fresh supply—greatly to the satisfaction of the wine merchant, who, making the promised gift to the barmaid, spurs her on to continue making fools of the clerks and others who bask in her smiles day by day.

For the present the liquor dealers have won and that too by the action of the royal representative of Christian England.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN

Mr. Tassell made $1,500 the first five months Mr. Wise, of S.D., $12. 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., $9 first day. Mr. Doerge, of Me., $10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., $17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., $59.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for **Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets.** Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make $20 to $40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. **Wonderful Seller.** We're old firm. Capital $100,000.00. **Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE.** Address. WORLD M'F'G CO., 619 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O

PAPER JARDINIERES, a New

Flower Pot Cover Adjustable to any size Flower Pots, (large or small). A pretty device to hide the unsightly appearance of the common flower pot. A protection from frost or heat. One dozen assorted colors and designs in neat folding box, convenient for mailing. Sent to any address.

Postpaid 30c per doz

Send coin or money order. No stamps.
STRONGHURST M'F'G. CO. Dept. G.
Stronghurst, Ill., U. S. A. Agents wanted

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

All Y Workers
READ THE
Y MANUAL
BY
Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.

Price, 15 Cents

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
CHICAGO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Twentieth Century Temperance Crusade.

By James B. Dunn,
Secretary Press Committee.

THE pledge signing crusade is still spreading. Every mail brings new applications for pledges and fresh volunteers for the work, the applications for pledges numbering in the thousands. Yesterday's mail brought from one town application for 3,000 pledges. One in West Virginia writes that the 1,200 pledges sent there have all been signed and 1,200 more are asked for. Massachusetts reports 25,000 signatures secured and the friends there aim to secure for their quota during the year 250,000. We sent the other day to Boston 15,000 blank pledges and 50,000 to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in answer to requests for those numbers. All temperance organizations as well as religious bodies co-operate in this work. Among the most earnest workers are those in the Salvation Army, and the W. C. T. U. The Symposium on, "How to Solve the Problem of the Drink Evil," running through the "New York American" and other papers, has accomplished great good. Over thirty articles by leading friends in the United States and Great Britain, have been published. We will shortly publish the whole in book form with portraits of the writers and a sketch of the steps leading up to the crusade.

It should be borne in mind that these articles are also published in some fifty or sixty leading daily papers throughout the country. There is lying on my desk now, copies of the latest one published, from some fifty leading daily papers covering great cities from Maine to California.

Already we have sent out over 2,500,000 pledges and 350,000 four-page leaflets. We are now sending out 240,000 one-page no-license leaflets.

No. 3 East 14th St., New York City.

One Week.

Postum Coffee Remade the Dominie in a Week.

Where a person has no troubles excepting those caused by coffee Postum Food Coffee if faithfully used will usually act with remarkable quickness. Here is an example even where the coffee habit has been one of long standing.

"I had been a coffee drinker for 20 years and until recently regarded it as one of the 'stays of life,'" writes a Tennessee clergyman.

"About a year ago an attack of malaria impaired my digestion and I began to use more coffee than usual thinking it would help my system throw off the malady. During that year I suffered indescribable agonies of nervous indigestion. Finally I noticed that every time I drank coffee for dinner or supper I was much worse. I told my wife I thought it was coffee and that I would quit it and use hot water. Then I thought we would try the Postum we had heard so much about.

"From the very day I left off coffee and introduced Postum I began to improve and at the end of one single week I did not have even the slightest symptom of nervousness and dyspepsia left. It is many weeks now since then and I have not only gained in flesh but am entirely free from indigestion and am strong and happy. My wife had been nervous and her stomach in bad condition and when she saw the change wrought in me, followed my example and after using Postum a short time extremely beneficial results followed.

"I am a Methodist minister in charge of a church at Graysville, Tenn." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

February Magazines.

THE most practically valuable article in PEARSON'S is "In Case of an Accident," by an ambulance expert, and profusely illustrated with photographs. It tells just what to do in all manner of emergencies, and how to treat almost every kind of accident or sudden injury. This article should be preserved for future reference. "Farming by Steam," by Day Allen Willey, shows how modern machinery is able to do nearly all the work hitherto done by human and animal labor on the great up-to-date farms of the Pacific coast. The department, "Mainly About Women," is of unusual interest, including a paper by Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and president of Sorosis; "A Notable Invention by a Woman," being a scientific bread machine, the device of Mrs. Lydia Coale Sharpless, which bids fair to revolutionize both domestic and commercial bread making; and an elaborate paper by Ellis Meredith, entitled, "What Colorado Women Have Done to Save the Remains of the Cliff Dwellers."

"The Surgery of Light" is the striking title of an article in MCCLURE'S that will attract wide attention, dealing as it does with the remarkable discovery of healing rays by D. Niels Finsen, of Copenhagen. An introduction by Jacob A. Riis, his fellow countryman, tells about Finsen as a man. This is followed by a short story of Finsen's wonderful achievement, by Cleveland Moffett; the Finsen System in England, by Alfred Harmsworth; the Finsen System in America, and its use in combination with the X-ray, by Dr. George G. Hopkins; "Children of the Coal Shadow," by Francis H. Nichols, enlightens the reader as to child labor in the coal regions, being the result of a thorough investigation of the conditions given. The author has presented only facts, believing that these facts will speak more eloquently than can any embellishments of literary style. The first paper of "A Century of Painting in America" begins with "The Fathers of the Art in America," illustrated with reproductions of the work of Symbert, West, Copley, Peale, Trumbull and Stuart.

The methods and exercises of yellow journalism are discussed in the ATLANTIC, by George W. Alger, in a notable article entitled "Sensational Journalism and the Law," especial stress being laid on its efforts to influence legislation. "Academic Freedom in Theory and Practice" is a strong and important article by President Arthur T. Hadley. and will gain thoughtful attention. A chapter of unusual interest is the present number of "My Own Story," by J. T. Trowbridge, recounting his first experience as a writer. There are the usual number of critical and literary articles which make this magazine the distinctive possession of the student and book lover. Exquisite poems are interspersed throughout the number and illuminate the pages with flashes of lyric beauty. It would be difficult to suggest any improvement in the methods of the broad, philosophic, aesthetic standard of literary taste and culture as exemplified by THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

A novel and attractive feature of ST. NICHOLAS is an operetta in three acts by Catharine C. Lovell, entitled "Prince Charming's Fate," the scenes of which are laid in the Kingdom of Imagination. Part second of Howard Pyle's "The Story of King Arthur and His Knights," tells of the Sable Knight and how Arthur fought with him. Jack London's "In Yeddo Bay" will delight all American lads who love adventure. Nature and Science, Books and Reading and the St. Nicholas League are full of information and brightness. Special cash prizes and badges are offered each month for the best photographs of wild animals or birds, "to encourage the pursuing of game with a camera instead of a gun." The letter and riddle boxes are old yet ever new favorites. The League has already passed the forty thousand mark.

The wonderful color pictures in the CENTURY are from studies of the aurora borealis made by Frank Milbert Stokes, while in the Arctics in the fall of 1892. For the first time in the history of a popular magazine are reproduced in tint the startling effects of the aurora. "The Overshadowing Senate," by Henry Loomis Nelson, is a somewhat uncomplimentary presentation of the workings of the most powerful body in the government, showing its preference for the material to the moral advantages of the republic. Lillie Hamilton French's winter night dreams over the ashes in her "Old Maid's Corner," are sweet, wholesome and tenderly sympathetic. Story, poem, article and illustration are fully up to the high standard of this magazine.

"More Physical Vigor for All," is the Home Problem topic of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, suggestively presented by Caroline L. Hunt, formerly the instructor of domestic economy in the Lewis Institute of Chicago. A paper of literary value is "Reporting and Correspondence," a practical study in English, by Benjamin A. Heydrick, formerly on the staff of the "New York Mail and Express." The series of "True Stories of Heroic Living," is bringing out many fresh stories of human interest. The prize story of the month is called "An Unsuspected Hero." Editorial comment, as usual, deals with subjects of vital interest, handling them with dispassionate and wise judgment.

In THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS George Perry Morris writes an appreciative character sketch of Alice Freeman Palmer, the former president of Wellesley College and for many years an active leader in philanthropic and intellectual movements. Another discriminating tribute is written by Edward M. Shepard, the subject being Hon. Abram S. Hewitt "New York's greatest citizen." There is an interesting paper giving the latest developments in wireless telegraphy. "Some Taxation Problems and Reforms" is the subject of a comprehensive article by Secretary Commons of the Natio l Civic Federation. A valuable survey of important happenings at home and abroad is given by the editor.

Feature articles in THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION which will interest every patriotic American are "Lincoln's Neglected Birthplace" and "The Birthplace of the American Flag." Mrs. Herrick's cooking article, Martha Worthing's Answers, Miss Sweet's American Girl and Miss King's Home Health Exercises are some of the titles that suggest the value of the contents. The cover design of the Companion is a skating scene by Charles Grunwald.

AINSLEE'S is preeminently a magazine of fiction. A long table of contents offers stories galore to suit every taste. "A Romance of the Thirties," by Caroline Duer, is a short drama of clever sentiment. Poems of superior merit are by well known writers of the day.

Knows No Distinction.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded inhalers, washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. Risdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says, "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating."

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing, antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

W. C. T. U. BADGES.

SILVER PIN.

A bow pin of white enamel on sterling silver. Very dainty, with a strong, firm clasp.

PRICE, 60 CENTS.
PER DOZ., $6.50.

A STICK PIN.

With small dainty bow of white enamel on sterling silver.

PRICE 40 CENTS.

Honorary Members' Pin.

Similar to stick pin, with letters H. M. making an excellent scarf pin for the gentlemen.

PRICE, 40 CENTS.

WHITE RIBBON

Best quality, in bolts of 10 yds., 35 cts. each.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE GROWN

If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers you should read BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1903,—so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed FREE to all. Better send your address TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these TWO PRESENTS, SOLID GOLD LAID Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.

Program for Union Signal Day.

BY MRS. MINNIE B. HORNING.

1. Singing, "Bringing in the Sheaves."
2. Scripture Reading, Romans x: first eighteen verses.
3. Prayer.
4. Solo, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy."
5. Twenty years with THE UNION SIGNAL, 1883-1903. Retrospective. By an old subscriber.
6. A sketch of the Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. This is given in a booklet just issued by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. It can be secured of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, for 10 cents.
7. The Business Manager's Diary.
8. Solo or instrumental selection.
9. An Interview with "Mother Experience." Reminiscent.
10. The story of a bit of "copy."
11. Our Duty to Our Official Organ. By each member present, illustrated by subscription lists.
12. Singing "Revive us Again."

The proper setting for a program of this nature is the place where you can get together the largest company, the most popular home that is open to you, or the parlors of a friendly church. This program is adapted to a parlor or social meeting either in the afternoon or in the evening, and will offer, if carried out as suggested, entertainment to those outside our ranks as well as to our own members. It will surely fail of its purpose if the invitations sent out are not general and urgent and are not largely accepted. White ribboners are not all wise on the points that will be brought out at this meeting, and in order to increase our working force and to make intelligent members, the reading of the official organ must be insisted on and its claims pushed to the utmost limit.

In the Scripture reading emphasize the fact that the good periodical in the home is one kind of preacher. The pith of the chapter for our purpose is contained in verses fourteen and fifteen. Make the eighteenth the closing verse and a prophecy for the future of THE UNION SIGNAL. "But I say, have they not heard? Yes, verily, their sound went into all the earth, and their words unto the ends of the world." Such is the condition that ought to be true of the official organ of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Numbers seven and nine of the program are of a purely imaginative nature, and no assistance is needed for their composition. Careful readers of THE UNION SIGNAL have entered into the experiences of "Mother Experience" and can write an interview that will relieve some of the heaviness of a program and be amusing and interesting.

The Business Manager's diary can be omitted or can also be originated by an imaginative writer. The Business Manager has her bright days when subscriptions come in, orders are large, and words of cheer are plenty. She has also her dark days, when criticisms of the advertising columns, complaints about non-receipt of the paper, discontinue notices are the order of the day. So her diary would be a picture in sunshine and shadow.

This also is left to the imaginative pen of the local writers.

"Our duty to our Organ," should be a winning appeal for members, by a winning member, this to be followed by a canvas of the company for new subscribers. Use the subscription blanks furnished by THE UNION SIGNAL and offer to all persons present the privilege of adding their names to the list of 50,000 new members to be sent in during 1903.

Again let it be urged that you work hard in advance to get the people, and be energetic at the time to get the subscriptions.

Twenty Years with The Union Signal. 1883-1903.

TWO decades have passed since the sturdy little eight-year-old daughter of the National W. C. T. U., called "Our Union," came from the east to make her home with her vigorous three-year-old sister of the west, "The Signal."

They then united their names and their fortunes, and for these twenty years have jogged along together through rain and shine, through summer and winter, through well and ill, and through prosperity and adversity.

Twenty years have wrought many changes in the fortunes of THE UNION SIGNAL, and now a retrospect must bring out the brightness and the darkness. The one who stood for so many years as its editor-in-chief, has passed into the beyond, and her bright touch to its pages, her great mind on its force, will be forever missed. Mary Allen West too was called away after long service in thoughtful care for the interests of our organ.

The editor of "Our Union" before the consolidation was Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing; she is now working in New York city along reform lines. Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard was editor of "The Signal" twenty years ago, and edited the consolidated paper for several years. She is now at the head of a "Home School for Girls" in Berlin, Germany. Among other editors whose pens have enriched these pages are Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew afterwards associated with Dr. Kate Bushnell in the third round-the-world missionary enterprise of the W. C. T. U.; Miss Margaret Sudduth, now living at Springfield, Ill.; Miss Jane Stewart, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Ada Melville-Shaw, of Chicago, who are engaged in successful literary work; Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, of Boston, who still finds time amid the responsibilities of a charming home to do regular work for THE UNION SIGNAL and serve her state as Press superintendent; Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, who are presidents of the W. C. T. U. in their own states; and Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, National corresponding secretary.

Newer faces and younger hands are now directing the progress of the paper, with brains no less clear and minds equally well-trained. Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, the present managing editor, is no novice in the newspaper world. For many years journalism has been her work although she is still a young woman. THE UNION SIGNAL has had her forceful help for six years, and now it is her skillful hand that wields its fortune. Having had wide experience in the varied lines of W. C. T. U. work as carried on by the local, country, district and state union, she has always been a valuable member of the editorial force of the paper. Now that the heavy responsibilities of managing editor have been put in her hands she brings to the position the mind and hand trained in both these requisites, a personal knowledge of the organization from her own experience and the ability of a thoroughly trained journalist.

Miss Alice M. Krimbill, who is an associate editor of THE UNION SIGNAL and office editor of "The Young Crusader," has been on the staff for nearly three years. She gives to both papers invaluable service and the managing editor expresses the opinion of every member of the office "family" concerning Miss Krimbill, in these words: "Faithful to duty under any and all circumstances."

Miss Julia H. Thayer, THE UNION SIGNAL's "reader" and literary critic, is at the head of the department of Literature of the Chicago Auditorium Conservatory, and she has an enviable reputation in this particular field. A teacher of journalism for many years she is eminently qualified for the important position she holds, and she gives to our National organ not only skilled but loving service for she esteems it a privilege to thus serve the "cause."

Our twenty-year-old daughter has had many new dresses in the years that have passed, and many a different "makeup," but each one we have considered becoming and the last one is always the best of all.

It is interesting to look over the old files and note the changes that succeeding years have made in form and size. The "Watch Tower" was a department enjoyed in the old days and the words of "On Duty" were eagerly looked for, but now their places are taken by other departments and newer methods. The most progressive change is in the form and substance of "Field News." Now we read the second and third pages knowing that we will find an up-to-date chronicle of the "doings" of our workers in the various states.

Through the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL a large constituency receives the marching orders of the army given by the officers of the organization, the organizers relate their victories and achievements, and the National superintendents outline their plans for the state and local workers. It is a necessary weapon for the well-equipped white-ribboner.

The illustrated magazine number of twenty-four pages we now feel that we could not get along without. We need not do without it, and many new features will be awaiting us in improvement and advancement, if we secure those 50,000 new subscribers the publishers ask for this year. We can get them if we are as "good natured as sunshine, as persistent as fate" in securing subscriptions, for in the words of Miss Willard's Yorkshire proverb, "It's dogged as does it."

The Story of a Bit of "Copy."

I CAME half way across the continent to visit THE UNION SIGNAL. I was as good looking a piece of "copy" when I reached the editor's desk as you would wish to see—typewritten, rightly spelled, correctly paragraphed, my i's dotted and my t's crossed. I thought, in my untutored mind, that there was no chance for improvement in my appearance. My opinion was soon changed on that subject. Some of my words were marked out with a blue pencil, then whole paragraphs. I was cut apart here and pasted together there. My name, even, was changed, and when that editor finished with me I was about as discouraged a looking manuscript as was ever seen. But this is not all. She (the editor) sent me by a boy to another building, and there I received some more adornment in the way of inky finger-marks and torn-off corners, to say nothing of the printer's hieroglyphics. Here they set me up in type and I was no longer "copy," but metal. The type was set by a man playing on a big machine, but what all this was for I did not know. Then what they called a "galley proof" was taken of me; after having been read and corrected by a proof-reader, to my surprise I went back to that same editor, both my poor, deformed original self and my printed double. Again that blue pencil did its fatal work, but I could see improvement this time, as the printer had misspelled some of my words, had left out some of my punctuation, and all these things were corrected by the woman with the pencil. Back I went to the man who took the impression, and he corrected the mistakes the blue pencil pointed out, and returned me again to that editor. I couldn't help wondering how long that game of tennis was going to last! Finally I was marked "O. K." and then my metal was sent in a big box to the foreman of the printing office, all ready to be locked up in the form for pages. Then they found I did not fit, so back I went to the editor to have some more of me cut out. This accomplished, the forms were locked, sent to the foundry for electrotyping, and then they said the paper had "gone to press."

The next I knew I was being admired by thousands of readers, and while I did not look just as I did when I left the home of my birth, still, with my dainty head lines, the small vignette picture of my author, my neatly leaded and symmetrical columns, I was good to look upon, and very proud of my appearance, gained as it was by many hardships, through many hands and by much labor. Do you think of that when you read the final result of a "bit of copy"?

Colored Goods

I prefer PEARLINE to any other powder I have used. I do not think it will injure colored clothes, which is more than I can say for most other washing powders.

Mrs. Rev. M. E. M.

One of the Millions. 688

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

By Mrs. Clara Drake.

A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

Will find this especially adapted to their work.

Price, 10 cents.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

CHICAGO.

Ye Hatchet Partie

A Popular Temperance Entertainment for Washington's Birthday

Price, 5 Cents Each

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association

Chicago, Illinois

About Women

The Chicago Business Woman's Club is prospering. A recent report shows nearly $6,000 in the treasury net gain for six months.

A colored girl whose father is a politician, has been appointed night watch at the city hall in St. Joseph, Mo. She carries a revolver and knows how to use it.

The will of Rebecca C. Ames, filed at Boston, contains a bequest of $50,000 to Harvard, the income to be devoted to poor students, and gives largely to charities.

Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks, widow of ex-Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, has presented to Hanover College, Ind., a gift of $25,000 for the erection of a library in memory of her husband.

Mrs. Mary W. Woodburn, who has been for fourteen years matron at the county jail in Minneapolis, has been reappointed. She received also a handsome gold star, as an emblem of her authority as police matron.

Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie has presented Cornell University with a life-size bust, her own work, of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University. The gift is made on the condition that the figure be transferred to bronze.

Miss Mabel Chenoweth and Miss Mary Brice, two young women from Missouri, now residing at Fort Collins, Col., aged 24 and 21 years respectively, are working a copper mine in Laramie county in the centennial state, and doing all the labor themselves.

Mrs. Lucy McDowell Milburn, wife of Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, has won fame by her book "Lost Letter from Lesbos." She is a fine Greek scholar, and this book is of letters supposed to have been written by Sappho. They are thoroughly Greek in every part and particular.

The Awdiffred prize of $30,000 has been awarded to Mme. Meyrier, wife of the French consul at Diarbekir, Turkey, for her heroism during the Armenian massacre in 1895. In the consulate building more than seven hundred Armenian refugees were fed and sheltered by Mme. Meyrier, and M. Meyrier and his staff again and again repulsed the Turkish assailants.

Miss Julia Bracken was one of the artists intrusted with the decorative work for the Chicago World's Fair, and a few days ago was appointed by Carl Bitter, director of sculpture of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis, one of the five American sculptors commissioned to execute a group of portrait statues to be placed in front of the Educational building at St. Louis.

More than 6,000 club women of Kansas have united in an effort to have manual training introduced into the public schools of the state. The movement is begun under the auspices of the social science department of the state federation. If the plans of the committee are carried through manual training will be a feature of the school life of children from the kindergarten to the college.

Susan B. Anthony will place all her books, pamphlets and other documents relating to the "woman question" in a special alcove which has been set apart for the purpose in the congressional library. The collection will be catalogued separately and an appropriate book plate will be provided. Many of the books are rare copies, some out of print, and others with the author's names on the title page.

Miss Taka Nawa, daughter of a well-known Japanese editor and entomologist, is herself an entomologist of no small attainments. She paints with skill and has made many colored plates of native insects, especially butterflies and moths. She shares her father's interest in photography and has assisted him in his greatest work of photographing the life histories of most of the Japanese insects injurious to agriculture.

Perhaps the most important of inventions by women is the Coston signal lights. They were the invention of Mrs. Martha J. Coston. The Coston lights consist of a combination of three colored lights—white, red and green—indicating the numerals, and by their use a great number of messages may be conveyed. The invention was used with great success during the Civil war, and has since been adopted by other powers. It is of great use at sea as a means of signal exchanges, and is one of the fixtures of every well regulated life saving station.

In 1790 the United States Patent Office was established. In the same year, according to tradition, a woman took out the first patent ever granted to one of the fair sex. Since then, and up to 1892, just exactly 3,458 patents were taken out by women, and since 1892 more than 500 additional patents have been granted to women of inventive inclinations. The first woman of whose patent there is any authenticated record was Miss Mary Kies, who, in 1809, perfected a device for weaving straw with silk and thread, which was quite successful.

Mrs. L. H. Grenewald of York, Pa., is the only woman weather forecaster in the United States and has just completed her sixteenth year as the official observer at that meteorological station. She is thoroughly versed in the science of meteorology, and comparative climatology and has the best equipped observing station in the volunteer department. She is an enthusiast upon all the sciences pertaining to her work and is a close student. She keeps a full station record of weather and climate upon the same plan as that of the regular weather station, and is an authority for all past extremes of meteorological data.

"Faith and a world of energy," plus a bit of vacant ground and twenty-two thousand young pineapple plants, have combined to make a snug living for Mrs. Ella Williamson, of Arcadia, Fla. Most of the necessary work, including the setting out of the plants, has been done by Mrs. Williamson's own hands. The business has increased so now, however, that a man is employed to gather the fruit from the forest of tall plants. This "pineapple patch" covers about a third of an acre and is entirely under sheds, as in Florida the plants need a great amount of shade to grow their largest, juiciest and tenderest. Mrs. Williamson has been practically unaided in her venture, which covers a vacant block in the heart of the town, and includes besides pineapples, a number of marketable vegetables, fruits, etc.

Sixty-five years of sock knitting and quilt piecing is the unique record of the lifework of Miss Lucy Read, of Danby, Vt., who has been blind since her tenth year. Previous to that she had lost both hearing and speech also. When about fourteen Miss Read was sent to Boston to be educated, where for a time she was the friend and companion of Laura Bridgeman. Since then her time has been given to the making of mittens, socks, quilts and fancy articles. Miss Read designs her own patterns for all her work, doing all the cutting for patchwork without assistance. Different colors she assorts by the sense of taste or smell, and rarely if ever makes a mistake, even in the threads used, and she also threads her own needles.

As sanitary inspectors women are rapidly gaining ground in London. They were utilized as inspectors of the slums of the overcrowded city of Glasgow many years ago, but it was not until 1893 that London followed the example. The vestry of Kensington appointed two in that year. They have been found such a success that there are now twenty-two women employed in that capacity under the borough councils, at salaries ranging from $400 to $750 a year. The work consists in the inspection of all public places where women work, including homes where they take in outside work, tenement house visiting, and last, but by no means least, the investigation of causes of infectious disease. These inspectors must be trained and undergo an examination before being eligible for a berth. Their training embraces the study of physics and chemistry in relation to air, water, soil and ventilation, also municipal hygiene and building construction.

"An Entire Medicine Chest"

All any woman requires if she suffers from headache, nervousness or sleeplessness, is Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It just suits her womanly needs.

Miss MAYME A. LIDDIE,
Treasurer Independent Order Good Templars.

Weak and sick women who are suffering from womanly diseases are advised to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. If "Favorite Prescription" does not act as promptly as desired, weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The "Favorite Prescription" is a *true temperance medicine*, containing neither alcohol nor narcotics, and is a purely vegetable preparation. No woman can be beautiful, have ruddy cheeks and round form who suffers from disorders of the feminine organs. The "Prescription" gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood and builds up the whole system.

The offer of medical advice made by Dr. Pierce is a genuine offer made by a physician whose experience and success in the treatment and cure of womanly diseases has placed him in the front rank of physicians who successfully treat the diseases peculiar to women.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—I owe my excellent health to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and gladly do I give you full credit of the same. Two years ago I had serious trouble at stated periods, and doctored for this many months without getting any better. I had hot flushes, headache, nervousness and sleeplessness, but a few bottles of your medicine cured me. Whenever I have felt worn-out or badly during the last year, a few doses of "Favorite Prescription" was all I needed to make me well. I have no other medicine in the house and do not need any. This "Favorite Prescription" is my "entire medicine chest," and it keeps me in perfect health. Accept my heartfelt thanks for this fine remedy.

Yours very truly, Mayme A. Liddie

502 D Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

SEND to Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y., for a FREE copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." For paper-covered copy enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps.

Signal Notes

Nottingham, Ohio, won for local option by a majority of forty-seven, out of 241 votes cast.

The civic officers of Brookfield, Mo., have closed every gambling house in town and propose to keep them closed.

The election under the Beal law held in Edon, Ohio, resulted in a vote of 128 to 79 in favor of good government.

The people of Danville, Va., are going to vote on the question of stopping the issuance of liquor licenses within the corporate limits.

Sixteen indictments for illegal liquor selling have been brought against two well-known citizens of Rileyville, Va., by the grand jury of Page county.

As a result of a raid made on the "blind tigers" in New Orleans, forty-four quarts of whisky were poured into the street. Two men were arrested and fined.

An exchange says: "At a secret meeting in Louisville twenty Kentucky distillers decided to fight proposed anti-liquor legislation especially in northern states."

The hearing of the Jerome bill, to open the saloons of New York City on Sunday between the hours of one and eleven p. m., will probably be on February 24th. The state W. C. T. U. will be represented at the hearing.

On the 1st of March the Japanese government opens the largest exposition it has ever held and invites American manufacturers to send exhibits. It will be located at Osaka, a city of 300,000, which has often been called the "Chicago of Japan."

Representative Yates, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature for the establishment and licensing of saloons in public parks of cities of the first class, subject to approval of applicants for such licenses by the Park Commissioners.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the law levying a tax of $300 a year on cigaret dealers was constitutional and valid, that the subterfuge of the "original package" rule is an attempt at fraud, and the cigaret business cannot be thus protected.

Just as the February issue of Woman's Temperance Work, the New York State W. C. T. U. paper, was going to press, fire destroyed the printing plant of its publishers. Fortunately the property of the paper was saved and the regular number appeared after slight delay.

Bishop Cosgrove, of the Catholic diocese of Davenport, Ia., ordered all Davenport priests to preach against wine rooms, gambling and all-night saloons, and as a result Davenport's vice is meeting with opposition. As a further result letters have been received threatening death to the Bishop, and declaring that within thirty days the homes of all the priests would be blown up.

The project of erecting a suitable memorial to Thomas Jefferson, author of the declaration of independence, has taken definite form by the organization of a memorial association headed by Admiral George Dewey. Representative citizens in every state in this Union have been chosen vice-presidents to assist in raising funds. A suitable memorial will be erected in the national capital. It will be built by popular subscription entirely and nothing will be asked from congress or the government.

Publishers' Notes.

Unicn Signal Day.

Desiring to co-operate to the fullest extent in the celebration of our coming Red Letter Day, March 1st, which in honor to our National president and editor-in-chief, has been named Union Signal Subscription Day, by the National W. C. T. U., and to offer every possible aid in the consummation of the purpose for which this day is set aside, namely, the increased circulation of our official organ, the publishers will during the FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, accept subscriptions IN CLUBS OF TEN at the $1 RATE. Since the closing of all special offers, January 31st, many letters have been received asking for an extension of time in which to complete the formation of clubs. As the offers positively closed on January 31st, the extension of time could not be granted, but this special subscription season of March 1st to 8th will give to every one having an incomplete club an opportunity to perfect it, and at the same time aid in the celebration of the National Red Letter Day. To the legion of "ten weeks subscribers" this will also furnish an opportunity to place your name upon our regular subscription list for the year at $1.00 instead of the regular rate of $1.50. This offer will not be in force before or after the date mentioned and only from March 1st to March 8th.

Red Letter Days.

There comes from the pen of Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, the first of a series of little booklets, which shall contain material for programs for the various Red Letter days. The first of these is prepared for March 1st, UNION SIGNAL Day, and contains an outline program together with a poem by Anna A. Gordon, and a fine sketch of Mrs. Stevens. This booklet will also be found a delightful little souvenir to be used on UNION SIGNAL Day. Price Ten cents.

Anti-Cigaret Sunday Crusader.

The February YOUNG CRUSADER is a keen weapon against the cigaret. Its sixteen pages of original testimony presents the best scientific thought concerning the evils of cigaret smoking. Educators, ministers, physicians, business men and athletes speak to the American boy and girl in clear, unmistakable argument. Among the many contributors are Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Chicago; Charles H. Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, and F. H. Yost, trainer, University of Michigan. This number of the CRUSADER is just what you need for the coming Anti-Cigaret Sunday. An extra large edition will be issued to meet the demands of L. T. L. workers. Our last Anti-Cigaret CRUSADER was exhausted while calls for more were still coming in. Send your orders early. Remember there are special Anti-Cigaret Programs and all material necessary for use on Anti-Cigaret Sunday. This is an Anti-Cigaret-Sunday CRUSADER. The price is $2 per hundred.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

Work Among Indians.

Much interest centers around the February Responsive Reading, because it is the first reading ever written upon the department, Work Among Indians. This is one of the newest lines of work adopted by the National W. C. T. U., the department having been adopted at the Fort Worth Convention in 1901.

The reading is written by Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, National superintendent of the department and one well versed in this subject. Church societies will find this reading one of especial service in home missionary meetings. Price 50 cents per 100.

An Hour in Babyland.

"An Hour in Babyland," by Ada Wallace Unruh, is a plain talk with mothers, and as needful to fathers as well. The language of the book is chaste and tender, and the message is strong and true. Mothers cannot read and follow its teachings without being better mothers to the coming children, to the babies already here, and better advisers concerning the growing lads and lassies who are beginning to think about entering upon the new duties of married life. We would like to introduce this booklet into every W. C. T. U. home in our land. Nature studies, examples that have come to her notice, and confidences from mother hearts, all enrich the pages of Mrs. Unruh's book. The price is 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

PATTERNS.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

8838—Five Gored Pedestrian Skirt with Slot Seams.
22 to 32 in. waist.

8850—Dress.
6 to 12 years.

8846—Apron.
2 to 14 years.

Cut out and send this coupon.

UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.:

Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....,

Waist measure....., Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... to

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Latest Leaflets

Home Leaflets For Mothers' Meetings

No. 3 The New Century for Mothers. Mrs. Nettie B. Fernald.

No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflet

No. 3 Safeguard the Home. Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion — What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.

No. 94 American Liberty—Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.

No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.

No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets

Y. W. C. T. U.

No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.

L. T. L.

No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

School Savings Banks.

No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.

Soldiers and Sailors.

No. 192. What Makes a Good Soldier. Lord Roberts.

Parlor Meetings.

No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Narcotics.

No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?

Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet

No. 18 Experience. The Schoolmaster.

Signal Lights.

No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.

Price, 25c. per 100.

Miscellaneous Leaflets.

God's Nobleman,
White Cross Movement,
The White Shield Society; Its Purpose and Membership,
High Ideals for Schools,
Practical Benefits of the Curfew Law,
Consider the Lilies,
The Power of the White Ribbon,
A Mother's Letter to the Y Girls.

Price, 50c. Per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

184 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

NOTE OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR UNION SIGNAL DAY!

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Vol. XXIX.—No. 8. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 19, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for $1 to clubs of ten during the first week in March, to commemorate UNION SIGNAL DAY, March 1, the birthday of our National President and Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

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Red-Letter Day.

March 1, Union Signal Subscription Day.

BIRTHDAY OF MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

News of the Week.

Treaty for arbitration of the Alaskan boundary dispute is ratified by Senate.

Dr. Randall Davidson, of London, enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury, February 12.

Fifth anniversary of blowing up of battleship Maine is observed at Havana by memorial exercises in honor of victims.

Kansas equal suffrage bill defeated by house vote of 62 to 51; popular election of United States senators urged by senate vote.

House passes Elkins anti-rebate bill, completing program of party leaders for trust legislation. It will be signed by the President.

Bill allowing Sunday baseball is defeated in Indiana senate by action of one member in keeping pledge to wife and refusing to vote.

Protocols raising Venezuelan blockade and referring question of preferential treatment for allies' claims to The Hague signed at Washington.

Prominent Utah citizens send protest to Senator Burrows against seating Senator-elect Smoot on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon church.

A bill to regulate the liquor traffic was introduced in the Indiana legislature, and, it is claimed, would reduce the number of saloons in the state one-half.

Three women inspectors boarded Atlantic liner Ivernia by rope ladder during storm in New York bay and looked after welfare of unprotected women passengers on landing.

Deadlock over the statehood bill in the Senate shows no signs of yielding, and Senator Quay intends, it is understood, to force an extra session unless his measure is voted on.

The anthracite coal commission closed its open hearings February 13, after being in continuous session at Philadelphia for three months. The commission will meet in Washington February 19 to begin consideration of its award.

Great religious convention held in Chicago; 375 delegates representing twenty denominations in twenty-seven states were present. "The Religious Education Association" organized with Dr. Frank Knight Sanders, dean of the Yale University Divinity School, as president. It is expected that the new association will co-operate with the International Sunday School Association and supplement its work.

To National Superintendents

The change in our make-up, which transfers "News From the Field" from the back to the second and third pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, leaves at the disposal of National superintendents, almost unlimited space for outlining their plans of work. This being the case, shall we not have a general revival of enthusiasm in all departments, stirring up the workers, state, district, county and local, to renewed vigor which shall tell in a greatly increased membership at our next National Convention?

Union Signal Subscription Day.

We print in this issue another program for a local union meeting in the interests of the official organ. The material provided this year is of sufficient variety to meet the needs of every union, and we hope to receive prompt reports concerning the observance of the birthday of our editor-in-chief. The special club offer ought to result in a substantial increase in the subscription list, with a corresponding increase in membership, which, as Mrs. Stevens has repeatedly assured us, is the most gratifying gift that we can offer her. Do not let the first week of March pass without recognition.

Addendum by Dr. Greene.

Owing to the omission of a paragraph from the original "copy" of Dr. Cordelia Greene's article, "Home Treatment For a Cold," in our February Magazine Number, the article is reprinted in this issue for the benefit of the mothers who will wish to preserve it for reference. The paragraph in question relates to the administering of ammonal in five-grain capsule doses, and this careful physician would guard against the possibility of an error. We again call attention to the value of this article in our work of demonstrating the principle of non-alcoholic medication.

The Cecil Rhodes Scholarships.

The representatives of twenty-four western universities met in Chicago last week to confer with Dr. George H. Parkin concerning the allotment of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships. The provisions agreed upon are as follows: Young men to be eligible must be at least twenty-four years old, unmarried, and not less than juniors in college. There will be two scholarships for every state, to continue three years, and to be worth $1,500 a year each to the holder, who will spend three-fourths of his time at Oxford university learning English. customs, and spend his summers studying in Europe. The holders of the scholarships must be legal residents of the state for which they are chosen.

The Army's Dishonorable Discharge.

The War Department is not in favor of allowing soldiers who have been often convicted of drunkenness to escape with merely a dishonorable discharge. Major-General MacArthur, in an order issued from the headquarters of the department of the lakes, says that this kind of policy encourages soldiers to sacrifice a good character in order to sever their connection with the service, and he affirms that this is gravely opposed to public policy. General MacArthur is right; the soldier should not be discharged, but he should be retained, punished and reformed. A better way to solve this problem is not to let him get liquor in the first place, much less put it before him.

Petition for the Hepburn Bill.

According to Washington despatches to the Chicago papers, agents of the big brewing combinations and of the several national associations of distillers and wholesale liquor dealers are pouring into the capital to secure, if possible, the defeat of the Hepburn bill, which, if it should become a law, "will deprive them of the benefits of the 'original package' decision of the United States supreme court." The purport of this bill has been fully explained by our Washington correspondent, and the names of Senators given who have the bill in charge. Wire AT ONCE to your representative in Congress, urging the passage of this bill.

The Spirit of Kindness.

The world is surely growing kindlier and better. This truth was recently emphasized when the city authorities of Chicago stopped a noisy trip-hammer in order that a sick girl might take the sleep necessary to save her forlorn, poverty-stricken life. The great city has a big heart for its poor, after all. The noisy hammer was stopped at a great loss to its owner, but it was stopped without a protest. There is legislation enough and spirit enough to make things go right. People do a deal of carping and growling, but they also strive, and they sometimes indulge in a little praise. The scolding, the working and the praising all together do their share in helping the good along.

W. C. T. U. Ethics.

"We believe that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow," says the W. C. T. U. Declaration of Principles. It is this same altruistic spirit which inspires all effort for legal prohibition of intoxicants the world over. It is not that we would make men sober against their will, not that we would curtail personal liberty, but that we would protect our homes from the ravages of a destroyer, that we would secure to all mankind the most wholesome and helpful environment possible—moral, mental, physical. We would pledge every man to total abstinence, not only upon the ground of duty and service to self, but upon the ground of duty and service to others. Total abstinence leads naturally and inevitably to total prohibition of the liquor traffic by the state, and later to its total prohibition by the governments of the world.

Wine Is A Mocker.

It is a well known fact that when alcohol enters the body, one of the first organs to feel its influence is the organ of the mind, the brain. The perceptive faculty is beclouded, the reason dethroned, and the moderate drinker never knows the exact moment when the sceptre passes into the hand of the arch-deceiver. In fact, such is the illusive nature of strong drink that the drinker often imagines that a "proper and legitimate" use of the same stimulates and sharpens the intellect. We find among the friends and supporters of the liquor traffic very few total abstainers. The moderate drinker, on the other hand, is found characterizing liquor as a necessary evil and apologizing for the saloon as the poor man's club, which goes to prove that even a "temperate" use of intoxicants is apt to be productive of queer fancies and dangerous fallacies in the mind of even a good lawyer, an able editor or an eminent clergyman.

Hearing on the Interstate Commerce Bill.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Friday, February 13, we were granted a hearing on the Hepburn bill, viz.: in the interest of interstate commerce, and transportation of liquors, by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; nine out of the thirteen comprising the committee were present.

The friends of the measure were marshalled under the able leadership of Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, while the other side was represented by Mr. Kendall of Connecticut, president of the National Brewers' Association, and Mr. R. Crain of Baltimore, attorney for the National Brewers' Association, and another lawyer representing the National Distillers' Association. Two speeches on either side were heard, as but forty minutes was granted each; on our side, Mr. Dinwiddie introduced the subject in a thoughtful, forceful manner, and Andrew Wilson, Esq., a bright young lawyer of this city, closed the argument; Mr. Kendall and Mr. Crain speaking in the interest of the liquor fraternity. The stock arguments of an "infringement of personal liberty," encroaching on "a man's personal rights, as to what he shall eat or drink," were as usual brought forward, but I don't know that I ever heard of temperance legislation preventing "one's storing wine in a cellar for their posterity." Too bad that the children and the grandchildren should not have grandfather's wine, as well as "grandfather's clock."

They claim hundreds of thousands of patrons in prohibition states. Judge Goddard, of Portland, Maine, was quoted as scoring temperance reformers for their "unwise and altogether unsuccessful striving after prohibition." And yet, this very week there was a far less number of votes in the Maine legislature for re-submission, than last year, and never was prohibition on so sound a basis in that grand old pioneer state as now.

They mentioned with fervor "the recent effort on the part of Vermont to throw off the yoke of servitude," and dwelt upon the fallacy "of a handful of physical weaklings who degenerate into unfortunate conditions, preventing the many from satisfying the natural craving for alcoholic stimulants."

The second speaker spoke mainly from a legal standpoint, but was brought up with a round turn several times by Senators Tillman of South Carolina and McLaurin of Mississippi bringing him back to the main question; for he would stray off to dwell on the "dangerous rocks ahead if this mischievous bill should be allowed to pass."

Not a little humor was called forth by Senator Tillman telling how liquors were traced and seized in depots, and storehouses and express offices, down in South Carolina. "Why," said the senator, "we've seized as many as fifty barrels of liquor at a time."

"What could you do with all that liquor?" was asked by a brother senator.

"Oh, we drank it," he facetiously rejoined, and everybody laughed.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, who closed the hearing, began his argument by saying, "Not only re-formation is needed, but formation." He quoted at considerable length from legal authorities, showing that "such legislation as was sought by the passage of this bill would be covered by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and greatly aid in the enforcement of state prohibitory law." Another hearing may be granted us next week.

Illinois Mid-Year Executive Meeting.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The state executive committee met in Springfield February 10, Miss Brehm, state president, in the chair. Many matters of interest were discussed, perhaps of equal, or greater importance, was one authorizing the presenting of a bill to the legislature to strike out the word male from the constitution, where it abridges in any way the political equality of women. The committee also pledged itself to work for the bill now before the legislature giving a restricted right of suffrage to tax paying women.

A telegram from the city council of Chicago inviting the next state convention to that city, was read, and an invitation presented by the W. C. T. U. of Cook county, also inviting the convention to the city. The invitations were accepted with thanks.

Arrangements were completed for the series of Institutes covering every county of the state.

A mass meeting in the evening was well attended at Representative Hall, addressed by Mrs. Ella Orr in the interest of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Ella Stewart on "Why women should have the ballot on equal terms with men," and a short but telling address by Representative Oliver W. Stewart. In conclusion Miss Brehm gave one of her convincing addresses, and the meeting adjourned amid cheers and congratulations. Upon the speaker's desk were bouquets of flowers, presented by the state executive committee.

A motion was made and unanimously carried that Illinois furnish a speaker for the grand diamond contest to be held at National Convention, and that Miss Brehm write the oration.

The work is growing in Illinois, accessions to the membership are being received, new unions are constantly being organized, and a spirit of hopefulness is everywhere prevalent. Your correspondent organized a union at Bradley of fourteen members, on the return trip from the executive meeting. Churches are being opened, and requests for speakers are being received in unusual numbers. Pledge signing in the Sunday schools is noticeably on the increase. Our state motto, "All Illinois for God and Temperance," is nearing a full realization.

World's Convention News.

Agnes E. Slack, Correspondent.

RIPLEY, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND, Feb. 3, 1903.—The trip so ably planned by Mrs. Horning for the American delegates to Geneva will, I hope and believe, prove to be as attractive as it deserves, including as it does our World's convention, to meet in one of the loveliest, most historic spots in the world. As usual we look forward to our strongest delegation coming from the U. S. A.

You will be glad to know the most able committee of Swiss women at Geneva is making admirable plans for us in every way. In order to attract the attention of the nation to our convention the committee on its own responsibility is printing a pamphlet in French for circulation in Switzerland giving a history of the World's W. C. T. U.

I feel more and more that we are carrying out Miss Willard's wishes for she had the continent of Europe greatly in her mind and she wished us to make a pioneer move in that direction. This Convention will destroy the somewhat prevalent idea that the W. C. T. U. is an Anglo-Saxon organization as hitherto our Conventions have all been held on the American continent or in Great Britain and always among our English-speaking people. At Geneva the Convention business will be conducted in English, but at the two great public meetings to be held in La Salle de la Reformation the speaking will be interpreted into French.

This morning I had a bright letter from the daughter of the celebrated historian of the Reformation, Miss D'Aubigne. She writes from Italy saying how much interest she is taking in our plans and that she will do all she possibly can to forward them on her return to Geneva in April. The prominent Swiss people to whom we have written are all replying, asking for more information about our work, and all express interest in our white ribbon cause. Yesterday I heard from Madame Durant, giving news of the recent committee at Geneva and of the advance it is making in Convention plans.

We shall gather by the shores of Lake Leman at the best time of the year, before the Genese leave for the mountains and before the rush of tourists makes traveling difficult. The Swiss comrades tell us Geneva will be at her very best, and the climate will be delightful before the intense heat of summer begins.

No Use for the Dispensary Bill.

Mrs. Geo. W. Oliver, Correspondent.

WINNIE, VA., Feb. 16.—The state dispensary bill is now before our legislature and the Virginia W. C. T. U. is fighting it, knowing well its terrible power for evil.

At a recent meeting of East End W. C. T. U., Richmond, the following resolution was adopted:

"That all proposed legislative enactments, which compromises the no-license principle of our union as well as that of all organizations of practical temperance reform, must be vigorously antagonized. It is but natural that the enemies of our own cause should seek to stem the great tide of public opinion against the traffic by suggestions of compromise; but we urge all friends of society's highest interest not to be deceived by any subterfuge, or consent to any compromise, and that our shibboleth must continue to be 'No License.'"

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. Reverends Spooner and Wiley and Mesdames G. M. Jobson, M. W. Newton and W. M. Bickers made very interesting talks.

Mrs. Newton, state organizer, has been doing a grand work in and around Richmond, an account of which will be furnished later. Our state president and her husband have also been at work in the capital city and accomplished much for the Master. They have also been afield and held Institutes at Warrenton and Bilona. They hope soon to begin an itinerary of the state in Institute work and we believe the work and workers will be greatly benefited by their efforts.

Miss Christine Tinling, of London, has given a month's successful work at various points and greatly pleased all who met her.

Liquor Men in a Panic.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 12.—Bills have been introduced in both houses of the general assembly prohibiting the use of screens, frosted windows or anything else that obstructs the view of saloon bars from the public. The charters of Dayton, Trenton, Union City, Pulaski, Morristown and Doublesprings were abolished yesterday, so that those towns may take advantage of the no-saloon law. The liquor and brewing interests in the state are in a panic.

The Prohibitory Law of Maine.

Anna A. Gordon, Correspondent.

THE large hall of the Maine House of Representatives, at Augusta, was the scene of the liveliest "hearing" of this session of the legislature, when on the afternoon of February 5th the question of resubmission was debated before the joint Committee on temperance. The hearing was called for at 2 p. m., but the morning business of the House was not over until that hour, and many who left the hall for a lunch, intending to return, could not gain admittance, so great was the crowd that immediately preempted even the standing room. An enthusiastic crowd it was, staying through the five hours of pros and cons and hugely enjoying the good-natured sparring between the advocates of license and of the prohibitory law.

The Democratic representative who advocated the repeal of the prohibitory law read for forty-five minutes. He told the committee that his resolution for resubmission had behind it, by way of emphasis, twenty years of constitutional prohibitory law, fifty years of statutory law, and eighty-three years of ever-varying form of option and license laws, across every one of which must be written in characters large and plain, FAILURE. Here are a few other samples of his argument:

"Prohibition makes the claim that it has closed the brewery and the saloon, and taken down the signs; the friends of resubmission claim that the breweries across our borders and the dealers of other states are supplying our demands, and that the sign has been removed to the back door.

"Prohibition points to our smaller towns and their freedom from the saloon as a result of law; we say the sentiment which has grown up there as a result of education is superior to law, and would hold these towns in the temperance column, regardless of what we enact here.

"Resubmission if need be, would take the signs from the back doors of thirty dives in a town of ten thousand inhabitants, close them up, and put those signs upon the front doors of five first-class saloons, with the perfect assurance that it had made a distinct gain for the cause of temperance, and in so doing it would simply be emphasizing the law of expediency, which the friends of prohibition have always believed in—a law which they invoke in Chapter 366 of the laws of 1885, remitting imprisonment and fines to the drunkard who would betray his druggist.

"Let us be clear in the discussion. There is no crime or immorality in the manufacture, sale or use of liquor any more than there is in the manufacture of coffee, arsenic or fifteen-inch guns; it is only when these agencies are allowed in the hands of men who divert them from their legitimate use they become dangerous to the public safety. It is here that good citizenship steps in, and it is here that good citizenship says: 'A traffic which the people will not annihilate must be regulated. Instead of making a criminal of your druggist or your innholder, take care of the man who has by his involuntary act become a nuisance to society.'

"It is the sole purpose of resubmission to make it possible to regulate locally a traffic which has run riot, and in our large cities and towns is breeding criminals and outcasts faster than all other agencies combined. This can be fully substantiated by the police records of your cities."

This gentleman, Representative Davis, of Waterville, assured us at the close of the hearing that he thoroughly believed in Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. I expressed surprise that he should desire to have the youth of the state taught the nature and injurious effects of alcoholic drinks and at the same time should do all in his power to substitute for a prohibitory liquor law one that would put the state into partnership with the traffic in these same harmful beverages.

"Yes," he replied, "I would rather trust my boy with five licensed saloons in the city of Waterville today than with fourteen places where it is clandestinely sold."

I could not advise this anxious parent to hasten out of Waterville to one of the many Whisky-villes in my native state of Massachusetts, where his boy could be safeguarded by licensed saloons, because, alas! he would find the illegal places of sale in such communities also.

Thomas N. Doutney, an out-of-state lecturer, was introduced by Mr. Davis as one who was thoroughly familiar with every phase of the liquor question. Mr. Doutney's speech, addressed to the audience rather than to the committee, abundantly proved that he knew very little about the Maine law, and he failed to impress either the audience or the committee. Two other gentlemen spoke briefly on their own motion in advocacy of resubmission, both claiming to be temperance men, one charging the prohibitory law with emptying churches, and the other lamenting it as the cause of "crowded insane asylums." As Maine's churches are reasonably well filled and her asylums for the insane not overcrowded, the committee failed to make any note of these remarkable statements, and the case of the petitioners closed on this high key.

(Continued on Page 15)

State Executive Meeting in New Jersey.

Emily Ruth Kirby, Correspondent.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 16.—The state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella Hammond-Demarest, who has been marshalling the state's forces against the repeal of the anti-canteen law, is a native of New Jersey. She joined the W. C. T. U. in 1890, was elected state recording secretary in 1892, and corresponding secretary in 1896 in place of Margaret Dye Ellis, resigned.

One of the state's young women, who buckled on the harness as she ran, is Miss Alice Borton, daughter of Friend Joel Borton, of Woodstown. She became a member of the local union in September last, at one of Miss Kearney's lectures, attended the state convention at Cape May as a delegate in October, was appointed superintendent of Medal Contest work in November, took up her work "after a plan" in December, and had a crowded Opera House at her first medal contest in January, the receipts being $78.20 for local work.

Mrs. I. H. Demarest

Mrs. Emma Bourne.

Miss Alice Borton.

At the state executive committee meeting held in Trenton, February 4, Mrs. Emma Bourne, state president, earnestly recommended that every union in the state observe "Foreigner's Day," at least once during the year. When metropolitan New York City is taken into consideration, one realizes the grave need of active work in this department.

The Civic Federation of New Jersey composed entirely of earnest, clear-brained men, invited the state W. C. T. U. through its president, to unite with their organization. The invitation was accepted, which gives us a representation of three at their annual meeting in January. One of their six standing committees to influence clean legislation, etc., is their temperance committee. Rev. Adolph Roeder, Orange, N. J., is president.

Mrs. Bourne organized a Willard union at Trenton with eleven members, after the executive.

Mrs. I. H. Demarest addressed the Business Girls' League, which is mothered by Trenton Union No. 1, on the evening preceding the executive meeting. The girls became enthusiastic in their appreciation, so direct was the address along the lines of their needs.

A children's rally was the crowning feature of the state meeting. About six hundred children flocked in from the public schools, under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth S. Bailey, to join in the rallying songs, recitations and chalk talk by Miss Alice M. Guernsey.

North Carolina Thurman W. C. T. U.

S. M. Stevenson, Correspondent.

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 16.—The anti-saloon and anti-distillery movement now going on in the state is creating more interest than ever before. The temperance people are rejoicing and full of hope that the present legislature, now in session, will grant the law asked for.

The authorities in Oxford refused to grant license, December last, for open saloons, or dispensaries in that town

The midwinter executive committee meeting of the Thurman W. C. T. U. was held in Salisbury December 31. Many plans for the work were made. March 23 is to be "Treasurer's Day," and is to be observed by all the unions. A special program is to be carried out, and a free-will offering asked for, to help further the temperance work. Mrs. Lawson, National organizer, will be in the state March 16 for a month's work.

Plans have just been perfected to hold the first Y inter-collegiate conference and oratorical contest. The first will be held at Winston, Good Friday. We are expecting representatives from all the colleges in the state. We are hopeful of great results from this and the following meetings.

The reports from the different unions show that much is being accomplished in the various departments of the work. The report from some of the college Y's is most gratifying. The corresponding secretary's report of the Salisbury union shows that they have good reason to feel encouraged. Crusade and membership week was observed by holding meetings every afternoon in the public hall. Twenty-one new members were gained. World's Temperance Sunday was observed in all the churches as never before, seventy-five children signed the pledge in the Sunday schools. A successful "W. C. T. U. Tidings" contest has been held. Our president has sent out strong letters urging the union to observe Feb. 17.

Delaware State Temperance Alliance Before the General Assembly.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, Del., Feb. 16.—The Delaware State Temperance Alliance, organized six weeks ago, met in convention in Dover last week, completed their plans and selected their speakers to represent them in the legislature in the afternoon, when they were granted a hearing. The speakers were two prominent men from the Republican party, two from the Democratic party, and a member of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Jennie C. S. Price, of Smyrna. All the speeches were clear, sound and forcible, and it seemed to those present that they must be effectual.

The House was crowded with spectators and a round of applause went up when the petition from Sussex county alone was unrolled and stretched across the house, about twenty-five yards in length. And this represented mainly the town people, as the country districts had not been reached on account of bad weather. In all 1,505 signatures had been received, and the president of the Alliance, Rev. V. S. Collins, in a most eloquent and earnest presentation speech, implored that honorable body on behalf of the people to give them a right to say at the ballot box whether Delaware shall or shall not grant licenses to rum-sellers.

The state executive committee of the W. C. T. U. met at the home of the state president in Dover, January 21, and made plans for the county conventions to be held in April.

Smyrna has sent for 100 copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to be sent to members who do not take it and others interested outside.

Good Work in Iowa.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

VOLGA, Ia., Feb. 16.—Miss Addie M. Estey, president of the Eighth district, is engaged in a canvass of her territory, visiting every union and town that is unorganized with a view to securing new unions wherever possible.

Miss Addie M. Estey

Our state president, Mrs. Dunham, is offering prizes to the two unions securing the greatest number of new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Through an oversight your correspondent recently credited Scientific Temperance work to Mrs. Dunham, which was due to Mrs. Louise K. Flower, our new superintendent of that department.

Temple Union, of Des Moines, is specially active in prison and jail work; a circulating library has been started at the city jail, in addition to other literature that is regularly distributed.

Willard Union, Des Moines, has inaugurated an L. T. L. crusade in the Sunday schools, under the leadership of Mrs. Hettie Haines. Lucas union reports a new L. T. L. and over ninety signatures of boys and girls to the pledge as some of the results of Evangelist Pierce's work at that place. At a union meeting, conducted by Rev. A. J. McColl in January, at Storm Lake, a large amount of temperance literature was distributed, a good sum of money collected, and about 500 signatures to the pledge secured.

Iowa Falls union is rejoicing over nine new members resulting from Rev. A. J. McColl's labors in that city. Hon. J. C. Rankin has just closed a week's meeting in Marion, adding fifteen new members to that union.

Louisiana Has Speakers in the Field.

Lucy Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, La., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Callie H. Howe, National organizer, will spend the month of March in the Fourth and the Fifth districts, Mrs. Mae A. Davis and Mrs. Annie L. Wilson, district presidents. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, National recording secretary, will speak at several points in southwestern Louisiana in her southern itinerary. She will be in New Orleans during the first week in March and will also speak at Hammond in the First district.

Mrs. N. E. Oliver, state organizer, spent fifteen days in the field with favorable results. Mrs. Oliver urges the unions everywhere not to neglect the spiritual part of their work. She is confident that interest has been awakened and that new zeal for the cause will follow.

Mrs. Teats in Michigan.

Mrs. R. W. Harwood, Correspondent.

PLAINWELL, Mich., Feb. 16.—Notwithstanding the severe weather which is very trying to one accustomed to the climate of California, Mrs. Mary E. Teats is daily meeting her engagements. In Plainwell, January 27, she addressed a parlor meeting in the afternoon, with great profit to all present, and gave a public lecture in the evening, resulting in the accession of seven active and honorary members to the union. February 1 and 2 she gave three lectures in Coopersville, and addressed a large Sabbath school, adding sixteen active and honorary members to the union and organized a Y. W. C. T. U. of twenty-seven members. Three of the officers elected are school teachers. At the close of her lecture in Benzonia, the union received twenty active and fifteen honorary members.

Election Day in Vermont.

Mrs. Mary Spencer Morgan, Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Vt., Feb. 16.—The date of the referendum vote, February 3, was a single pleasant day, preceded and followed by days of storm. Prohibitionists felt it to be the kind of weather to call out the better element of voters in the rural districts and though fearful about results, were hopeful.

Mrs. M. S. Morgan.

Ere the day closed, however, returns from the cities and large towns showed conclusively that the "Yes" vote was in the majority, yet much smaller than the license leaders predicted. The total vote was about 60,300, as against 69,935 votes cast in the last September election. Of the 246 cities and towns in the state, 152 voted against the law; 89 were in favor. The 152 small towns gave a majority of 10,202 against local option, while 86 larger towns rolled up a majority of 11,800 for the law, showing that the license element, as expected, is strongest in the cities and large villages.

Yet with the discouraging fact that license prevailed, there is encouragement in the knowledge that the license believers in the state have decreased in number during the past three months. The work done by prohibitionists has not been lost, for the agitation has created a more desirable temperance sentiment throughout the state.

Much credit is due the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, state and National, for the gain in prohibition strength since September. It seems a pity that Vermont must now be counted as a license state. We can only hope and pray that in some way God will overrule this defeat for the ultimate good of the state. The responsibility for better law enforcement, now rests upon those who have declared that a license law will be better enforced than the prohibitory law has been.

Oklahoma Doings.

Sue Uhl Brown, Correspondent.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Feb. 7.—The week of prayer at Stillwater closed on Sunday night with an immense temperance mass meeting. The principal speaker was President A. C. Scott of the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Ceres union is winning medals in contests, and has donated a box of clothing to the hospital and to a rescue home in Chicago. Wakita union is leading off with a contest once a month. Apache union has opened a free reading room, has sixty members and has held three contests.

The executive committee will be the guests of Oklahoma City Union, March 12 and 13, at the mid-year meeting.

Two To One Against Resubmission.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Correspondent.

DRAYTON, N. D., Feb. 16.—The resubmission of the Prohibition law was defeated in the house of representatives of the North Dakota legislature February 9, by a vote of 66 to 31. The temperance people are rejoicing over this signal victory.

The W. C. T. U. has worked hard for the passage of two bills, one to raise the age of consent to eighteen years, and the other to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarets. The former passed the house February 10.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart has been doing good work in the state under difficulties. She has organized new unions at Lidgerwood and Dazey.

A MOTHER'S MEETING==Program.

BY MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS.

TOPIC: Sleep.

Singing—"Now the Day is Over," page 37, White-Ribbon Hymnal.

Scripture—Mark, iv: 35-41. Also Matt. xxvi:36-46.

Prayers.

Singing—Pleyal's Hymn, "Softly Now the Light of Day," or instrumental music, Pleyal's Hymn, with variations.

Story—"When the Sandman Comes," from "The American Mother," of February, 1902.

Discussion of the topic.

Soprano Solo—"Hush, My Dear, Lie Still and Slumber."

Recitation—"The Sweetest Music."

Contralto Solo—(In costume), "Kentucky Babe."

Violin Solo—"Emmett's Lullaby."

Roll Call—Responses, Scripture verses on sleep.

Appeal for membership.

Hymn—"Day is dying in the west."

The Lord's prayer in concert.

The Sweetest Music.

(The opinion of Uncle John, riding home from the Opera with his city nephew.)

You may talk about your singing, and I won't dispute a thing,
But O, to hear the music that my mother used to sing!
The singing that was paid for, she never even heard,
But her voice rang out as freely as the singing of a bird.

When I was tired and sleepy, she'd wash me, clean and sweet,
And hug me tight and wrap my gown around my little feet
And rock and rock. And with her voice that old house used to ring
Till sleep, like balm, descended, while I heard my mother sing.

I believe the sweetest music we shall hear around the throne
Will come from just such humble souls, hardworking and unknown.
They could sing a hymn in meeting and sing a child to sleep,
And all the extra music in their hearts they had to keep.
They sang the songs the old folks loved, as evening shades came down,
Sweeter than all the Operas you advertise in town.

You may talk about your singers, and I won't dispute a word,
But my mother sang the sweetest songs my ears have ever heard,
And, I believe, when all we long for freely shall be given
I'll hear my mother's songs again. She's singing now, in Heaven!

Mrs. McVean-Adams.

When the Sandman Comes.

By Mrs. McVean-Adams.

"Come let us live with our children
Tenderly day by day,
Come let us live with our children
And guide them while we may."

This was my first visit to my cousin Doris, though she had been for five years a wife, mistress of a comfortable home, and, for three, the mother of a pretty boy.

Our first afternoon was filled with so many reminiscences that little Herbert was left mostly to his play in care of the neighboring children, who sported about my cousin's lawn and on the sidewalk under the shade-trees of the quiet street.

As the evening dinner hour approached, I was in the guest-room, making some changes in my dress, when I was startled by angry screams from the child, and, looking out, saw his mother dragging him by one arm along the walk to the front porch, in spite of his frantic protests, while his little mates looked on abashed.

Thinking that some accident had occurred I ran down into the hall, eager to be of use, if needed.

"No," said Doris. "I don't wonder you think something is the matter; this is the part of the day that I always dread. This is Herbert's bed-time, and he is such a nervous little thing that I have to be strict about it. But I always have a regular fight before I can get him down for the night. Keep still, you bad boy, no one can hear herself speak!" shaking the little captive by his arm.

Slowly I went back to my hair-dressing, hearing in the distance a door shut between me and the cries of the frantic child.

Still the process of washing his hands and face, trying to feed him some bread and milk, and undressing the unwilling little one were all revealed to my unwilling ears by the angry expostulations, entreaties and threats of the worried mother, and the angry protests of the child.

My hostess joined me in the parlor, flushed and weary, but still we could hear the boy's continued crying.

"If Herbert were not such a nervous child, I would not feel obliged to be so careful about his regular sleep," she said, apologetically.

"But I know that he needs the sleep. He loves to play so that he will never give up, no matter how tired he is. I generally manage to get him quiet before his father comes, but John never realizes what I have to go through to secure us a quiet evening."

After a little uneasy conversation, she left me, and I again heard her words to the child. "Go right to sleep this minute, now, you naughty boy! If you don't, I'll spank you good." His response was a cry, and I heard the sound of angry slapping, after which the crying changed to a lower and grieving sobbing, which made my own lashes wet.

A diversion was created by the arrival of the man of the house, already late for his dinner. He went into the dining-room, but I still heard or fancied the sound of the sobbing of the solitary child, whom I would have delighted to see at his father's side at the table, full of innocent prattle and learning to know his father. All through the dinner, my mind dwelt on the probable future of Herbert, as I recalled the utterances of Prof. Elmer Gates and other scientists, that, all night long, during sleep, the blood builds up most rapidly those portions of the brain which were most active from emotion of mind just before sleep began, thus turning transient feelings into traits of character. If the last waking sensations are those of love, comfort, safety, gladness, then the blood builds a cheerful disposition and a happy temperament. If the last sensations are of fear, anger, a rankling sense of having been unjustly punished, then the blood builds into these mysterious brain-cells an unhappy temper and a darkened life. There even drifted into my mind fragments of a poem by Mrs. Browning:

"For a child's sob, in the darkness, curses louder
Than a stong man in his wrath."

Having the freedom of the house, I left my hosts to a consultation on some domestic matter, after dinner, and sought the side of the sleeping boy.

A pretty boy he had been, at his play, but now his brow was darkened by a frown, his eyelids swollen, and tears, all unkissed away, stood upon his fever-flushed cheeks. His lips had a piteous curve, and one dimpled hand, clenched into a tightened fist, was flung out violently, and, as I looked, his bosom rose with a long, angry sob.

Having a little unexpected leisure, I visited, on my homeward journey, an old schoolmate who had four children and not a large share of this world's goods.

The first evening of my visit with Alice, her two-year-old baby wakened from his afternoon sleep only just in time to be freshly dressed to sit beside his papa at the six-o'clock dinner. I noted that his waking and his simple toilet were made a festival by the three older children, who often interrupted the fond mother's labor of love by their kisses and exclamations of delight at every dimple and every smile of the household pet.

Soon after dinner was over, I noted that the mother stole glances at the clock, and my heart sank. So far the family life had been ideal, but now, the "Sandman" was coming. Would the scene change?

At the moment, the baby, Teddie, was a horse, harnessed with gay lines, having bells, driven by his little sister, and prancing in high glee.

At his mother's sweet-toned call, he cantered gaily to her side.

Little Lucy, the oldest of the four (almost eight, and with motherly airs), had noted my close attention, and stole to my side with an explanation.

"Maybe you think mamma is too big to play with the baby the way she is going to do tonight, but she likes it, and so does Teddie."

For this is what the mother said: "Whoa, pony! no kicking now. Time for horsie to be put in the stable." Of course Teddie gave a few fancy kicks and flung away from his little driver, who ran and hung up the reins behind the door.

Alice took her gentle steed into the bedroom, carefully backing him into his stall beside his little white bed, while he giggled and tossed his mane of bright curls. Pretending to tie him, she proceeded to unharness him, patting and soothing him, calling him a good pony.

A thorough bed-time toilet was made, the final rubbing with the mother's strong soft hand being what Teddie called "turrying."

The baby had prattled constantly, and, as I sat near the bedroom I heard him ask, "Does Dod 'ove 'ittle ponies, mamma?"

"Yes, sweetheart," the mother replied, "but He loves dear little baby boys more, and so does mother." "I is a boy, I dood 'ittle boy, now." "Are you? I am so glad! I was just wanting a sweet little boy to cuddle in my lap, and to kiss."

Softly the mother sang, while she rocked her baby, his little hand lifted to her bended cheek. When he was quieted from play, I heard the softened murmur of sacred words, his little prayers, repeated after mother, as he kneeled upon her lap. Again my lashes grew wet as I listened to a child, but O, with what different tears! Again fragments of a poem floated through my mind:

"That sweetest spot, that hour, when angels hover,
And scarcely feel that they are out of heaven,
When, to a babe, the balm of sleep is given."

Many and tender were the kisses lavished upon the calm and drowsy face, and happy the little voice that called to mamma to be sure to shut the door, for the light would keep him awake.

Presently we stood beside the little white bed and watched the sleeper.

I lightly touched the cool, pink cheek, and noted the smile that still curved his mouth into a Cupid's bow.

But there were three children still awake, and I had no idea when their bedtime might come.

It chanced that we were all four in a corner, deeply absorbed in a fairy story which I was improvising, when Alice came from some household labor; and I knew that the time had come. I drew my story to a close, for which she courteously waited. "O, mother," cried six-year-old Fred, "it surely can't be half-past eight yet! Why, we were going to sing for Auntie Mary as soon as the story was done! Can't we, mother?"

"You can do something just as fine. She has never seen you march. Come now, my bedtime brigade. Fred shall be first captain, Lucy middle captain, and little Nell rear captain. Now, ready! Chests up, eyes front, hands at sides, march. Left, left, left!"

It was fine to see the little soldiers march, fine to take the goodnight kisses as they circled past, from hall to parlor, fine to answer the gay "goodnight" that floated down the stair.

A little frolic of pillow-fighting, with sweet peals of laughter, the soft singing of a dear old hymn, the lower murmur of prayer, and I could picture the mother bending to caress each rosy face, and then sitting to rest, between the little beds, while sleep came unaware upon the tired and happy trio.

During my visit Teddie was, in turn, a baby birdie that was put into his nest, a downy chicken that came when mamma clucked, a wee white lamb that lay down in a green pasture, and a poor little boy who had pinched his finger, and had to be placed in a hospital bed.

And, one tearful evening, Fred, aged six had a long talk with his mother, after which she accompanied him to the distant home of a little playmate, where a marble, obtained by "playing keeps," was restored to its rightful owner.

Thus, it was later than usual when Fred, with a quiet heart but lashes wet, slept the sleep of the beloved and forgiven, still holding fast his mother's hand, that hand which—I dared to predict, as it waved me farewell—would guide and lead him into places of honor and pleasantness in life, and beckon him to shining heights hereafter.

Mound City, Kan.

MRS. REBECCA BALLARD CHAMBERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON.

MRS. CLINTON SMITH.

MRS. MARY RIDER HASLUP.

PEN SKETCHES OF STATE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Clinton Smith was elected president of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, October 21, 1898. Previous to that time she had held office as the president of a local union in Washington and district office as superintendent of the department of Legislation.

Mrs. Smith is a Vermonter and she rejoices in having been nurtured under an uncompromising prohibitory law. Her tendencies from earliest years were for total abstinence and prohibition.

She was born December 25, 1846, of a parentage identified with the annals of her state. Her father, Charles White, was a pioneer geologist and the discoverer of some of the marble quarries for which Vermont is famed.

Her education was as thorough as was accorded to women of her day, and she was graduated from the female seminary of Middlebury, established by Mrs. Emma Willard.

In 1868 she was married to Clinton Smith, also a Vermonter. On neither side is there taint of rum nor tobacco, and their five children prove the advantages of good ancestry.

Although a devoted mother and a painstaking housekeeper, Mrs. Smith has found time for philanthropic and literary work. Her poems and stories have appeared from time to time, under the pen names, "Alicia" and "August Noon."

Mrs. Smith became a member of the W. C. T. U. in 1876, and she has rendered valuable assistance in Vermont's noble struggle for Scientific Temperance Instruction in her schools.

When Mr. Smith, her husband, accepted a position under the government, and the family removed to the capital city, the scene of Mrs. Smith's activity changed, but not the spirit. For the past ten years her best efforts have been given to the work in the District of Columbia, and have included the following results: Twenty-six of her National departments have been adopted, besides one (The Young Wage-Earners' Club) peculiarly her own; a beautiful building has been purchased as W. C. T. U. headquarters for the entire work of the District of Columbia, $5,000 having been collected towards its payment; and improved moral conditions in the Philippines have been brought about.

That a daughter of the Green Mountain State has been able to impart to her work some of the strength of her native hills, is not perhaps so surprising as it is gratifying to the whole temperance world.

The welcome to our National Convention of 1900, prepared by Mrs. Smith, contained unobtrusive, incidental allusions to the work of her constituency, and it has been preserved as a "book of reference," the 1,500 copies being today quite exhausted.

Mrs. Clinton Smith, as president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., represents twenty-four local unions, which have four times elected her to the presidency.

With the hospitality so characteristic of her adopted city, her beautiful southern home, Mrs. Smith writes: "Visitors to the capital city are cordially invited to visit our headquarters—522 Sixth street—rest in the parlors—and register."

Mrs. Mary Rider Haslup, leader of the white ribbon women of Maryland, is now serving the eighth consecutive year as president of the state organization.

Mary Rider was born in Maryland in 1856, and spent her child life on a farm receiving private instruction until thirteen years of age, when she entered Lutherville (Md.) Seminary. After being graduated she taught for three years, until her marriage to Rev. Mr. Haslup, a young Methodist minister, and for ten years she shared with him the burdens and the privileges of the itinerancy.

Two daughters, students at the Woman's College of Baltimore, are members of the Somerset Y.

Mrs. Haslup's active service in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. dates from the time of the death of her husband.

She first served as corresponding secretary for a local union, then as county president, and afterwards as state organizer. In 1894 she was made the state president by unanimous vote. She is a capable and faithful officer, and for her work and for herself Mrs. Haslup is honored and loved by her followers.

Rebecca Ballard Chambers, with the same sturdy courage that enabled her forefathers and foremothers to leave home and friends for conscience' sake, devotes her time, talents and strength to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, despite the fact that many other organizations would give her high place of honor.

If someone had predicted to good Simon Whitcomb, as he was voyaging on the "Mayflower," that centuries later one of his many times great-granddaughters would be a prominent leader in a great reform movement, that worthy would not only have been astonished but scandalized as well.

Rebecca Ballard as a girl was a brilliant scholar, a born leader and a general favorite—qualities that still cling to her. During the Crusade, in 1873, while but a girl of fifteen, she took active part in that work with her mother and Mrs. William McKinley.

In 1876 "Our Rebecca" met her fate in the handsomest man in Chester County—Samuel K. Chambers. The wedding, which soon followed in Canton, Ohio, was attended by the late President McKinley and his wife. The well-mated couple proceeded West to Grove, Pa., and started housekeeping in the comfortable home which they still occupy and which has become a well-known center of hospitality.

The two beautiful daughters, Mary and Helen, who adorn this home, bid fair to keep up the intellectual reputation of the family, as well as the sweet, domestic virtues which count so much for happiness.

For three years Mrs. Chambers served Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. as corresponding secretary, and succeeded the "beloved Mrs. Hammer" as president, in 1897. Each succeeding year she has been reelected by an overwhelming majority. In response to the announcement of her re-election Mr. Chambers telegraphed, "Read, Proverbs 31, 27, 28.

Mrs. Chambers is an active society member of the Presbyterian church, president of the Foreign Mission of her own Presbytery, and a member of the General Woman's Temperance Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The Daughters of the American Revolution have in her an honored member, as two of her ancestors, John and Asa Whitcomb, took heroic part in the struggle for Independence.

In addition to her duties as state president, Mrs. Chambers is editor-in-chief of the "Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. Bulletin." To her fairness, kindness, and good judgment, the happy results of her work everywhere testify.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson was born at Brodhead, Wisconsin. Sheldon T. Otis, her father, was a distinguished educator, and Elizabeth was given the best educational advantages of the Wisconsin common schools, at the age of sixteen becoming her father's able assistant. In 1876 the Otis family removed to Kansas, and Elizabeth became both student and teacher in the Normal College at Emporia.

Some years after her marriage to Dr. A. M. Hutchinson, of Spring Valley, Minn., they, with their three children, removed to the city of Hutchinson, where they now reside.

Mrs. Hutchinson served for twelve years as steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, for three years as treasurer of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and for three years as business manager of the official paper, "Our Messenger." She also served three years as secretary, and three years as president of the largest district in Kansas, known at home as the "Big Seventh." She was elected for the third term as president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. 1901.

Mrs. Hutchinson's life has been one of constant activity and service. She is eminently practical, and is a safe leader. Generous, sympathetic, and appreciative, she has won the love and confidence of the women of Kansas, and the work is prospering under her enthusiastic leadership

In all her church and reform work Mrs. Hutchinson has the able support and sympathy of her cultured husband.

The "Ottawa Guardian," a Kansas paper, says: "Mrs. Hutchinson has rare gifts as a presiding officer, she is a fine parliamentarian, her ability being shown in convention work. She is an easy and ready speaker, with an earnestness and sincerity of utterance, together with a descriptive ability which captivates and holds her audiences."

Kansas is to be congratulated that Mrs. Hutchinson chooses to give all that is best in her mature womanhood to the cause of temperance.

Frances E. Willard. By M. H. Edmunds.

A WOMAN fair and gentle, noble, grand,
Loved as but few are loved! Born to command,
She lived to serve. As gracious as a queen
And tender as a mother, such her mien.
The world had need of her, for wrong was bold
And held high carnival in ways untold.
She saw, and, yielding to the voice that said,
"Lo, I am with you," to the battle sped.
A peaceful warfare hers, who dared to stand
For God and right, for home and native land.
The hosts she marshalled with such wondrous skill
Were loyal women, quick to do her will
And bear throughout the land and o'er the sea,
Tidings of better days that are to be
When licensed wrong in every land shall cease.
Bidding them work and pray for this release,
Bravely she led, till, wearied with the fray,
The earthly temple failed. Her spirit? Nay;
She leads us still, far better than we know.
The tide is deepening. Soon 'twill overflow,
And conscience speak. Humanity doth plead,
And she, our leader still, doth intercede.

Beaver Dam, Wis.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

[The Kilgour family are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son, Claude, from the curse of cigaret smoking. The death of his brother Willie has aroused the remnant of his manhood, and he is now himself resolved to break the habit.]

Chapter VII.

AS there was nothing else which appeared better to do, Claude was set at comparative liberty, and in something of his old fashion he went to work to make himself useful about the premises. Allie returned to the office, and Claude constituted himself his mother's right hand man. He did all the hard sweeping, made beds, ran errands, did the heavy part of the family laundry work, and even set the table and washed dishes upon occasion, besides which he attended to all the outside chores, and kept up repairs.

His beautiful flute-like soprano voice, prematurely changing, was forever impaired by the habit of cigaret smoking. Claude's mother, however, wisely gratified her son's passion for music by having him take piano lessons, rightly believing that the three hours spent daily in the study and practice of this ennobling and inspiring art would have an incalculably beneficial effect on the tone of thought and morals.

A certain sum was laid by weekly to Claude's credit in recompense for his work, a sum sufficient to cover the cost of instruction, and leave a small balance to apply on his debts.

His brother had done his best to gather from Claude the extent of his pilfering. From what Ralph knew to be only partial confessions, and from what he could ferret out for himself, the sum was placed at $100. Up to the time that Claude was discovered to be using cigarets, he had thoughtlessly been allowed unlimited control of his own pocket-money; of which he had always an abundant supply, being a shrewd trader with his rabbits, fowl and eggs, and quick to pick up any job or errand.

He had not been stealing merely to provide himself with cigarets, but, flinging all self-denial to the winds, he had indulged himself in fruit, candy, expensive meals in restaurants, drinks, ice cream, low theatres and pernicious literature. He seemed to have lost the power of denying his greed any indulgence which he could steal from his frugal, hardworking and self-sacrificing family. He had become absolutely hardened in this respect.

Money had been scarce, and expenses heavy in the household during the past two years. Every cent had to be carefully counted, in order to clear off the mortgage. By common consent, absolutely no luxuries in the way of clothing, traveling or expensive delicacies had been indulged in. The children, however, had started a little fund to be used in sending their delicate and always self-denying mother, away for an imperatively-needed change. Among Claude's other robberies, had been a steady pilfering from this little bank into which the dimes and quarters—fruits of many self-denials—had been dropped. Claude had always expressed and appeared to feel poignant remorse and abasement at each discovery, but the next time temptation offered, he would repeat the vile offence.

It had been a miserable and anguished state of affairs to be obliged to keep every cent securely and cunningly hidden from this marauder; to know it was unsafe to lay down a purse for five minutes, or leave a quarter on the mantelpiece; to be obliged even to keep a watch on small valuables, which might get "lost;" and not to dare to intrust a cent to Claude's keeping with which to run an errand—as he had contracted a habit of "losing" money. Upon each fresh discovery, Claude had always vowed he would repay every cent, and he eagerly begged of them to sell, as payment, any articles belonging to him.

Ralph had sold his old watch and chain, so that the last birthday gift Claude had ever received from his father, a beautiful gold watch, might not be sold out of the family and had bought it, placing the purchase-money to the credit of Claude's thefts, thus to enable the boy to redeem the gift at some future day. His wheel had been sold for what it would bring, his hens and rabbits confiscated, with whatever money had been placed to his credit by Ralph the summer he had worked at the hotel.

Over forty dollars yet remained to be wiped out, and after another month Claude was allowed to accept a position which Ralph had procured for him in the car-shops, placing him under the especial surveillance of a trusty foreman, an intimate friend of Ralph and formerly of the boy's father—one who, moreover, was a sturdy, consistent Christian.

"It's a terrible risk, I know," said Ralph, "but what can we do? It may be an effective but hardly practicable method of dealing with the saloon and cigaret problem, to keep their victims under lock and key until these places are forced to close up for lack of patronage. Claude is now standing on his own feet, and I must at least say that if he again falls, it need not be through any inordinate craving, for I am satisfied that the habit is sufficiently broken to enable him to put forth an independent effort to straighten up. If he persists in going to destruction it will be through no fault of ours, but through simple waywardness on his part. Do you know what reforming an inebriate makes me think of? It is like rescuing a man, all bitten and crippled from an attack of pursuing wolves, taking him home, curing his wounds and strengthening his frame, and then sending him out again to run the gauntlet, harassed and pursued on every side by his old enemies. Of course he is weaker after each fray. On his way to and fro, Claude passes three places where cigarets may be obtained. Poor Kelly, who is making desperate efforts to break off drinking, passes no less than five places where the fumes reach his nostrils. Why is such wickedness permitted? Surely awful judgment must some day fall on our rulers in high places!"

Claude let cigarets alone, and so far as could be noted, he attended to his work and behaved in an exemplary manner; he also kept up his beloved music. A comparative peace fell upon the mother's anguished brow, and the family began to talk of Claude's starting to school again after the holidays and preparing himself, according to former hopes and plans, for a course in medicine. Claude, however, objected vigorously to this. He did not wish to go back to school; he had all the education he needed, and he would not be a doctor. Neither did he wish to take a business course in the college, nor to enter any bank or office.

"What do you want, Claude?' asked his mother, despairingly of this boy who had once been the family's brilliant star of promise.

"Oh, I guess the shops are good enough for me, I ain't afraid or ashamed of hard work," was the answer. "I'll work myself up there, and if I get tired of it, maybe when my voice comes back I'll go in with some concert troupe." Claude of late was by no means unaware of his gifts of art and personality which would make him an undoubted success with the public.

And there his once noble and lofty ambition ceased.

"Never mind, mother," said Ralph cheerily; "don't notice or argue with him. What else can you expect at this early stage? Let Claude only keep straight, and he will gradually and naturally regain his senses and ambition. Loss of ambition is all a part of the disease, you know. I know lots of really good fellows who take a notion to leave school and look up a job." Claude had certainly lost all worldly pride. To the fingertips he had been a natural little aristocrat with a very uncompromising and youthfully undiscerning detestation of vulgarity in any form. His companions had always been among the boys of the most cultured families in the city.

Now the company of the roughest men and boys in the yards amply fulfilled his social requirement. Their language and habits never disturbed him. He was quite happy in the society of the commonest Frenchmen in the yards and would have been only too glad to join them in their recreations after work-hours had he been allowed to do so. Ralph saw all this, but still he worked and prayed for better things. One day he was enabled for an hour to leave the office, where he was employed as head operator, and took a walk over to the shops. It happened to be a breathing spell for a few of the hands, and Claude was finally discovered in a freight car, playing cards, and smoking a villainous pipe. That night he stoutly maintained that there was no harm in a friendly game of cards and that ordinary tobacco wouldn't hurt him. Autaine Mausseau had given it to him.

"Stop there," said Ralph. "I found out that you traded off your silver cuff button to Jim O'Donnelly for a supply. You came home last night and told mother you had lost it, and she had to buy you another. Claude, Claude, what hope is there for you when you will lie and steal?"

Ralph administered very potent medicine to Claude in the shape of another sound thrashing. Perhaps in some cases this might not be found to work so well, but, used as a last resort, with Claude it had always proved a beneficial measure. Ralph believed that when boundless tact, prayerful wisdom, unfaltering kindness, forbearance and helpfulness all failed in their effort on a depraved or wilfully bad boy, the good old-fashioned rod of the wise Solomon's hearty recommendation possessed an unquenchable virtue even unto this day and generation.

One day Mrs. Dalton called to Claude, as he was passing to his work, and gave him two dollars to hand to the foreman, who was her landlord, this sum being the balance due on the month's rent of her cottage.

Claude took the money and kept it until he found an opportunity to play it in a game of cards, hoping to turn from it a few dollars on his own account before handing it to the rightful owner. Though he had become an expert player, considering his age, and had often won small amounts, his play this time proved unlucky, and he lost the entire sum. He now had sufficient fear of Ralph not to trust to luck and time to straighten himself, but he went at once to Mrs. Dalton, telling her he had lost the money, but saying that if she would be so kind as to wait the few days intervening before pay-day he would make it good. Mrs. Dalton, quite unaware of the fact that Claude was not allowed to handle a cent of his pay, kindly and heartily agreed to do this, also promising not to mention the loss to any one. It crept out, however, through the foreman's asking Dalton for the amount on pay-day, and his learning from him for the first time that Mrs. Dalton had sent the money by Claude a week before. At noon Dalton learned from his wife of the loss and Claude's promise to pay, so when on the next day the money was not forthcoming to either landlord or to tenant, Dalton paid Foreman Miller and went to Ralph for his dues. The sum was promptly paid, with an apology for the delay, and Ralph in his wounded pride never let Dalton suspect that he had not been cognizant of the debt.

(To be continued.)

THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Red-Letter Day.

March 1.—Union Signal Subscription Day (birthday of our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens). Let each one of us L. T. L. leaders and helpers and Legioners, honor the National President and help the Mother W. C. T. U. by securing at least one new subscriber to The Union Signal.

Loyal Temperance Legion in Pond Street School, Bangor, Maine.

By L. Mabel Freese.

ONE day it occurred to me that a Loyal Temperance Legion might be formed in my primary school in connection with the temperance instruction required by our state law.

After consideration I wrote to our state superintendent of L. T. L. work, receiving an encouraging reply and the pamphlet familiar to all L. T. L. workers, "Questions Answered," by Anna A. Gordon.

The next step was to find out if the children liked the idea of a temperance society. They had had several lessons from "Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers," instruction from which is required by our superintendent of schools, and they were interested in the society to which Frances Willard belonged, the W. C. T. U. They also seemed enthusiastic for a little society of their own such as I had described to them.

I then gave definite instruction on the meaning and importance of the pledge, which they learned to repeat, after which they copied it on the Parents' Certificates to be sent to their parents. These certificates were simply typewritten slips reading as follows:

Certificate of Parents or Guardians.

We are willing that —— — should sign the pledge for full membership in the Loyal Temperance Legion of Pond Street School, Bangor, Maine.

Signed ——.

Date —— 1902.

These slips were prepared in order to secure the cooperation of the parents and to avoid adverse criticism. Out of thirty-six Parents' Certificates, only seven were unsigned the day I anxiously called for the returns. In some cases both fathers and mothers signed besides sending encouraging words.

I ascertained in many cases the reasons why the certificates were unsigned. In one instance it was on account of the "cider" in the pledge (the family owning a cider orchard). I sent some excellent cider leaflets, with a carefully written explanatory note, to the mother, who, after several days of reading and meditation, returned them, and to my great joy signed her certificate. Most of the other objections were met by sending the parents a copy of the beautiful little leaflet, "An Appeal to Mothers," by Frances E. Willard.

Having secured the assistance of the parents, I then presented the children with a pretty folder containing the pledge and motto of the Legion. These were carefully read by them and laid on their desks for consideration. At the close of the session time was given for the signatures of those who had fully made up their minds to sign, and the others were requested to retain theirs for further thought. At this time all but ten were returned signed. Those who signed were called upon to give reasons for so doing, which were in some cases characteristic. One said, "I want to wear one of them badges," pointing with admiration to the silver pile on the teacher's desk; while another whose motives were deeper, said, "I signed because it will help make me good." The reasons for not signing were very similar to those I've heard from older boys and girls when they wished to avoid pledges.

My heart was filled to overflowing when, as the days went by, first one and then another of the dear little people who did not sign at first would sign and slip their folder into the pile on my desk. One boy suddenly stood by me, at the close of a morning session, and said, "I decided to do it, and thought I'd tell you for fear you would not be sure to see my pledge." Even the saloonkeeper finally consented to his boy's signing, and his pledge was added.

By and by our temperance Roll of Honor came, and with the children's names written thereon, was beheld by all with glistening eyes. Then we donned our badges and sang the March of the Loyal Legion.

I had let each pupil choose his and her badge, that is, either the clasp or the stick pin, and these, with the tri-colored badges beneath, made a brave showing. The next day they brought the money for their dues. This is the story of the forming of our Legion. As I look ahead to the next term's work, with the fortnightly Legion meetings and the outside work with parents, brothers and sisters of the Legioners, I know I shall not lack for temperance work so long as I have strength and time to labor. Already pupils from the other rooms are becoming interested, and applications for folders are in advance of stock.

It is only a small beginning, but God grant it may be an earnest of great promise for the New Year.

"O small beginnings, ye are great and strong,
Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain!
Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
Ye earn the crown and wear it not in vain."

Bangor, Maine.

Notes.

IS YOUR Legion making plans for a contribution to the Willard Memorial Fund?

2. Miss L. Mabel Freese, author of that most delightful book, "Temperance Helps For Primary Teachers," seeing on our Senior page Mrs. Platt's account of Legions in the public schools of Connecticut, has voluntarily favored us with the description of her own Legion, which appears on this page. Our many Seniors who are engaged in Junior work will welcome its valuable suggestions, while the general plan may be applied to the various school grades.

3. The Young Crusader for February is an anti-cigaret number, and the wide distribution of this issue will be a feature of the anti-cigaret pledge-signing day, which is Sunday, March 1. We trust that our Legioners who are already banded together against this foe of boyhood and young manhood, will take a very active part in this special campaign. An excellent plan will be to arrange for L. T. L. anti-cigaret meetings on that Sunday, with an interesting program and an invitation to all young people. A suitable order of exercises will be found in the February Young Crusader.

4. The National L. T. L. report can be procured from the National L. T. L. secretary. This may be made the basis of a resume at one of your regular meetings of the L. T. L. work throughout our great country.

5. Our L. T. L. Organizers and Associates: Mrs. Maude L. Greene is giving the entire winter to work in Alabama. She has been made a life-member of the state W. C. T. U. Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon has spent a month in Virginia. Miss Louise E. Hollister is making an extended trip in the far west. These organizers work for the three great divisions of our white-ribbon army, including always the L. T. L., as do also Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair and Miss Margaret Wintringer.

6. We have received from Mrs. H. J. Bailey, as illustrating her article on our last Senior page, a leaflet describing the Boys Life-Guards' Brigade connected with one of the Sunday schools of England, the motto of which is, "I serve." In place of military maneuvers the organization has ambulance and fire drills and exercises directed to the saving of life from drowning. Similar exercises might be introduced into our Senior Legions with good results.

7. Communications from our far western states and territories show an increase of interest in L. T. L. lines. Idaho L. T. L. secretary reports a great increase last year with the promise of still better work for 1903. Indian Territory is aiming for a Legion in every union. At one of the county conventions of Washington (west) old and young pledged themselves to take the L. T. L. diploma course of study and to follow this by the post-graduate reading courses. These are but samples of many encouraging words.

8. The L. T. L. Flower Mission of Castile, New York, sent last year 2,000 bouquets to Buffalo and New York City, receiving in return many tokens that their efforts had been greatly appreciated. Mount Vernon, Ohio, has secured the use of the public school buildings for the L. T. L. meetings.

9. The report of Virginia's L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Sue C. James, shows a successful year of work accomplished and a hopeful outlook for the future. The prize offered by Mrs. James, a complete set of Miss Willard's books, for largest gain in membership was won by Frances E. Willard Legion of Purcellville; the second prize, one of Miss Anna Gordon's books, by Washington L. T. L.

A Word From Wisconsin.

By Lois Russell.

AT our state L. T. L. convention last summer, in response to a suggestion from our National secretary, our Legioners voted to take up "Work among the Indians." Our plans were rather hazy, and our thoughts turned to Oklahoma and the Indian territory, but we have found work much nearer—right in our own state.

A few weeks ago the W. C. T. U. state organizer held some meetings at Keshena, where is one of our Indian reservations. She spoke to the boys and girls at the government school and found as eager and attentive an audience as heart could wish. When she told them about the L. T. L., what it is, and what its members do and enjoy, they were enthusiastic for a Legion of their own.

The hard-worked teachers were interviewed, and, although time and strength are already heavily taxed, some of them promised to study the question with a view to organizing a Legion, for they well understand what a terrible curse to the Indian is the drink habit.

Our indefatigible L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Black, was notified, and she immediately put herself in correspondence with her splendid young helpers, proposing that the state L. T. L. adopt the Keshena Legion when it shall be organized, furnish singing books, manuals and other supplies, and in every possible way bring to these dusky brothers and sisters of ours the uplift and joy of the L. T. L. The state L. T. L. officers and workers are full of enthusiasm for the plan, and we hope soon to report a flourishing L. T. L. at Keshena.

Milwaukee unions are congratulating themselves upon having secured for a month the services of Miss Jessie L. Hagerty for L. T. L. work. Several years ago Miss Hagerty was the efficient salaried worker of Milwaukee unions, carrying on several Legions, a fine newsboys' club, and much other real missionary work. After a course in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, she was called to the Moody School at Northfield, Mass., where for two years she did excellent work as teacher. She recently left her busy work for the Y. W. C. A. long enough to render most helpful service in her old Milwaukee field. Some of her old Legions were revived, new ones organized, leaders discovered and set at work, as a result of which seven or eight Legions are now shining in the Beer City's darkness, and it is hoped the number will be increased. This work is to be under the care of Miss Mary Money, the earnest, up-to-date assistant of our state L. T. L. secretary. Miss Money is well equipped for her work, having been connected with the Wisconsin L. T. L. from its beginning, with our loved Mrs. Bradbury, and having missed the inspiration of only one of Wisconsin's twelve state L. T. L. conventions.

The post-graduate reading courses are very popular this year, and one cannot estimate the good which will flow from them into the lives of our young people and through them to many other lives. The favorite courses thus far are Character, Purity, Danger Signals, Evangelistic and Band of Mercy.

Eau Claire.

Anti-Profanity Work.

I SUPPOSE there is scarcely a boy or girl who has not heard men or boys swear. Had the name of our father or mother been used disrespectfully, we would not have felt loyal unless in some way we had tried to prevent its repetition. We would not be loyal to our best friend, Jesus, if we did not try to prevent swearing. But it is not polite to interrupt one in conversation; our time may be short, or perhaps we can think of nothing to say.

To overcome all of these difficulties we have found some very helpful cards printed by the Anti-Profanity League. Write to Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Hanson, Mass., for them. The price is twelve cents per 100. One of these cards is a pledge; one reads, "Why do you swear?" another, "Biting at Satan's Bare Hook;" another, "There, you've broken it! Broken what?' On the other side, "The Third Commandment." Still another, to be put in stores and other public places, reads, "No swearing here." These cards can be handed out on the street where needed, and will carry messages that will speak to the hearts of those so thoughtless, unkind and sinful as to break this commandment. Always ask God to bless the card's message as you hand it out.

Nellie A. Reed,
State L. T. L. Sec'y of South Dakota.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Prophet Without Honor.

AS old as the human family itself is the fact that genius is not recognized, stimulated, trumpet-tongued in its native land, but that it is, on the contrary, intimidated, ignored, and repressed, regardless of the dwarfing effect upon creative spirit.

We are constantly on the lookout for new mines and quarries, and with the slightest hint that certain localities may yield valuable material, thousands are willing to risk time and money for its possible production; yet genius, the country's true wealth, its most valuable, imperishable building material, goes unsought and undeveloped.

To get at the real cause of such conditions, we must put the blame where it belongs—first upon the home and then upon society. In the home there is a general indifference, a lukewarmness to the special gifts of its members. This state prevails among sister and brother, between friend and friend. Upon the mother devolves the duty of quickening natural gifts into life and action. Love and ambition for her offspring are the natural emanations of her heart, and she should expect benefits from every atom of her love. She should expect her children to attain to the altitude of her ideals. The mother who expects and demands most from her sons and daughters (provided she have a fine sense of justice) contributes most towards a future commonwealth. Let her search out each child's individuality, study his eccentricities, encourage and appreciate his ingenuity, from the time when he builds his first block house until he reaches the breadth of his maturity, and is ready to prove his talent before God and his country.

Next to the home, the obligation of recognizing struggling effort lies with society. Here again we find indifference—an apathy that arouses to applause only when a thing comes to it endorsed and labeled super-excellent. The whole mind of society seems to be bent on keeping a bank account sufficiently large to enable it to indulge in the highest priced, double-extra labeled articles of foreign manufacture. The moneyed king prefers to bring into his country thousands of ignorant foreigners who can subsist upon the left-overs of the market, rather than pay his own countrymen wages sufficient to enable them to live as Americans must live.

Home talent is too generally conceded a bore unless it has been educated and has been accepted at one or more of the thrones of Europe. Society has too many functions to attend to risk an evening in search of a new star when the world's acknowledged artists can be had for a mere price. It would rather listen to Faust for the five hundredth time than to lend strength and interest to an audience for the sake of encouraging some aspiring initiate in the realm of art. It is not so much the money that is needed for the growth of home talent, as it is that true charity which "feeds three," which sympathizes, upholds and inspires.

Interest and encouragement are great fertilizers for young genius, and every original expression is a voice crying in the wilderness for cultivation and individual growth.

When the mother fully realizes that the home is the country in miniature; that her's is the first office in the governmental system,—an office for life and one decided by the election of spirit—then will she nurture every indication of greatness in her sons and daughters, expecting, demanding that each shall contribute something towards the betterment of existing conditions. And when society rouses from its lethargy and accepts these sons and daughters upon their own merits, giving hearty interest, sanction and impetus to true worth, whether it be undeveloped or in a state of perfection; when it searches for future geniuses at every amateur performance; when its shoppers come forward with pride to proclaim a home article that is as good, or better than one of foreign manufacture, then will the "rejected stone" of the builders "become the head of the corner," and then will the nation experience an uplift of inspiration and of power.

Prohibition in the Drug Traffic.

TO no class does greater responsibility attach than to those who sell drugs. To a very large extent the lives of individuals are in their hands, and no examination can be too thorough regarding fitness for the work. We would, therefore, congratulate the Board of Pharmacy of Illinois on the fact that they have at last awakened to a sense of what may be considered the almost criminal negligence of the past in the indiscriminate sale of sedative drugs.

The members of this board are up in arms, and have secured indictments against druggists who are said to have sold cocaine illegally. In this they are taking the only course open to them in view of the facts which their investigations have brought to light. They evidently fear that the practice of indulging in opiates or sedative drugs, if unrestrained, may produce conditions as deplorable as those associated with drunkenness.

It is well known that the effect of such drugs as chloral, cocaine, opium and the like is insidious; that the habit of such grows upon one; that their use blunts the sensibilities and dulls the intellect; that when indulged in to excess the results are similar to those produced by strong drink, enslaving the victims with merciless power.

One of the Chicago dailies says:

The most dangerous feature of the abuse of drugs is that once established in a community, it becomes almost ineradicable. A few of the victims are cured, but the others do not escape its clutches until they die, and meanwhile the vice is steadily securing new recruits.

No picture could more clearly show the analogy which this condition bears to the drink habit.

Horror of the drug habit is, even in its infancy, calling for prohibitive legislative measures, while liquor drinking has been allowed to grow to maturity, demoralizing this and other countries, the only check to its mad career being in the uplifted voices of earnest temperance workers pleading for the enactment of laws restraining the sale of intoxicants.

The board of pharmacists expects, and has a right to expect, the support of all boards charged with carrying out measures for the public good. All who realize what is involved in this growing evil should also realize that only by united effort can it be put down.

If, then, the indiscriminate sale of drugs calls for such immediate legislative action for its suppression, has alcoholism not yet fully established its claims to legislative attention? Can the various governments of the civilized world afford to shelve appeals made to them in its behalf? If druggists who promiscuously sell narcotic and poisonous drugs deserve punishment for so doing, why should not saloonkeepers, who are killing off their victims at a much higher percentage, be held equally responsible?

All druggists should second the efforts of the Board of Pharmacy in its endeavors to uproot this evil. They can be appealed to as men whose living is not dependent upon this branch of their business. The action which has been taken should be an incentive the world over to quicken the efforts of Christian people and temperance workers to seek governmental aid in putting down the sale of intoxicating drink, which simply means public traffic in poison by the wholesale.

Tracing a Responsibility.

A MOST effective and pointed temperance discourse has been delivered by a certain circuit court jury in Ingham county, Michigan. For clearness of vision and courage of conviction these "twelve tried and true men" are unique. They recently rendered a verdict of $1,033 damages in favor of the wife of a man maimed for life while intoxicated, said verdict being against the saloon keeper who furnished the unfortunate man with the poison which robbed him of his senses. They trace the responsibility back directly to the cause of the man's condition and hold the saloon keeper responsible for the safety of those whom he aids to become "helplessly befuddled."

The rendering of this verdict opens up a question of wide significance. If every saloon keeper could be publicly charged with the evils which emanate from his destructive traffic and be held liable for them, possibly society might come to appreciate that the payment of an annual license of a few thousand dollars is but poor compensation for the injuries sustained.

One cannot but surmise concerning the results if the higher courts see fit to sustain the Michigan verdict. Other suits for damages will, without doubt, be begun, and the profits of the liquor dealer will be materially diminished when he has been compelled to settle up for a few of these responsibilities. It is too much to expect that an enforcement of financial responsibility will arouse in the saloon keepers any sense of moral responsibility, but such expensive incidentals may tend to create a prejudice against the liquor business, if, indeed, it does not force the dealers into insolvency.

Society as a whole is in a position to make out a very fair case for damages against the liquor traffic and is not lacking distinguished and unimpeachable witnesses to sustain such a suit. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, would go upon the witness stand and give testimony to show that the liquor enterprises are responsible for 84 per cent of the crimes of this nation. The heads of the great rescue homes would solemnly swear and bring credible proof to show that 77 per cent of the wretched inmates of their institutions were led to ruin by drink. There could be produced court statistics showing that three-fourths of the divorces result from the liquor evil. The census bureau would furnish data showing that 80 per cent of the murders in the United States must be accounted for by the dispenser of alcoholic drinks, and sociologists of high authority would affirm that the curse of strong drink is responsible for 51 per cent of the pauperism of our land.

Yet even when the evidence was all in and every one of the charges had been proved, what human jury could attempt to assess damages commensurate with the awful aggregation of woe and misery and wretchedness charged? Even if the measure of damages were fixed, what body of men are rich enough to liquidate the debt? Money could not do it; no amount of the United States securities, nor gold nor silver fresh from the mints, would suffice. In the last analysis society must bear the burden. It is an obligation which can be wiped out only through two generations of enfeebled bodies, diseased minds, disordered hearts, shattered nerves, dulled intellects, at the expense of the children and grandchildren of criminals and drunkards who are handicapped by weakened wills and vicious appetites. At the cost of a deteriorated, depreciated manhood and womanhood must society at last pay the damages.

Two Little Victims. "A gill of whisky fatal to a six-year-old child," was the headline of a paragraph put in an obscure corner of a city paper.

Could a more pointed argument be found anywhere than in such a fact? If a gill of whisky is powerful enough and bad enough to end the life of a little child, whose recuperative powers are supposed to be strong, it certainly must contain a poison deadly enough to do untold harm to those who can take more and yet live.

The noted lecturer who has announced that the old physiologies and theories are all wrong, that alcohol in liquor is a builder up of the body and not a harmful substance, should find in this event, even without other recorded facts, a refutation of his statement.

The little girl's father had brought the whisky home and had left it on a window-sill within easy reach. Perhaps the child had seen her father or some one else drink from the bottle; perhaps not. At any rate, she drank what was left and died within a few hours. Then the city authorities declared, "No blame can be placed on the parents!"

Directly under the paragraph telling of the death of the one child, came another item: "Trip for beer fatal to child." Little seven-year-old Joseph, who had been sent for beer, stumbled and fell on a wire and was killed. Poor little fellow! from the beginning of his young life compelled to know all about places that many grown men and most women who have had large experience in life, would shrink from entering; compelled to see and hear things that could not help searing his fresh young heart and soul!

Little Joseph was only one of many hundreds and thousands of other little ones who are compelled to do the same thing. But thanks to the softening heart of the world, such occurrences grow fewer every year instead of more frequent. In the smaller towns of better spirit, the thing is practically ended. The children themselves are made to feel the reproach of the practice and their thirsty parents begin to realize that if they will have the poison, it must be obtained in some other way than by their children.

Only One Solution of the Problem. The liquor traffic in India is a government monopoly, and in view of the fact that the past few years show a greater per cent increase in the consumption of strong drink than in the population, the temperance people of England are joining with the better class of Mohammedans and Hindus in asking for measures to check the spread of alcoholism. To this end Mr. W. S. Caine will urge in the House of Commons the passage of a local veto act for India. Indeed, the liquor problem becomes to Great Britain more and more formidable as a matter of colonial administration. Lord Milner, high commissioner of South Africa, in his plan recently outlined in the blue book, says that its solution is a "tremendous undertaking" in which the "whole credit of the administration is at stake;" and Mr. Chamberlain has himself declared that the drink traffic among native races is not only discreditable to the British name but disastrous to British trade, because it destroys trade by destroying the population. The question is bound to remain a thorn in the side of nations until this legalized iniquity is banished from the face of the earth.

⚜

Chain Letters Again. In response to several inquiries concerning another chain letter scheme emanating from Philadelphia, which purports to be in the interests of the anti-cigaret work, we wish to say emphatically that the W. C. T. U. has no knowledge of any such scheme and certainly does not indorse it. These schemes are, without doubt, originated solely for the purpose of collecting names to be used for advertising purposes, and they should be treated accordingly. Any plan for the formation of a "National League," if legitimate, will be duly announced by our National superintendent, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls.

⚜

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must.
In days of slowly fretting care,
Then most we need the strength of prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Experience Corner.

COMRADES:—This Corner is optimistic by preference and on principle, but it confesses to a cloud between it and the summer of its content when a certain question comes up, and, unfortunately for everybody, it is not so rare a question as it once was:

"We cannot have Mrs. —— come to work for our cause, nor, indeed, any other of the National workers, because there seems open no suitable place for her to be entertained. The public in our pleasant village really know little about us, for we cannot be called representative women; we are small in number, and ordinary. Will you give us some hint of what we can do?"

Gladly: reconstruct your definition of the grand old word "hospitality." From Abraham down, it has, it can have, no substitute. An old writer said he found it as universal as the face of man. New writers cannot say as much.

With the struggle for money and place, several things have crept into our lives unconsciously to ourselves. We strain not only a point, but all the available points, to appear richer and finer than we are. Simple, comfortable things no longer satisfy, and because, forsooth, the stranger within the gates must have a glimpse of our every-day life, we lock the door against her, mainly to keep up appearances.

O, for a return to Christian simplicity in living! It would bring peace and leisure to home-makers and set them again "on hospitable thoughts intent." This does not mean show; it does not mean elaborate French dishes. At the risk of throwing a firebrand into somebody's home I add, you have no right to give your husband and children what would not fully supply the needs of reasonable W. C. T. U. women "who go about."

You have read the hints in that indispensable booklet, "The Annual Leaflet," and know that speakers need rest, quiet, fire in winter, an empty drawer, a table for scribbling, and wholesome food. A hundred places in the village could furnish these.

Hospitality presupposes no return for what you give. Is this the case? A thousand young folks in the land have a deeper light in the eyes that look into 1903 because they once looked across the plain home breakfast table into the earnest face of one of our workers and listened to her earnest words. It was "angels unawares."

I heard one of our elderly women, a cultivated and devoted one, lately say: "If I have liberal culture and broad views of life, with its manifold issues, as you say I have, it is largely due to the fact that my father's house was an unpaid inn for all the people who stood for a cause. Every moral subject, every great public question, I heard discussed from all sides as I sat unnoticed at mother's left behind the milk pitcher. "For our own sakes," she added, "and our children's sakes, our doors have always been open to every Christian reformer. We never try to be 'elegant,' but I observe that our friends seem to enjoy coming again. Universally such people are easy and delightful to entertain. They don't care for mere externals; they have the heart of things."

I have been the happy guest in many homes, going on errands philanthropic and religious. The most nearly perfect hostess I ever knew lived in a log house. A carriage load of unexpected friends, who knew enough to appreciate real worth, could not disconcert this widow, even though the family table—always sweet and wholesome—was set for dinner. "We'll just put on four more plates," she would say, her face beaming, "and we'll all go over to the cove after dinner and take a ride on the lake to a thicket where the lilies are blooming." Small wonder that her son is well and favorably known in the scientific world.

MORAL.—Don't try to appear what you are not, in the home or out of it, and remember that the best things are done by unpretentious people. Then air your best bed and invite the next peripatetic temperance woman to stay with you.

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

If we keep our souls in patience, if we hold fast to our faith and hope and love, the soft streams of healing power will flow into us and through us. We shall receive and give out the infinite good.—Charles G. Ames.

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Thou hatest hatred's withering reign;
In souls that discord maketh dark.
Dost Thou rekindle love's bright spark,
And make them one again?
—Paul Gerhardt.

***

Good would it be for men if, remembering that life is something more than toil and struggle, they would snatch an hour from their labors, and seek in the stillness of their souls that voice which only the humble can hear, that strength which only the meek can obtain.—James Drummond.

***

Since I am coming to that holy room
Where with the choir of saints forevermore
I shall be made Thy music, as I come
I tune the instrument here at the door,
And, what must I do then, think here before.
—John Donne.

***

What is the secret of serenity? We all want to know it. Indeed, we do know it already. There is no secret about it. St. Paul speaks it out plainly enough. Everybody can see what it is. All things work together for good to them that love God. We must love God; that is the heart of it. Happiness, content and right satisfaction, all doubts answered, all dark places lighted up, heaven begun here—this is the reward of loving God. In this world, tribulation; yes, but good cheer in spite of that, for the Son of God, whom we love, has overcome the world.—George Hodges.

***

"Since all her life's long melody
Was set to keys of love,
She will not find the music strange
That fills the courts above;
But when her eyes, with rapture clear,
Shall read the heavenly score,
Hers in the endless song will be
The part she knew before!"

***

This is the way to do a good day's work: Begin it with God; do all in the name of the Lord Jesus and for the glory of God; count nothing common or unclean in itself—it can be so only when the motive of your life is low. Be not content with eye-service, but as servants of God do everything from the heart and for His "Well done." Ask Him to kindle and maintain in your heart the loftiest motives, and be as men which watch for the coming of the master of the house.—F. B. Meyer.

***

The day is done; the weary day of thought and toil
is past,
Soft falls the twilight cool and gray on the tired
earth at last;
By wisest teachers wearied, by gentlest friends op-
pressed,
In thee alone, the soul, outworn, refreshment finds
and rest.
Bend, gracious Spirit from above, like these o'er-
arching skies,
And to thy firmament of love lift up these longing
eyes;
And, folded by thy sheltering hand, in refuge still
and deep,
Let blessed thoughts from thee descend, as drop the
dews of sleep.
—Eliza Scudder.

***

Nothing short of the Life of the Eternal Son of God—the holiness, the purity of God—is the standard at which we are to aim; that is to be reproduced in our circumstances; the divine perfections are to be translated, reproduced in our life, our home, our trials, our difficulties, our age of the world. Let us ask ourselves, What is the special likeness of Christ that He would reproduce in me? What are the features of His life that He calls me to imitate? What pattern would He set before me in my work, my circumstances, my difficulties? What are the inspirations of grace that He would urge me to cultivate and cherish?—Arthur C. A. Hall.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: I wonder if all of you know that the Annual Leaflets and Annual Reports are awaiting your orders. The Leaflets are only one cent each or seventy-five cents a hundred. All new unions ought to have one leaflet for each member and other unions should have several for reference. It would be of great value, too, if each union would have a copy of the Annual Report, price fifteen cents, which contains the full address of the National President, the Corresponding Secretary's report on the general work, on the Memorial Fund and the Organizing department, as well as reports from all of the superintendents of the different National departments. Both of these publications contain the addresses of the National workers, and they are very valuable for reference. Order them early, of Mrs. Barker, Evanston, Ill., that you may have the full benefit of them during the year.

Certainly you are all pleased with the appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL nowadays. Every issue is a storehouse of information and inspiration. I know of no other weekly that gives the same help as does our official organ, or anything equally good for the same amount of money. The typographical make-up, the many illustrations, the broad view of other reform work, and the complete setting forth of our own work must appeal favorably to every one who reads THE UNION SIGNAL. It seems incredible that any of our unions should hope to live and grow very long without this paper. I only wish that I might say something which would inspire every white-ribboner to take it and read it, but I know that I am only preaching to those who already have it. We must all be missionaries in order to bring this means of enlightenment to the knowledge and favor of others, for it is meat and drink to the work.

State workers often ask me to send new unions certain departmental literature. It is impossible for me to do this for several reasons. The unions should be instructed to apply for this either to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, or to the superintendents as per addresses in the Annual Leaflet.

We are already hearing of preparations for many commemorative meetings, and we hope that no union this year will deprive itself of the benefit of a loving consideration of the life and works of our great leader. If a public meeting is not possible, then the union hour will be well spent if given over to loving remembrances.

The Evanston and Reiley unions meet at National headquarters, Friday, the 13th, and each member is asked to occupy one minute in telling what characteristic of Miss Willard or of her work seemed most impressive. Certainly every union might have such a meeting as this. The National officers at headquarters, and one or two others, are to make special remarks. If you will try it, I think you will be surprised to find how many men will respond to invitations to speak at public meetings, and how well they will occupy the time, as many of them have been diligent students along this line, and not a few have been warm personal friends of Miss Willard.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Organizers.

THE day after Christmas I sailed for Florida, spending five days at Jacksonville in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Le Bourveau. Mrs. Le Bourveau is the president of a large and flourishing union, which meets weekly; they are taking up a large number of departments, as well as filling a column once a week in "The Times Union," the leading paper of the state and published at Jacksonville. My time was largely occupied in planning a week's work in various parts of the city. On my return trip I hope to organize some new unions in the suburbs.

I gave one lecture, held two ladies' meetings and addressed the Boys' Military Club, composed of twenty boys, with Dr. Taylor as commander.

The captain who drills these boys was a colonel in the army in the Philippine Islands, and at the close of my address he came forward and said: "I have a confession to make. These boys all know that I am a moderate drinker; and they know that I smoke cigars, but Mrs. Bailey's talk has convinced me that I ought not to set such an example before this body of boys, and that tobacco and liquor are extremely harmful to me; therefore, tonight I am going to take the triple pledge, which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will furnish to me. Hereafter while God permits me to live on this beautiful earth, I will never again touch tobacco or drink alcoholic liquor. Furthermore, no boy in this club can drill under me who also will not take this pledge and keep it."

Great applause greeted this declaration, and we all felt that good would result from this meeting. Dr. Taylor publishes a little paper of his own, and a copy was sent to me in which the statement was made that all the boys, perhaps with a half dozen exceptions, signed the pledge at the next regular meeting.

I made a tour of this state eight years ago, and everywhere I am gladly welcomed back, while new places that I never heard of are sending me invitations to come to them. Every place of any size in the state has already accepted me, and I fear that there are more calls than I can fill. Many places where I have now spoken twice are urging me to return before I go north.

In many of the large towns great effort for local option is being made, and elections on "wet" or "dry" are the order for the spring election. All are asking for my assistance in that line of work.

I have succeeded in organizing two new unions, one at Cedar Keys, with thirty members, twenty-four active, six honorary.

High Springs has thirty-seven members, twenty-two active, fifteen honorary. The president of Cedar Keys writes to me that she has already added new members and has organized an L. T. L.

I have just summed up my report for my first month's work in Florida, and find that in January I gave twenty-two lectures, held twelve ladies' meetings, four children's meetings, secured 122 new members to local unions, of which ninety-four were active and twenty-eight honorary members. I ordered for these unions literature amounting to $48.95, traveled 1,918 miles, and wrote in the meantime 163 letters, besides which I filled a column once a week in "The Metropolis," one of Jacksonville's leading papers.

I am not only getting each union aroused on department work, and urging the prompt payment of dues, but I am inducing everyone to begin at once a membership contest, to increase members, arouse interest, advertise our organization and our principles, and strengthen our forces generally.

In a January number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be found in our National corresponding secretary's letter, extended mention of membership contest methods, and I would ask every local union to read this letter at their next regular meeting, that they may fully understand how to go to work successfully.

I write this letter at the most beautiful place in all the sunny Southland, Daytona, from the pleasant home of Mrs. Geo. H. Clark, by whom I am entertained. Mrs. Clark is one of the leading W. C. T. U. women of the town. Forty ladies attended my ladies' meeting yesterday. Twenty new active members were secured, besides ten honorary members.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY.

Daytona, Fla.

"Not One Mouthful
of table food should be given a child before it is one year old," says Dr. Holt. What substitute then? Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely the safest and best infant food obtainable. Avoid unknown brands. Send for "Baby's Diary."

A Call for More Ammunition.

DEAR COMRADES:—I am satisfied that the W. C. T. U. methods of making out reports is about as near perfect as any that can be named. Yet, I am also convinced that no "methods" are so complete that they cannot be improved.

In looking over the National report and endeavoring to secure the most telling facts from the various reports of National superintendents, to present to the public in the interest of our cause, it has occurred to me that, if all National superintendents would, at the close of their reports (as some do) give a condensed summary of work reported, it would be of invaluable service to organizers, evangelists and lecturers, as well as to local unions; and no local union or field worker can afford to be without the National report. It would be easier to glean from it, if they could turn to the summary or sum total of each of the forty department reports, and find each one condensed. For instance, we could take the report of literature distributed in each of the forty departments, add them up, and get the sum total distributed by the W. C. T. U. in the United States (as far as reported) and by the same process we could secure the number of sermons preached, conversions made, mothers' meetings held, pledges signed, reading rooms and libraries maintained, etc. Then we would be able to give the larger figures we are entitled to, as we present our cause before the public, and would also be better able to answer intelligently the question, "What is the W. C. T. U. doing anyhow?"

It seems to me that by thus condensing, we could put volumes of facts in ten minutes that would tell and answer the above question.

Yours for more ammunition with which in His Name to kill the drink curse,

MARY E. TEATS,
National Evangelist.

Fremont, Neb.

Crowned.

Mr. L. L. Kearney, of Vernon, Miss., uncle of Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, has recently passed away. He was one of God's saints. Miss Kearney's father is now the last of the immediate family.

Entered into rest January 30, 1903, Mrs. B. F. Wood, mother of Lilian Wood, National organizer. Mrs. Wood had been a patient sufferer for years. One of the most refined and consecrated of women, her life was a benediction to her friends. She was a staunch supporter of our W. C. T. U. work, and her tender heart always went out to the suffering. For over a year Miss Lilian has been unable to leave her, but we know these shut-in hours with this sweet, consecrated spirit will leave a blessed influence, and she will be better fitted than ever to deal with the suffering and sinning.

* * *

Appetite Coaxing

Not Necessary When Proper Food is Used.

Coaxing up an appetite is hard work and unnecessary when a little thought is given to scientific feeding.

Fill the stomach with the wrong stuff and it is not long before the palate too is affected, and even the sight of food is nauseating. Stomach and nervous ills of all kinds soon come and the body is left without nourishment.

Then take on Grape Nuts for a few days and see the difference. Eating is no longer a duty but a delight, for the food is made of the proper grains prepared in a natural, scientific manner and the flavor is delicious. The case of a schoolma'am of Cedar Mills, Minn., is interesting. She writes: "I used to go without lunch many a day, not finding it tasty. In consequence I usually had a severe headache before the afternoon session was over and felt nervous and cross.

"I had almost concluded to give up teaching on this account when a friend induced me to try Grape-Nuts. I will say frankly I did not care for it at first, but tried it two or three times and then found myself beginning to enjoy the crisp, nutty flavor.

"The food has changed the order of my life. I carry it for lunch every day now. The color has come back to my cheeks and lips and I have no more headaches or nervous spells.

"My body is full of energy and new life, and life seems worth the living, now that I have found the proper food." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

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New England Conservatory of Music has now the finest building devoted to music in the world. Founded 1853. Unsurpassed advantages in composition, vocal and instrumental music, and elocution.
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Pupils received at any time. For year-book address
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager, Boston, Mass.
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LEARN PROOFREADING.
If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
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CHIRON LUBRICATING PILE CONE
A small, hollow, perforated wooden cone, filled with the Chiron Ointment, especially prepared for the purpose. Perfect and continuous lubrication by soothing and healing ointment directly to the sore spots. Endorsed by physicians. Immediate relief and a certain cure for ALL KINDS OF PILES. Regular price, $3. SPECIAL PRICE (for 30 days only), $1. By mail, sealed in plain wrapper.
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Don't Miss the February Issue of The YOUNG CRUSADER.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST
Catalogues mailed on request, and special prices given to all Charitable and Temperance Societies.
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SPECIAL
Anti-Cigaret
NUMBER OF
The Young Crusader
IS THE
February Issue
Place your orders at once so that the papers for distribution on ANTI-CIGARET SUNDAY, March 1st, will reach you promptly.
Price, $2.00 per hundred
Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The W. C. T. U. of Shenandoah, Iowa, will present $100 to the city library for the purchase of new books.

Alton, Cairo, Normal and Edwardsville, Ill., are holding many medal contests.

The union at Weatherford, Tex., has determined to place The Union Signal in every W. C. T. U. family in Weatherford.

Miss Christine Tinling is speaking for the unions in Virginia and North Carolina, winning personal friends and many members wherever she goes.

Miss Anna Quinby was the guest of honor at a Y social at New Castle, Pa., in January. Her address was much enjoyed.

The Spokane, Wash., union is holding medal contests. They held one in Spokane and another the same week five miles out in the country.

Elizabeth, N. J., union is filling barrels of clothing for the children of miners killed while at work, which the union at Lancaster, Pa., will distribute.

A new Y has been organized at Trenton, N. J., and one is soon to be organized at Spokane, Wash., by Miss Emma Page.

At the last meeting of the Kissimmee, Fla., union seven active and four honorary members were received, and a club of twenty-seven ten-weeks' subscribers to The Union Signal was secured.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner, of Texas, conducted union services during the week of prayer at Sedalia, Mo., with great success. She was urged to continue the meetings for another week, but previous engagements prevented.

Memorial services have been held by the unions of Toledo, Ohio, Newton, Pa., and by the Penn's Park, Pa. Y. Fond du Lac, Wis., Reading, Pa., and New Holland, Pa., are to hold such service at their next meetings.

A correspondent writes: "The W. C. T. U. of Carleton, Neb., were fortunate in securing Reverend C. M. Sheppard to give his temperance lecture, 'From the Cradle to the Grave.' The Carleton union and every one that heard the lecture pronounced it fine."

The W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League of Van Buren county, Mich., are busy preparing a vigorous campaign against the liquor element of said county. The contest in favor of local option bids fair to be a severe one on both sides of the case.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Summit, N. J., has asked the board of fire chiefs to accept a forty-gallon coffee urn to cost $150 which the union wishes to purchase and present the fire department so that the men may have hot coffee while at work at fires.

The Woman's Suffrage League of Wisconsin and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are behind the constitutional amendment resolution which has been introduced giving women the right to vote, and the members of these associations promise to fight hard to secure the passage of the measure.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Omaha, Neb., contemplates a renewal of the crusade against cigarets. A committee has been appointed to have charge of the movement and a public meeting is to be called to arouse the public to the enormity of the cigaret evil.

The youngest official in the Physical Education Department is Mauryce Curry, of Olympia, Washington, fourteen years of age, who is a county superintendent. She has made a tour of the county in company with her aunt, Miss Emma Page, and has sent in a club for the "Quarterly" and an order for literature.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
TRY THEM FOR
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat.
Fac-Simile Signature of John L. Brown & Son on every box.

The village board of Ovid, Mich., has adopted the curfew petition presented by the W. C. T. U. of that village, and it will become an ordinance as soon as proper notice can be published. The board also decided to serve notice on all the saloons and liquor-selling places to abide by the Raines law in closing on time and keeping closed Sundays; also to keeping minors from frequenting their places.

The Central Union of Chicago held special services in Willard Hall on Feb. 16, in commemoration of Miss Willard's heavenly birthday. Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Louis, Mo., a vice-president of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union and a devoted member of the W. C. T. U., was the speaker, and her matchless eloquence never found happier expression than in the tender tribute paid to our beloved chieftain.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, one of the Y associates in the National Physical Education department, is doing fine work for the Y branch. Classes are organized and conducted with excellent results. Miss Stewart has just closed engagements in Minnesota, and is now in North Dakota. Miss Della Mae Connett, another Y associate in the Physical Education department, is giving her best service to her home state, Ohio, this winter.

A newspaper despatch from Vancouver, Wash., says: Sunday evening a number of ladies visited saloons in this city and watched the gambling which they allege was being carried on. After making the rounds and taking notes they went to their homes. The women are among the highest in social circles and belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Their work will doubtless be taken up in regular order when that association meets.

Greenville, Tex., W. C. T. U. has given a spelling match, which proved pleasant and profitable. The old blue-back speller was used. Two ladies who did not belong to the W. C. T. U. were the leaders. This entertainment was well advertised for ten days in the papers. The entrance fee was 10 cents. The prize awarded was a handsome china cake plate. It was then presented to the cold water fund. Greenville W. C. T. U. is preparing to supply the city with free ice water next summer.

Tioga county, N. Y., W. C. T. U. held its semi-annual convention February 6. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, honorary president of Illinois, now residing in Clifton Springs, N. Y., was the speaker. She was invited to remain over the following Sabbath, speaking morning and evening. Her work was highly appreciated and commended, her evangelistic work especially praised. On the 9th the local election was held, the town going for no-license. Two years before there was a majority of sixty-four for license. The W. C. T. U. and all good people are jubilant.

The W. C. T. U. has been bombarding Representative Burke, of South Dakota with petitions asking him to help in preventing re-establishment of the army canteen. He has replied to many that so far as he can see no change is likely during this session of Congress, but still the petitions, letters and telegrams pour in. Now Mr. Burke is urging his constituents to inveigh against the canteens in the fashionable homes of Washington, where, he says, the punch served on reception days is stiff enough to make one's hair stand straight.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole recently addressed the Christian Association at Syracuse, N. Y. The rooms were crowded and many were turned away. Ninety-seven pledges were given, fifty being those of men. These were secured not by passing the pledges among the students, but in a word explaining the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing movement and saying that pledges would be on a table at close of address, and those who wished to identify themselves with this movement and the cause it represented could do so there. It is because of the spontaneity of those who came that the number is valued.

We Want a BRIGHT BOY to work after School Hours

Any boy who reads this advertisement can start in business on his own account selling *The Saturday Evening Post*
No money required. He can begin next week.
Many boys make over $5 a week. Some are making $15.
THE work can be done after school hours and on Saturdays. Write to us at once and we will send full instructions and 10 copies of the magazine free. These are sold at 5 cents a copy and provide the necessary money to order the next week's supply at the wholesale price. $225.00 in cash prizes next month.
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
451 Arch Street, Philadelphia
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Dividend-Paying Mining, Oil and Smelter Stocks, Listed and Unlisted, our Specialty.
DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers, Fiscal Agents,
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66 BROADWAY & 17 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate mining, oil and smelter investments, sub. blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application.
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Ferry's Seeds
are planted by farmer and gardener who has stopped experimenting. It pays to pay a little more for Ferry's and reap a *great deal more* at the harvest. All dealers. 1903 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD
New Line Fine Service.
Minneapolis and St. Paul
Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.
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LADIES—STUDY AT HOME
TRAIN TO NURSE
Use leisure hours to become independent. Every woman inexperienced or experienced in nursing should receive a thorough course of theoretical training before assuming the responsibility of ministering to the sick. Our course universally endorsed by physicians and surgeons as practical and easy of comprehension. Our faculty, leading physicians and surgeons of Chicago. Our scholars enthusiastic in our support. Diploma. Catalogue free.
American Cor. School for Nurses, O—167 Dearborn, Chicago.
KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

Home Treatment For A Cold.

By Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

THE condition of ill-health commonly termed "a cold," usually arises from one or more of three causes: Prolonged exposure to cold, which produces congestion, invariably at the weakest point; arrested circulation from clogging of one or more of the waste avenues, and the mischievous endemic influences in which microbes play so important a part.

Persons who have a clear and active condition of the functions of nutrition and waste are usually only slightly affected by exposure to changes of temperature or any of those forms of disease induced by microbes. Where there is an obstructed condition of the liver, kidneys, skin and other waste avenues, obstinate and serious congestion is sure to come from slight depressing causes and makes a predisposition to influenza, la grippe or even pneumonia or diphtheria.

EARLY CARE OF A COLD.

If colds were properly managed during the first twenty-four hours, much after suffering would be averted.

Perspiration should be induced if possible the first night before retiring. An hour before supper, take a heaping teaspoonful of the phosphate of soda dissolved in nearly a pint of hot water. The supper should consist largely of liquid food, hot milk, rich broths or gruels. Just before retiring take a deep capsicum footbath 112 degrees, adding hot water three or four times during ten minutes. Before drying the feet, rub them several times with a towel wrung dry from cold water. Drink while in the footbath and after getting warmly into bed two doses of the "Diffusible Stimulant." Drinking the full amount of hot water doubles its power. It flushes the kidneys, quickens the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, dissolves the thickened secretions and hastens resolution in the congested localities. The next morning, in a warm place, rub the entire body thoroughly with a warm, coarse bath towel.

The stimulant should be taken an hour before each meal and before retiring until the cold has quite abated.

This method of treatment is far superior in its present and after effects to the home use of hot slings made from any form of alcoholic stimulants. These or Jamaica ginger, which is largely alcohol, or the large doses of quinine so commonly used, expend their force largely upon the brain and nervous system, often causing head trouble and greatly aggravating it when it exists. The use of quinine, even in malarial climates should be left to the prescription of a physician. Far too much of it is needlessly and carelessly taken as a domestic remedy.

Increasing pain in the chest and difficulty of respiration in the beginning of a cold are indications that a physician should at once be called.

MUSTARD PASTE.

Where there is a strong tendency to congestion about the head and chest prompt applications of mustard are of great value. The mustard should be spread hot upon thick manilla paper, ten inches long by eight wide. The paste should be eight by six inches. Cover with cheese cloth. Apply to the legs and arms, confined by bandages. As soon as keen smarting ensues, move to a new position downward until the entire surface has been nearly covered. Place on chest and spine when needed. This method of applying mustard has a powerful derivative influence for diverting the blood from the chest and head.

THE POCKET INHALER.

When the air passages are obstructed so as to prevent nasal breathing, a small pocket inhaler may be advantageously used. Fill the center third of the inhaler loosely with absorbent cotton. Pour upon this ten drops of the inhalant. Remove the corks from both ends of the inhaler and sniff the vapor powerfully through the obstructed nostril. Replace the corks when the inhaler is not in use. It should be cleansed and its contents renewed every day, if it is frequently used. It aids much in securing nasal breathing during the night.

CATARRHAL COLD.

If the nasal and other passages should be very irritable and there should be heavy discharges, flush the mucous surfaces of the anterior and posterior nasal passages well with the "Antiseptic Wash." Bending over a bowl, close one nostril, bury the other beneath the liquid and draw it through the nostril freely into the mouth, without sound or the admission of air. Eject it from the mouth. Use a pint of the "Antiseptic Wash" each time. It is really more effective applied in this way than by the siphon or nasal douche.

List of Remedies Advised and Method of Preparation.

DIFFUSIBLE STIMULANT.

"Diffusible Stimulant" is a combination of "ginger syrup" and "ammoniated capsicum." It is a most valuable remedy for chilliness, weakness from exhaustion or a severe cold. It can be made at home as follows:

GINGER SYRUP.

Dry a pound of ginger root in a warm, not hot, place. Pound it in a mortar until the pieces are like grains of wheat. Cook slowly in two quarts of water for four hours, simmering in a closed vessel of tin, porcelain or iron. Strain off the liquid. Add two quarts of water to the ginger and steep again one hour. Strain off the liquid. A double cheese cloth makes the best strainer. Put the two strained liquids together, simmer to two quarts. Add to this four pounds sugar. Cook slowly until the sugar is thoroughly melted and the syrup boiling hot. Can in pint glass cans or bottles sealed—the same as fruit.

AMMONIATED CAPSICUM.

To two tablespoonfuls of the tincture of capsicum add two tablespoonfuls of the purest aqua ammonia and thirty grains of fresh crystals of muriate of ammonia. Put all in a two ounce glass stopped bottle. Shake well together until the crystals are all dissolved.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For one dose, pour on one tablespoonful of the syrup a glass of very hot water and add three drops of the ammoniated capsicum. Drink one hour before each meal and at bedtime.

If chilliness is severe and perspiration is desired, three doses may be given at intervals of one-half hour. For children under twelve years of age use only one-half the amount. The medicine must not be given without the full proportionate amount of hot water.

Applications of heat to the extremities and painful localities should always be made.

FOR ABDOMINAL OR PERIODICAL PAIN FOR WOMEN OR MEN.

In cases of severe abdominal or periodical pelvic pain, the "Diffusible Stimulant" may be given every half hour. Swallow, just before taking the stimulant, a five-grain capsule or tablet of ammonol. After taking the ammonol three times, five hours should elapse between succeeding doses. It should be discontinued as soon as the pain moderates. One-third the above should be given children under six years of age; one-half to children between six and twelve years old.

AMMONOL.

Obtain one drachm of ammonol and a box of five-grain capsules. Divide the ammonol into twelve portions and fill one dozen capsules.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

Phosphate of soda, four ounces. Dissolve one heaping teaspoonful in a little hot water. Fill the glass full of hot water. Take once a day, an hour before the meal. This acts gently upon the liver and stimulates all the intestinal secretions.

CAPSICUM FOR FOOT-BATH.

Steep one pound of capsicum in one quart of vinegar for two hours. Add a little boiling water, so as to have one quart of the liquid when finished. Put up in tightly corked bottles. A large tablespoonful is sufficient to add to ten or twelve quarts of hot water for a foot-bath. The thick portion at the bottom of the bottle may be spread upon paper hot and covered with cheese cloth and used effectively for little children instead of mustard paste, as it will irritate but not blister.

ANTISEPTIC WASH FOR THE NASAL PASSAGES.

Procure two ounces of fresh crystals of chlorate of potash. Rinse clean in cool water. Pour off. Put in a pint bottle, fill with water and shake well. In twenty-four hours it is a saturate solution. As long as there are crystals remaining at the bottom, the bottle can be refilled.

To one pint equal parts of milk and water, milk warm, add three tablespoonfuls of this saturate solution of chlorate of potash. Flush the nasal passages according to directions given under "Catarrhal Colds."

INHALANT.

Four teaspoonfuls oil of peppermint, three teaspoonfuls oil of eucalyptus, one teaspoonful aqua ammonia. Mix and keep in one-ounce glass-stopped bottle. Place eight drops on the absorbent cotton in the inhaler.

NOTE.—A pocket inhaler for use in colds, or to relieve obstruction in the nasal passages, may be procured by sending 20 cents in stamps to Cordelia A. Greene, M. D., Sanitarium, Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y.

You Must Get The Book

You who are sick and are waiting—you must get my book.

Must, if you hope to get well; for I know that these diseases, when chronic, are seldom cured in common ways.

Must is a strong word, but it's true. You will know soon or late that a permanent cure demands my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No other physician ever made such an offer. No other remedy could stand such a test. For your own sake, don't neglect it, when you risk not a penny, and success means health.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Twin Ballots.

The following is copied from the reverse side of a Perrysville (Ind.) saloon keeper's card:

Along in November when chill was the weather,
Two ballots were cast in a box together,
They nestled up close like brother to brother,
You couldn't tell one of the votes from the other.

(Chorus.)
They were both rum votes,
And sanctioned the license plan;
But one was cast by a cunning old brewer
And one by a Sunday-school man.

The Sunday-school man—no man can be truer—
Kept busy all summer denouncing the brewer;
But his fervor cooled off with the change of the weather,
And late in the autumn they voted together.

(Chorus.)
The Sunday-school man has always been noted
For fighting saloons—except when he voted;
He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection,
Then knocked them all down on day of election.

The cunning old brewer was cheerful and mellow;
Said he: I admire that Sunday-school fellow.
He's true to his church—to his party he's truer;
He talks for the Lord, but votes for the brewer.

A newsmonger went to an editor, saying: "I have an item which I would sell. There is a citizen who secretly does much good helping the poor and furnishing means of defense to the wronged." "Thy item," replied the editor, "is worthless." "There is another," continued the newsmonger, "who has a good reputation, but who spends his time in secret, with evil company, gambling and living notoriously." "For this," said the editor, "I will pay thee ten dollars and will make thee a reporter." And he notified the gambler, who came and gave him an hundred dollars and nothing more was heard of the matter.—Bishop Spalding.

A CORKER

But Not Much of a Pastor.

There was an old clergyman in Central New York State some years ago who was a very powerful speaker but whose private life was by no means exemplary. Some of the more outspoken of his parishioners were in the habit of remonstrating with him regularly about this and his reply invariably was, "Don't do as I do, do as I tell you to do."

It is so with a great many physicians. There are hundreds of medical men who fully understand the folly of drinking coffee and tea, who tell their patients not to drink either, yet who use one or the other themselves. But sometimes it knocks even the doctor out and he has to quit Old King Coffee. A physician of Wasioja, Minn., says: "I was a liberal user of coffee from my youth and my health broke down while at college in 1880, at 25 years of age, but I continued to use coffee until 1898, although I was nervous and suffered constantly from a condition known as diabetes insipidus, a condition that is well known to be due to nervousness. My weight was below par and no diet or tonic medicines were sufficient to restore my vitality and strength.

"In 1898 I became suspicious of coffee and I broke off the habit by taking up Postum. Since that time my nerves have become strong and well and my weight has increased about 30 pounds. Well boiled it is a delicious, healthful drink, heavy with strength and muscle making qualities." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Even if your physician does drink coffee, you had better do as he tells you to do. Give Postum a trial. That's the easy way to shake off coffee and get well and keep well.

Very Few People

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels; others have heartburn or sour risings; still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades; some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind, because good digestion means good health in every organ.

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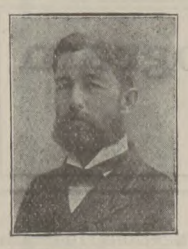
Subject for February Reading,

Work Among the Indians.

By Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



How We Kept Washington's Birthday, 1903.

By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D.

IN an age when we get the news of Europe by cable and wireless telegraphy the day before it happened, it will be in order to describe in advance how we kept Washington's Birthday of this year. It was providential that it came on the Sabbath, for that made it natural, almost inevitable, that pastors would preach on pending patriotic measures, and that the Young People's meetings, the Sabbath-schools, and especially the Y. M. C. A., would consider the patriotic movements that aim to give a better moral environment to our tempted youth.

But the great event of the day was the mobilizing of all organizations that desire good government and good laws in a Union Citizenship Rally in the afternoon. The W. C. T. U. sent a committee of two to every pastor to get enthusiastic announcements of the meeting—in some cases a speech also. Another committee enlisted the Y. M. C. A. and Young People's societies. A program committee prepared and managed the details of the meeting. No time was wasted on irrelevant solos, with more art than heart. It was remembered that the people who would attend would have extended devotions in three other services of the day, besides family worship, and so only ten minutes at the opening and five at the close was given to Scripture and song and prayer. But every minute of that was made a moral force. The president of the Ministerial Association, who presided, gave a ringing keynote by saying: "The watchword I will set at the portals of this meeting is a saying from a psalm I will read that has twice expressed at supreme moments our nation's faith, as it was Washington's faith; when Lincoln was assassinated uttered by Garfield, standing amid the pallid brokers on Wall street, and again recalled when Garfield fell, 'THE LORD REIGNS.'" After that every one listened as to a voice from heaven as he read the 93d Psalm. He then as fitly introduced the appropriate hymn that followed. He said: "In the Revolution, which the name of Washington recalls today, British troops came suddenly one Sabbath into a Long Island church, and commanded the audience to sing "God Save the King." Instead they sang, to the same tune, "Come Thou Almighty King." The hymn was itself a prayer, which he continued in a special prayer for our President and for all public officers and for citizens.

Then the speaking began, six addresses of seven minutes each, two on local, two on state, two on national issues, and one on "The Supreme Reform," of double length, for valedictory. There was a timekeeper at one side to say, "One minute more," when a speaker's time was that near its end, and a bell to use, if necessary, when time was up. To give definiteness and effectiveness to the speeches each quarter hour was devoted to a resolution, which was first read as a text, and the last minute of the quarter hour was saved to vote it while the arguments for it were fresh in mind.

The first resolution was: "Resolved, That in local reform good men of all parties should unite on a platform consisting of that one plank, shaped by General Grant, that all laws should be enforced, that bad laws may be repealed, imperfect laws amended and good laws utilized; and we call on public servants for such enforcement, encouraged by the heroic achievements of the year past in local reform, of District Attorney Falk, of St. Louis, and of Hovey E. Clark, foreman of a truly 'grand jury' at Minneapolis." Two speakers showed "the way out" of "darkest America," our municipal misrule, after which the resolution was voted, and the two speakers were appointed a deputation to present it to local officers.

The second resolution was: "Resolved, That the president of this meeting, and the presidents of all organizations uniting in this meeting (the pastors in the case of churches), are hereby authorized to petition the state legislature in our behalf, through our own senator and representative, not to weaken, but rather strengthen the laws on temperance and morality that make it harder to do wrong and easier to do right." The two speakers on this resolution described the state bills that should be killed and those that should be passed, and amended the resolution to fit the exact issues. They also urged that this and national petitions should be follo d up by letters and telegrams, as infantry volleys and sharpshooting reinforce artillery.

The third resolution was: "Resolved, That the same persons petition in our behalf the Senate of the United States, through our Senators (one petition to each) to pass the House liquor acts, one of which would protect no-license towns and prohibition states against 'interstate commerce' and 'original package' tricks, the other of which, the Immigration Act, would suppress liquor selling in immigrant stations and in the Capitol." The first speaker on this topic explained how express companies do a retail liquor business in no-license towns, and find shelter in the plea that they are engaged in "interstate commerce" and that state laws cannot touch imported goods in "original packages," though they are single bottles. The other speaker pictured all the temperance battles in Congress as parts of one great campaign whose object is to separate the national government, and so ourselves, from all complicity with the liquor traffic. "It is like the capture of a great fortress with outlying breastworks," he said, making a few lines on a blackboard at hand to help us see the picture. "We have captured the outer breastwork in driving liquors from the army through the anti-canteen law, the first national prohibitory law for white men, by which Congress said a second time, after four years' consideration, that even beer and wine—no other liquors were in question—sold from government dispensaries (called 'canteens') are bad for health and bad for order, and if bad for health and bad for order in the army, General Carlin says, bad everywhere. As the acorn implies the oak, that law logically implies national prohibition. Three other breastworks half taken are the prohibition for immigrant stations and the national Capitol and the interstate liquor act, beyond which looms the citadel of 'infernal revenue,' on which Christian citizenship should concentrate its fire so soon as the breastworks are all taken." The resolutions were voted, with orders to send petitions on Monday morning by telegraph.

The last speech, of double length as of double importance, was on "The Supreme Reform." Many wondered what the speaker would name as such, whether temperance or some other moral movement, but he set our minds at rest and commanded our assent when he said: "The supreme reform is to enlist the church in reform, and the way to begin is to get every church to agree that once a month, in sermon or prayer meeting or otherwise, the church will study the question of creating a better moral environment of right relations among men—not confining itself to the first commandment, to righting relations with God, as if that were all. In the words of another," he concluded, "'We must save society if only to make a safe place for saved souls.'"

Washington, D. C.

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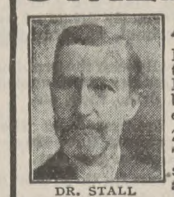

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This magazine deals principally with the problems of parents and children, heredity, environment, purity, child culture, exercise, dress, food, etc.

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A Popular Temperance Entertainment for Washington's Birthday

Price, 5 Cents Each

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association

Chicago, Illinois

Union Signal Day Program

No. 2.

By Meta E. B. Thorne.

The following program was planned for our own union, and therefore needs a word of explanation.

My own experience, after being connected with several different unions (and the same plaint comes to me from the other unions in the county of which I am president), is that it is difficult to induce the men, whom we most need and who most need us, to attend even the public lectures and addresses of our most popular speakers. An earnest personal solicitation will, of course, bring some few, but there are many who can be drawn only by some special attraction, desiring "to see and hear some new thing."

Our plan is to have neatly printed invitations, reading somewhat as follows:

You are cordially invited to a
Paper Reception,
at Blank's Hall,
Monday Evening, March 2, 1903.
Mrs. ———, Mrs. ———, Miss ———,
Reception Committee.

We intend to print a large number of these invitations, inclose them in neat envelopes, carefully addressed, and distribute by a corps of assistants from among our little friends to every family in the village and its outskirts. We feel assured that this personal invitation will draw to us a large number.

Our sub-committees, under the general "reception committee," will be program, music, entertainment, UNION SIGNAL and social committees. Several of our gentlemen friends have promised to assist us in the program, which in itself means much.

The portrait of our beloved leader, Mrs. Stevens, will occupy a conspicuous place, decorated with the white ribbon and veiled with a flag. Before it will be placed a stand well supplied with sample copies of our National organ and other of our publications, indicating the purpose of our gathering. Among the leaflets will be a large quantity on the cigaret, the anti-cigaret bill being just now under consideration in our legislature. After the not too lengthy program, a social hour will be enjoyed and light refreshments will be served.

PROGRAM.

1. Instrumental music.
2. Prayer, Rev. ———.
3. Music, "Ribbon White."
4. "The Day We Celebrate." (Speaker unveils portrait of Mrs. Stevens, greeted by rising of the audience, with white-ribbon salute.) She speaks of our President and her work, and reads of a visit to her home. (See UNION SIGNAL, November 6.)
5. Singing by children. ("Opening Song," page 6, UNION SIGNAL, November 6.)
6. A Young Man's Opinion of Cigarets. (Quoting from second and third chapters of story, "A Fight Against Odds.")
7. Flag recitation and song by children. (Page 6, UNION SIGNAL, November 6.)
8. Reading (or recitation), "Habit," (Page 7, UNION SIGNAL, November 6.)
9. Instrumental music, during which children distribute Anti-Cigaret leaflets.
10. Talk on the need to any cause, especially the temperance cause, of an organ which shall fitly represent it.
11. Select music.
12. Presentation of "Our UNION SIGNAL Maiden." (Girl in dress made of UNION SIGNALS basted together. The speaker, in a carefully prepared address, presents our paper, fitly setting forth its various departments and making suitable quotations therefrom.)
13. Instrumental music, during which sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL are distributed, and the "UNION SIGNAL committee" pass among the audience endeavoring to secure subscribers.
14. Toast, "Our Leader, God Bless Her.". Closing salutation to Mrs. Stevens' portrait, the audience rising, saluting with UNION SIGNALS as well as with handkerchiefs.
15. Singing.

Social hour.

Poynette, Wis.

W. C. T. U. Jingles.

That the constituency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is versatile, perhaps has never been doubted, but a perusal of some of the original jingles composed by different members will surely prove that they have various gifts.

The first comes comes from the pen of Miss Mary L. Page of West Washington. It is a banneret issuing from the spout of a quaint Chinese teapot hung on a tripod. It is in her den and she calls it her "Ginger Jar." This is the jingle:

Temp'rance leaflets, piping hot,
Will come out of this teapot
If you'll "tip" it well, my friend.
GIVE, TAKE, READ, LEND.

A variety of the best W. T. P. A. literature lies on the table, on which the "Ginger Jar" stands, free to all.

Already a shining "V" has gone into the jar along with pieces of the white metal, "16 to 1," as a "tip."

Mrs. Currey, Non-Alcoholic Medication superintendent of West Washington, has a tiny shoe with a hole in the toe (worn there by her daughter at twelve months) mounted on a platform, around which is the following inscription:

"By all the tenderness that stirs
At sight of this worn baby shoe,
Help make safe paths for little feet—
Dear friend, may God not count on you?"

From the top of the shoe rises a bannerette inscribed,

"Non-Alcoholic Medication Mite Box."

One of our mercy superintendents imitates the immortal Lincoln by keeping her funds in an old stocking, and it bears this instruction and invitation:

Come, give me your money, your money to hold!
Or copper or silver—I'll change it to gold,
The fine gold of thought—gold of mercy and truth—
To help bring this old world back to sweet sunny youth.

Just a stocking well darned, 'twill hold all you may give,
Then scatter it broadcast, that kindness may live.
Laugh loud, but know, too, as you swell the amount,
That good Lincoln long kept an old stocking account.

Deadly Cancer Cured with Oils.

This terrible disease has at last yielded to a mild treatment. Dr. Bye, the able specialist of Kansas City, Mo., states that this terrible disease can be cured. The Doctor has accomplished some wonderful cures recently in what seemed incurable cases cured in from two to ten weeks' treatment with a combination of Medicated Oils. A handsome illustrated book is sent free showing the disease in its various forms. The Oil cures cancer, tumor, catarrh, piles, fistula, and all skin and womb diseases. Call or address DR. W. O. BYE, 9th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1166, Springfield, Ill.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention

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We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without any outlay of money, provided you are willing to work and secure NEW subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Prohibitory Law of Maine.

(Continued from page 2.)

The leading representatives of the remonstrants against resubmission were present in force—the Civic League (analogous to the Anti-Saloon League of other states), the Prohibition party, the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, prominent ministers, lawyers and educators—who united in requesting our National President to conduct the case against resubmission. Rev. Almon S. Bisbee, of Brunswick, the first speaker, quoted from Judge Percival Bonney's charge to the jury in a famous liquor case of recent date. Those who attended our National Convention in Portland will recall the genial judge and his address of welcome. Judge Bonney said, in charging the jury in the case referred to:

"The Prohibitory law of the state of Maine was enacted to prevent the miseries and wretchedness of intemperance, the supreme evil which afflicts mankind. The saloon itself is an evil, and its extirpation is demanded by the best interests of society. A judicial experience of twenty-four years has shown that in a majority of cases against burglars, thieves, pickpockets and other law-breakers the saloon has been the rendezvous where these criminals have assembled when through drink the evil nature within them has been aroused, stimulated and excited. The whole atmosphere of the saloon is charged with the poison of iniquity. It demoralizes the keeper, sends those who frequent it to careers of crime, and brings misery to innocent wives and helpless children. The courts, whose duty it is to administer the law, cannot look upon the violation of the liquor law as a trivial offense, nor upon the offender without a deep feeling of condemnation. The whole liquor business is under the ban of the statute, and the liquor dealer is an outlaw. I hope that the good people of Maine will never consent to make the nefarious business lawful, as they certainly can never make it respectable."

When Mr. Bisbee had taken his seat, Representative Swett, of Portland, one of the contrary part, asked him if he were not mistaken in thinking that Judge Bonney used these words in charging a jury.

"I am not mistaken," quietly replied Mr. Bisbee.

"Very well," said Mr. Swett, with rising emphasis and the ring of assurance in his voice; "I wish to say that the gentleman is mistaken. Judge Bonney did not use those words in a charge to a jury, but before the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Portland last October. No judge in this state ever made a charge like that to a jury."

Mrs. Stevens rose instantly, saying with dignity and vigor: "Mr. Chairman, I had the high honor of presiding over the Convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Portland last October, and I will say that Judge Bonney did not utter those words in his address on that occasion, but he did use them in his charge to a jury a few weeks earlier."

At this sudden turning of the tables the audience gave vent to its enthusiasm, and they not only pounded and clapped, but shouted and screamed their delight. Sheriff Charles Dunn, Jr., who was appointed to fill out Rev. Samuel Pearson's unexpired term, completed the discomfiture of his Portland brother by citing the exact case when the charge was made—a case in which he as sheriff took an active part.

"In this charge," said Mr. Dunn, "Judge Bonney used the exact words quoted, but not at the Convention of the National W. C. T. U., which I had the pleasure of attending." Again the audience showed its sympathy by wild applause.

Fine addresses were made by Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, of the Civic League, and by a number of others, and it was a disappointment to the eager throng of listeners that the hearing could not continue through the evening, owing to the engagement of the hall for another purpose. Mrs. Stevens' address was strong and logical, a splendid defense of the Prohibitory law, now being so well enforced throughout the state.

Mrs. Stevens presented to the committee two important letters: one from Col. Fred Dow, of Portland, son of Gen. Neal Dow and editor of "The Evening Express," and the other from Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm, a wealthy manufacturer and leading business man of the state. Referring to the prohibitory law, Mr. Chisholm said:

"It has been an equal benefit to the moral and financial conditions and general welfare of the whole people of the state. The returns of the savings banks, showing large numbers of depositors, and the average of each depositor, and the general comfortable manner in which the great masses of people live throughout the state, warrants, in my judgment, the absolute continuance of prohibition in the state of Maine. Personally I should be very sorry to see any change made in the present laws, as I regard them as very beneficial to the entire population of the state. In fact, I have such strong faith in the prohibitory law of Maine that in laying out and arranging for the development and future of Rumford Falls, I have incorporated in almost all the deeds conveying property to the various purchasers, a clause which calls for the forfeiture of the property and the improvements thereon if any intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold upon the premises for three successive months."

Colonel Dow's emphatic letter will be quoted at length next week.

We are planning to go to Augusta when the report of the Committee on Temperance comes before the House for action, and will send to The Union Signal a statement of its results. The one member of the committee known to favor resubmission may persuade another to join him in a minority report, which will give a chance for speech making on the floor of the House. Let me predict that resubmission will be snowed under by the votes of those who desire the continuance of the prohibitory law in the Pine Tree State.

If a Good Fairy

Would only bring health to me—says many a man or woman afflicted with stomach troubles, blood disorders, or liver complaint. In many cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the good fairy which brings back good health, a strong stomach, pure blood and an active liver.

Most diseases begin with some trouble of the digestive organs or of the liver. Troubles of this nature starve the body, because they prevent it from receiving its proper supply of nourishment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives a man an appetite and a good digestion. Its great work is upon the stomach, large intestines and liver. These are the organs that nourish a man's body. This medicine makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It fills the blood with the nourishment that builds new, solid and healthy flesh, muscle and nerves.

$3,000 Forfeit!

Will be cheerfully paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial published below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

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Dear Sir—A year ago I was troubled with dyspepsia; thought at the time that I had heart trouble and was expecting to die at almost any minute. I made up my mind to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, which I did, and received a prompt reply, advising me to take his "Golden Medical Discovery." I took six bottles, and can truthfully say that I have neither heart trouble, nor dyspepsia now. I would advise all who are suffering from either trouble to write to Dr. Pierce at once.

You have my permission to publish this letter wherever you wish. Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Very gratefully yours, Mrs. LOIS HOOPER,

To Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Red Bluff, Norris P. O., Mont.

The "Discovery" is purely vegetable and contains no alcohol or narcotics.

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THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 13.

Customer—But don't you think two dollars a high price for a chicken?

Dealer—Not suburban chickens, sir. Why, every one of these fowls was raised on flower seeds that cost fifty cents a package.

Signal Notes

No-license won in seven towns in Massachusetts at the February election.

Brownsville, Tenn., has gone "dry." Trenton and Covington are close followers, and will soon drive out the saloon.

Alonzo Wilson has been made chairman of the Prohibition state central committee of Illinois.

A red button has been adopted as a badge by those in London who agree not to drink alcoholic beverages except at dinner.

Three hundred people signed the pledge in Des Moines, Iowa, at a temperance meeting held by Rev. and Mrs. McColl.

A bill giving women full suffrage has been introduced in the Illinois legislature, and a bill for school suffrage in the Missouri house.

Nine hundred signatures to the petition favoring temperance legislation were secured in Asheville, N. C., by the Pastoral Association, and sent to the representatives at Raleigh.

The clubs of Pasadena that sell liquor are receiving the attention of the temperance people, who have otherwise a prohibition city. They are determined the "individual bottle" shall go.

Chicago keepers of restaurants with bar attachments are tired of giving away a quarter's worth of lunch with a nickel drink. They have decided to start a legislative crusade against the free lunch.

The school board of Oconto, Wis., has begun war on the cigaret, and announces that any pupil using the weed in any form will be expelled. Dealers who sell tobacco to minors will be prosecuted. It is said that some children in every grade of the public schools constantly use tobacco.

The law permitting department stores or dealers in groceries and other goods to carry on the liquor business if in a separate building, is practically amended by a bill which Assemblyman Byrne has introduced in the New York legislature, so as to prevent such persons from getting any liquor license whatever.

Bedford, Wellington, Leipsic, Edon, Darbyville are a few of the Ohio towns that have voted out the saloons, and there are many more to follow. Painesville, Richmond and Fairport are soon to test the question. An effort will be made by the liquor men to hold Fairport for a base of supplies for the thirsty.

The clergymen of North Attleboro, Mass., are not satisfied with the way the local newspapers handle the liquor question, and have decided to publish a paper themselves for at least a month. The journal will be devoted to the interests of no-license. Mass meetings will also be called for the purpose of defeating the saloon element.

At the meeting of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance in Dublin a series of resolutions was passed calling on the British government to render legislative assistance to the Irish in their endeavors to curb the ravages of drunkenness. The gathering was exceedingly enthusiastic and the speeches were strikingly outspoken.

The Hale Johnson Memorial Association was organized by the Illinois Prohibition conference at its mid-year meeting in Springfield. The purpose is to collect funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Hale Johnson. The association will be national in its scope, and steps will be taken to raise the money by means of personal subscriptions throughout the country. Mr. Stewart is treasurer of the association.

The House committee on ways and means has authorized a bill to be reported which provides that no package of manufactured smoking or chewing tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarets shall have anything packed in or attached to or in any way connected with it other than the manufacturers' wrapper and labels, the internal revenue stamp and the manufactured articles. Further provision is made that nothing shall be affixed or printed upon such packages promising or offering any gift, prize or premium.

Publishers' Notes.

March First.

Are you preparing for the celebration of this, our next Red Letter Day? Abundant material will be found for an interesting program in The Union Signal of February 12th and 19th, and in the new booklet by Mrs. Tomlinson. (Price, 10 cents).

Constantly keep in mind the special subscription offer from March 1st to 8th and let us join in a general canvass for subscribers. Let your aim be to secure every member in the Union as a subscriber and do not be content until this is accomplished.

Unicn Signal Subscription Day.

Desiring to co-operate to the fullest extent in the celebration of our coming Red Letter Day, March 1st, which in honor to our National president and editor-in-chief, has been named Union Signal Subscription Day, by the National W. C. T. U., and to offer every possible aid in the consummation of the purpose for which this day is set aside, namely, the increased circulation of our official organ, the publishers will during the first week in March, accept subscriptions in clubs of ten at the $1 rate. Since the closing of all special offers, January 31st, many letters have been received asking for an extension of time in which to complete the formation of clubs. As the offers positively closed on January 31st, the extension of time could not be granted, but this special subscription season of March 1st to 8th will give to every one having an incomplete club an opportunity to perfect it, and at the same time aid in the celebration of the National Red Letter Day. To the legion of "ten weeks subscribers" this will also furnish an opportunity to place your name upon our regular subscription list for the year at $1.00 instead of the regular rate of $1.50. This offer will not be in force before or after the date mentioned and only from March 1st to March 8th.

Red Letter Days.

There comes from the pen of Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, the first of a series of little booklets, which shall contain material for programs for the various Red Letter days. The first of these is prepared for March 1st, UNION SIGNAL Day, and contains an outline program together with a poem by Anna A. Gordon, and a fine sketch of Mrs. Stevens. This booklet will also be found a delightful little souvenir to be used on UNION SIGNAL Day. Price Ten cents.

Anti-Cigaret Sunday Crusader.

The February Young Crusader is a keen weapon against the cigaret. Its sixteen pages of original testimony presents the best scientific thought concerning the evils of cigaret smoking. Educators, ministers, physicians, business men and athletes speak to the American boy and girl in clear, unmistakable argument. Among the many contributors are Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Chicago; Charles H. Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, and F. H. Yost, trainer, University of Michigan. This number of the Crusader is just what you need for the coming Anti-Cigaret Sunday. An extra large edition will be issued to meet the demands of L. T. L. workers. Our last Anti-Cigaret Crusader was exhausted while calls for more were still coming in. Send your orders early. Remember there are special Anti-Cigaret Programs and all material necessary for use on Anti-Cigaret Sunday. This is an Anti-Cigaret-Sunday Crusader. The price is $2 per hundred.

College Extension Travel.

Write F. A. Palmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Wabash Railroad, 97 Adams St. Chicago, for complete itinerary of European summer tours. The best opportunity offered in years for visiting Europe at a small expense.

Work Among Indians.

Much interest centers around the February Responsive Reading, because it is the first reading ever written upon the department, Work Among Indians. This is one of the newest lines of work adopted by the National W. C. T. U., the department having been adopted at the Fort Worth Convention in 1901.

The reading is written by Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, National superintendent of the department and one well versed in this subject. Church societies will find this reading one of especial service in home missionary meetings. Price 50 cents per 100.

"The Doom of King Alcohol."

"The Doom of King Alcohol," by Mrs. Clara B. Drake, is a poetical drama in three acts, suitable to be given in a parlor or hall. While it is gracefully written and effectively planned, it is also a strong lesson for temperance, and is especially adapted for the use of a local union. Perhaps nothing is more difficult to secure than material for a good evening's program, but in "The Doom of King Alcohol" this need is fully supplied. The curtain rises with Tellus (the earth) mourning over the desecration of her children, the spirits of the field—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Hops, Grapes, Apples and Peaches—by King Alcohol.

In the second act King Alcohol and his minions—License, Avarice, Appetite and others—are in the throne room, and listen to the appeals of the Spirits of the fields. License speaks for the King, refusing their requests. The Angel of Prohibition enters and hurls King Alcohol from his throne. The last act shows Tellus again. Around her are the spirits of the fruits and grains rejoicing. Over the ruins of King Alcohol's palace stands the Angel of Prohibition ready for flight.

Those desiring material for an evening's entertainment will be delighted with this little drama. Send for a copy. The price is 10 cents.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
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NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 9. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 26, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Notice.

THE UNION SIGNAL for $1 to clubs of ten during the first week in March, to commemorate UNION SIGNAL DAY, March 1, the birthday of our National President and Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

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Red-Letter Day.

March 1, Union Signal Subscription Day.

BIRTHDAY OF MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

News of the Week.

Bronze statue of President McKinley unveiled at San Jose, Cal.

British Parliament opened by King Edward with much splendor and ceremony.

Twelfth congress of the Daughters of the Revolution in session at Washington.

Bill in Minnesota senate imposes penalty upon newspapers which publish details of crimes.

President Roosevelt laid the corner stone of new War College at Washington. Building will cost over $1,000,000.

Pope Leo celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as pontiff in St. Peter's church at Rome; $25,000 in gifts presented.

Supreme Court of Venezuela gives judgment for $700,000 to heirs of Americans as damages for annulment of concession.

Protocol for settlement of United States' claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington and may be model for agreements with other nations.

John D. Rockefeller added gift of $1,000,000 to original endowment of $200,000 for institution for medical research. Notable scientists will conduct the work.

House passes naval appropriation bill and provides for purchase of submarine boats by the secretary after tests to prove merits. For this purpose $500,000 is appropriated.

Wholesale forgery of naturalization papers discovered in New York; paper and seal of United States both counterfeited and sold to unsuspecting foreigners for $2.50 each.

George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, took the oath of office as secretary of the department of Commerce and Industry. William Loeb, Jr., succeeds Mr. Cortelyou in former position.

Republican leaders in the Senate make final compromise offer on statehood bill. Oklahoma would be admitted as one state, Indian Territory added to it after three years, and Arizona and New Mexico admitted at once as one state and divided later.

Law prescribing death for assassination or attempted assassination of president, members of cabinet, and foreign ambassadors finally agreed to by Congress; teaching of such crimes made subject to fine or twenty years' imprisonment; immigration of anarchists prohibited.

An Object Lesson In Alcoholism. Thirty-eight inebriate patients from the overcrowded Cherokee (Ia.) hospital en route to the hospital at Independence, carried in a special car, with locked doors, and under the vigilant care of two guards, was the inspiring sight that lately might have been witnessed. Inspiring? Yes; thirty-eight inebriates confined like madmen and quite as dangerous, is a spectacle that should inspire every patriotic soul with an abhorrence of the deadly traffic that robs men of body, brain and soul power and makes them a terror and a menace to society.

Prizes Increase Cigaret Habit. The Chicago *Chronicle* is responsible for the statement that an alarming increase of the cigaret habit among women is due to the premiums offered by cigar companies. In Chicago alone there are said to be 25,000 men who are "tobacco tag fiends," and the number of women of like propensities excites the surprise of even the dealers themselves. Women are reported to order packages by the hundred and to use them at so-called cigaret socials or parties. Of the $100,000 worth of prizes given to Chicago smokers per annum, about one-quarter of this amount is said to go to women. One of the most commendable of recent judicial acts is that of the House committee on ways and means authorizing a bill to be reported which prohibits the placing of tags and coupons in tobacco packages for prize purposes.

Value of Suffrage in Wyoming. That both houses of the legislature of Wyoming on February 19 adopted a joint resolution endorsing woman suffrage, in vogue since the territorial days in 1869, again emphasizes the fact that the use of the ballot by women has proved of inestimable value to the interests of the state. President Virgin, of the Maine senate, who on February 18 killed the bill granting suffrage to women, would have done well to listen to the testimony of his western colleagues to the effect that suffrage in Wyoming has raised the standard of candidates, made elections more orderly, improved the character of the legislature and developed womanhood to broader usefulness; that, as expressed by Judge Brown, of Laramie, "in the use of the ballot women exercise fully as good judgment as men, and in some particulars are more discriminating, notably on questions of morals."

Iconoclasm of the Saloon. The ignominious fall of Mrs. Hayes' "wineless sideboard" from the dining room of the White House to the auctioneer's block, and thence to a Washington beer garden, adds another instance of the saloon keeper's wanton faculty for pulling down and degrading high things in order to serve his own sordid ends. His astounding and unblushing cupidity is shown in the fact that while the sideboard was purchased for $85, the price put upon it for redemption is $3,000. While no one expects to hear of deeds of philanthropy as issuing from the saloon, a regard for common decency in business should restrain even the saloon keeper from such cut-throat methods. By-the-way, by what indifference to things sacred did that valuable, treasured sideboard—presented to Mrs. Hayes by the young women of Cincinnati in token of her stand against the use of liquor at Presidential dinners—ever happen to find its way into the auction room?

Liquor Supply for Vermont. Troy, N. Y., brewers are already planning for an immense cold storage house in Rutland, and may eventually start a brewery at that point. Barre also is to be a distributing station. It is said that the people of Vermont are to be supplied with all the beer they can pay for, but that New York will attend to the profits. The complaint entered against the prohibitory law, that large sums of money spent for liquor went out of the state, will, therefore, remain practically unchanged.

Staunch Governor. Governor Odell's manly stand against the opening of saloons in New York City from 1 to 11 p. m. on Sunday, in opposition to a movement inaugurated by various New York officials and citizens, deserves the highest commendation. There is good reason to believe that the majority of the legislature hold to the following views recently expressed by the *Montgomery Standard and Reporter*: "It is refreshing in these times, when the tendency to moral laxness is being so justly criticized by the churches and when it has become the style among certain 'reformers' to sneer at the puritanical principles of our forefathers, to find the Governor of the Empire State holding fast to the convictions which he has so clearly inherited from his sturdy Dutch ancestry."

Segregation in Club Life. The assertion recently made at a meeting of the Woman's Club in Chicago, that segregation ought to be abandoned, stirs up a host of arguments for and against such action. Of the former, the strongest lie, perhaps, in the idea that if a union were effected, each would lose its identity, or else that the identity of one would soon be merged in that of the other, and that each would be forced to relinquish much that it now profits from and enjoys. The men would doubtless be the greater losers, inasmuch as they would not readily fall into the way of thought and adopt the interests of the women. The usefulness of each would be impaired, and the gain would not be commensurate with the loss. But these weapons of argument are, after all, directed only against a "man of straw," for who can honestly doubt that the truest advancement of both women and men must be accomplished along separate lines?

Women Ignored In Religious Convention. Why women should have been completely barred out from the National Religious Educational Association, recently held in Chicago, is still a nine-days' wonder—among women. There was not a woman's name on the entire program, and no woman's name is to be found in the list of officials designated. Religion and education, especially the former, have so long been relegated to woman that there seems to be a monstrous inconsistency in a convention of this character monopolized by man alone. If he has thought better of his past neglect of these all-important questions, and is now ready to make amends in the way of assuming the responsibilities of religious and educational training, why, then, that is another thing. There is a large company of prominent, even eminent, educators among women who deserve recognition. Can men get along without the help of women in these matters? Not unless present conditions are completely revolutionized.

Temporizing in the Senate, While Important Measures are Pending.

Margaret Dye, Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—I want to correct an error in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 29. Speaking of Fort Meyer it says, "$40 per month is allowed by the government for reading matter for the soldiers." This should read $40 per year, and in going over the figures it is actually $35.15. Enough, however, to provide more than two dailies and two monthly magazines at that post.

My appeal for telegrams to members of the Judiciary Committees has brought the result in the House which we hoped for, and Monday next at 10:30 is set for a special meeting to consider the anti-polygamy amendment.

In the Senate, the stress and strain grows with every hour. The leaders of the Senate seem to be all at sea; what with Quay and his omnibus statehood bill, Beveridge as chairman of the committee on territories leading the fight against admission, Senator Morgan consuming three days and last night up to eleven o'clock, in a speech on the Panama Canal Treaty, and like the brook "going on and on," and but ten days left before Congress by law must adjourn, and so many, many measures pressing for attention, the leaders are at their wits' end.

I certainly agree with Senator Mason, who in a speech this week declared that the Senate is the only legislative body in existence where the minority rules; for if one Senator makes objection, that special business is held back.

Talk about majorities ruling? Not in the United States Senate! Every day Senator Quay rises in his place, and addressing the Chair, asks that a vote may be taken on the statehood bill; instantly Senator Beveridge retorts, "I object," and some other measure is brought in.

Being only a woman, this all looks painfully weak to me. With such stupendous interests to be adjusted by this same body of men, interests reaching far out into the future, how flippant, how strangely at variance with what the United States should stand for, is this exhibition of political prowess of certain party leaders.

Take the bill in which we are so deeply interested. The anti-polygamy amendment, with conditions existing as they are, with new dangers confronting us as a people, would seem to be one of the things that should be attended to at once.

Then the Hepburn bill, that means so much to thousands and tens of thousands of earnest hearted men and women living in prohibition territory, and whose righteous souls have been vexed and tried by the craftiness of the liquor traffic in taking advantage of the original package decision. Surely one would think such a cry coming from the best citizens of this land of ours, would be heeded.

The bill to prevent liquor selling in all government buildings, and the one to prevent liquor selling in immigrant stations, these with scores and scores of others, must be lost, covered over, buried out of sight, that party leaders may outwit each other. How unlike what it might be, and should be.

With a few sensible, level-headed women occupying some of those seats, I am of the opinion that less rhetoric, and politics, and more concentrated business would be the result.

But out of all this will come the brightness, for "God lives" and "Some glad day, we'll take the world for Christ's own Kingdom."

Legislative Work in Mississippi.

Harriet B. Kells, Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17:—The prohibition campaign opened in Mississippi by a large mass meeting today in Representatives' Hall in the capitol at Jackson. A great blizzard raged till night yesterday. Railways are flooded, trains are cut off and delayed for many hours. Notwithstanding the hall was filled, 173 men and women enrolled by the credential committee, and probably the attendance would have been doubled had not the stormy conditions prevailed. Few counties were unrepresented. Those in attendance were in the main leaders of thought and opinion. Conspicuous among them were many members of legislature and officials.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells.

This is deemed the most momentous gathering for the destinies of the state since the ordinance of secession was passed. It was demonstrated in the last legislature that liquor was not strong enough to defeat an undivided firing line of the temperance forces. Unhappily for thirteen years there have been two wings of this army—the local optionists under the magnificent leadership of Bishop Charles B. Galloway, and the prohibitionists represented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Baptist church and the Methodist Episcopal church South, in part. The last few months has seen the latter still further divided into the constitutional and statutory camps. Today's meeting had its origin at the annual convention of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. last October where a conference of prohibitionists was held, and today's gathering was for the sole purpose of trying to unite the various factions into an army to train their guns on a common foe instead of on each other.

A large part of those in attendance would have liked to ask the next legislature for both a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election in November, 1904, and for a statute to become immediately and universally prohibitive of the saloon until an amendment could be inserted which by Mississippi law cannot be until January, 1908. The result today was a compromise. The advantages gained: First, the union of all classes of temperance people in a common effort. Second, the unqualified committal of the local option leaders to state prohibition. Third, the impression made upon the state by the unquestionable determination and unity of purpose for the first time of the Mississippi cold-water army.

Today initiated the campaign. In August the Democratic primaries meet, until which time the state will be ablaze in every county to influence the nomination of candidates for state offices and the legislature, all of whom are to be elected, which will meet in January, 1904. Then will come the struggle to have an amendment submitted. The storm center will be in November, 1904, when the question will be voted on by the people in the general election.

A central state committee will be in charge of the campaign, with headquarters at Jackson, and funds and speakers are already planned for. The following platform was today unanimously adopted:

"We, the friends of the legal and constitutional suppression of the beverage liquor traffic in Mississippi, in mass meeting assembled, reverently invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God in our efforts for the advancement of this great cause, affirm the following platform of principles.

"FIRST. That the beverage liquor traffic is an unmitigated moral, social, financial and political evil. It is at war with all the forces that tend to build men up into better lives. It breeds every social disorder and wars persistently upon the home and all organized society. It wastes the living of dependent women and children, and destroys the productive energy of the people. It seeks to control for corrupt purposes political parties. It enslaves many public men, subverts public justice, debauches the public conscience, schools its patrons to perjury, and is the implacable enemy of both church and state. We declare that every effort to regulate the traffic by license laws has been a failure; that while the law forbids anyone to engage in the traffic who is not of good moral character, that there is that inherent in the traffic which inevitably subverts a moral character, and as a result the business drifts into the hands of men who are morally depraved. And so far reaching is its evil influence that in some instances the law against the traffic has failed for the reason that the corrupting influence of the dram shop at times reaches the inner precincts of justice and subverts all law. We therefore condemn the license system of the beverage liquor traffic in any form as a delusion and a snare, and declare that the only consistent, wise and righteous policy for this state is to withdraw from all partnership in, or complicity with it; to put it under the ban of the law; to turn against it the whole power of the state, moral and legal; not only bad in itself but the ever willing ally of all evil forces which afflict society. No people have the moral right to license sin to raise the public revenue.

"SECOND. In view of the premises above set forth, we favor the submission of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of liquors throughout the state by the legislature at its next session; and at the short session following, if the amendment carries, the enactment of a prohibition statute in accord with such amendment; and until the constitutional amendment is voted upon and (if passed) enacted into statute law the legislature is requested to enact such restrictive amendments to the present local option law as will effectually prevent the extension beyond existing limits of the liquor traffic.

"THIRD. We distinctly disavow any purpose or desire to form a separate party organization. We reaffirm the declaration made by the first prohibition state convention July 20, 1881, and frequently repeated since, that the cause of prohibition should not be entangled with party politics, and that the interests of this great reform should be sacredly enthroned above mere contest for place and power. However, since the consummation aimed at by the prohibitionists must needs come by legislative sanction, and since prohibition laws are dependent for enforcement upon civil officers elected by the people, without disturbing the party affiliation of any prohibitionist, we urge all friends of this reform to use their influence and votes in the selection of candidates by their respective parties in the impending campaign as to insure the nomination of men for the legislature and administrative offices who are friends to prohibition rather than its avowed or secret enemies.

"To better facilitate the acomplishment of this end we recommend the calling of county mass meetings to create prohibition sentiment in the several counties, and to secure concert of action in the carrying out of this policy, and to prevent the unlawful use of liquor for election purposes. Intemperance should not be countenanced in candidates or in public officials, and no drunkard is worthy of support for public office.

"FOURTH. We are the friends of law and order, and believe in exalting and respecting all the laws of our beloved state so long as they are laws; and in every county and community where the laws are not properly observed we recommend the organization of civic or law and order leagues to co-operate with civil officers in the securing of better law enforcement along all lines.

"FIVE. We favor the perpetuation of scientific instruction in all the public schools of the state on the dangers of alcoholics and narcotics, and the inculcation of the doctrine of temperance and total abstinence among our people generally by every means practicable. Moral suasion for the drinker should everywhere go hand in hand with legal suasion for the seller.

"SIX. We urge upon our senators in congress to vote for the passage of the interstate commerce bill, already approved by the house of representatives, which promised federal protection to states and sections that have prohibition laws.

"SEVEN. Lastly, we cordially invite and earnestly appeal to every friend of prohibition in Mississippi to join heart and hand with us in this advance movement for the final overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic on Mississippi soil. We confidently rely upon the united support and co-operation of the Christian womanhood of Mississippi whose unswerving fidelity to the principles of this cause finds its truest expression in that noble and devoted organization, the 'Woman's Christian Temperance Union.'"

The adoption of the resolution by a rising vote was quite dramatic. As the large assembly rose to its feet the well-known notes of the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," burst forth, and all heartily joined in the rendition.

The only persons who did not vote in favor of the resolutions were Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Marian B. Longino, vice-president at large of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., and Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer. Mrs. Kells explained before the negative vote was taken that she had not yet voted because she did not thoroughly understand what would be the effect of certain clauses as proposed in the resolutions. After the requested explanation Mrs. Kells, Mrs. Longino and Miss Kearney did not vote "No."

Local Option Bill in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21:—The Anti-Saloon League's local option bill is developing some of the characteristics of a storm center. The bill permits any political division—a county, a city, a town, a village, a city ward or an election precinct—to vote "no license," and abolish saloons within its boundaries.

The liquor selling interests of the state, wholesale and retail, breweries, distilleries and bottling establishments, have shown more fear of this measure than of any bill touching the subject ever introduced here. A representative of these interests has made several hurried trips to Springfield since it appeared and has set the lines for a fight on it. The Anti-Saloon League, too, has been sedulously working up sentiment for the bill, but more among the people, with a view to bringing pressure upon the representatives when the time for action comes.

The bill in the house was referred to the committee on elections, of which E. H. Morris of Chicago is chairman, for the reason that a great part of it is given to prescribing how the people shall be given a chance to say whether saloons should be abolished. In some quarters there is a fear that this committee may try to smother the bill, although nothing specific on that head is charged as yet. If it does not receive consideration in the election committee within a reasonable time Representative Montelius its introducer, will surely reintroduce it and have it sent to second reading without reference.

Prohibition Fight in Tullahoma.

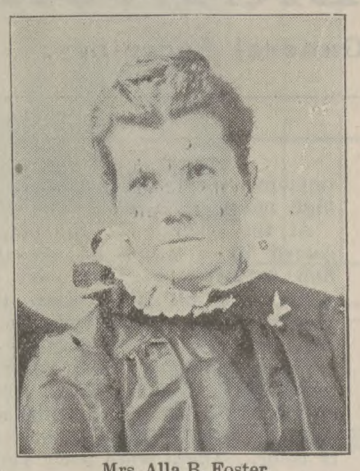
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Feb. 12:—The petition that was circulated requesting the election commissioners to hold an election for the purpose of acting on the saloon question, was signed by seventy-five citizens, and has been placed in the hands of the commissioners. The registration books will be open three days, so that all voters may qualify for the election, which will be held March 10.

The anti-saloon people are determined that nothing shall be left undone that would further their cause, and will vigorously prosecute the fight from now until after the last vote is placed in the ballot box.

L. T. L. Work in Colorado.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent.

Denver, Col., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Alla B. Foster, formerly L. T. L. secretary of the District of Columbia, has lately been appointed state L. T. L. secretary of Colorado, and is taking up the work with an enthusiasm which promises well for this Branch the coming year.



Mrs. Alla B. Foster.

Mrs. Foster is a resident of Idaho Springs and has succeeded in interesting the children of her home town, 160 children being present at her first meeting. These are being organized into Senior and Junior Legions.

During the absence of our state president, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, our efficient vice-president, is taking up the work with an enthusiasm that promises well for the state work. In company with Miss Rose A. Davison, the new Y secretary, she will be busy for some months to come, making a tour of the state, visiting the different unions and holding Institutes wherever it is possible.

They will leave Denver March 2 for Fort Collins, in the northern part of the state, where a two-day Institute will be held. The first evening session will be devoted to "Colorado Laws," Mrs. Hungerford, as state superintendent of Law Enforcement and Legislation, being very well posted along this line. Institutes will also be held at Loveland and Berthoud and after the mid-year executive which will be held in Denver March 12 a more extended trip will be taken into the southern part of the state.

Much is being done along legislative lines which will be reported more fully at a later date. Through the efforts of this department, our Colorado senators, Teller and Patterson, are pledged to work in the interest of the Hepburn bill.

The Patent Medicine Evil in Alabama.

Maria B. Douglass, Correspondent.

Bridgeport, Ala., Feb. 9.—In the prohibition counties of Alabama, especially where the law prohibits even giving a drink of liquor, as in Jackson and Mitchell counties, a new foe has arisen for our good women to fight. It is not a "blind tiger," nor yet a dispensary, but has its headquarters at all druggists. It has been a fact long known that druggists do a rushing business in patent medicines, but as they are sold simply as medicine they claim they do good instead of harm.

In Bridgeport a boy fourteen years old died suddenly after a few hours sickness. Investigation revealed the fact that he had for some time been taking a patent medicine in large doses to satisfy his desire for liquor, and he died of poisoning.

The most pathetic part of it was, that he had a drinking father, from whom he inherited the appetite. His mother, a good woman, had died only a few months before, and on her death-bed had exacted a promise from him to "let liquor alone." He died fully believing he had faithfully kept his promise. I wonder how many others are ignorantly doing the same. As I send this note of warning along the line, it is with the prayer, "God save our boys from such pitfalls."

Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

Baldwin, La., Feb. 14:—In 1876 when Mrs. Wittenmyer, the first National president, organized the Central union in New Orleans, Mrs. S. Dalton was one of the nineteen charter members, who long ago was called to her reward in Heaven.

Today, Mrs. A. M. Zable, the daughter, worthy of such a mother, is the recently elected president of the Central union. The work and the members have been revived, and at their annual meeting there was never more enthusiasm manifest or work accomplished at one session. One of the encouraging after-results was the organization of the Ministers' Alliance, for aggressive work against all forms of vice. Sermons are preached in the different churches in the city and the people are awakened to the cause of good government, temperance and righteousness.

In 1883 Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick of New Orleans was the pioneer president of the state W. C. T. U. Mrs. Merrick will entertain Mrs. Hoffman, National recording secretary, the first week in March, on the occasion of her visit there, to speak both to the W. C. T. U. and the Era Club. Thus the past and the present are united and the work goes on.

Opposed to the Saloons.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Feb. 14.—The prohibitionists have decided upon making a vigorous campaign in the coming municipal election and will take an active part in the election of city officials. They adopted a platform as follows:

"First—We affirm that with seven years of saloon rule in this city taxes are higher, crime more rampant, the police force much larger and disorder is on the increase.

"Second—That nearly every dollar paid to the saloon is just so much diverted from respectable and beneficial business houses of the city, now amounting to nearly $200,000 annually.

"Third—That the legalized saloon policy is wrong in principle, bad in morals, expensive to care for, demoralizing and degrading to every interest of the city and the citizens thereof, and as a revenue producer a failure.

"Fourth—That saloon rule in municipalities has been an incubator of boodleism, defalcation and special privileges."

Progress in Iowa.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

Volga, Ia., Feb. 19:—Work in the Eighteenth district is moving steadily along under the leadership of its veteran president, Mrs. Joanna B. Shesler, who has held her office for twenty years. Mrs. Shesler is planning for the McColls' services as soon as they can be secured. Miss Eunice Cusick is expected soon to begin Y work in that district.

New Providence union has been favored by a talk to mothers given by Dr. Rosa E. Lowder, which was illustrated by instructive charts.

Washington union is rejoicing over the acquisition of thirteen new members, through the efforts of Hon. A. C. Rankin. Last year Crawfordsville had one lone woman who paid her dues and wore the white ribbon. This year eight or nine more in that place have followed her example.

Wide-awake members of Van Wert union have destroyed liquors upon their arrival at the station at that place.

Fifteen of these grand workers recently went to Weldon and aided Evangelist J. W. Pierce in organizing a union of nine members in that place.

Connecticut Activities.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

Meriden, Conn., Feb. 20:—The Hartford W. C. T. U. has recently issued most attractive programs for its meetings for the next six months. The topics are comprehensive and helpful. Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes is president of this, as well as of the state union.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes.

At North Haven, a small place, the union is doing good work. A Senior L. T. L. has been formed of young people, who anticipate many pleasant gatherings. The superintendent of evangelistic work has arranged a series of gospel temperance meetings. An entertainment and sale of plants was given, from which was realized the sum of twenty-five dollars for flower mission work. This will help materially in the winter work of that department. Once a month the Pawcatuck union has the state L. T. L. secretary give instruction in scientific temperance in the public school. This month neighboring unions will be invited to a meeting at which the thankoffering boxes will be opened. A meeting was held in New London, Feb. 3, of the W. C. T. U. and all other temperance societies in the place. The subject, "Union Among Temperance People," had three divisions, viz: "Points of Agreement Among All," "The Desirability of Union," and "The Need of Temperance Work in New London." The papers were all bright and interesting. This union is trying to raise money by subscription this year instead of by sales and suppers.

The literature department of the Mystic union is busy. Two barrels of reading matter have been sent to a lumber camp in Michigan and The Union Signal is given to each of the pastors and to the public library. Stepney union has two railroad stations under its care; for one it subscribes for "The New Voice," for the other "The Christian," thus presenting both law and gospel to the traveling public. Five public school teachers are supplied with the "School Physiology Journal."

Illinois Women at Work.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Activity characterizes the department of Young Woman's work and new unions are constantly being reported. One at Carterville with seventeen members, and one at Owaneco are the latest additions. There is a growing interest in enforcement of law which is one of the promising signs of the times.

Cook county unions are vigorously at work in preparation for entertaining the next state convention. Committee meetings are quite ordinary occurrences and everything bids fair for a successful issue. The engrossing interest at state headquarters has been in the direction of bringing influence to bear from the home on the lawmakers. Last week more than two hundred telegraph blanks with message written, ready for signature of voters, were sent throughout the state in the interest of the "Hepburn" commonly known as the "Original package bill" and the bill to protect immigrants from liquors. After signing, these were sent to the Senator from Illinois. In the meantime we are not neglecting our state legislators who have in charge bills in which we are interested.

Superintendents' Meeting in Minnesota.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—February 5 a meeting of state superintendents of Minnesota was held with the state president, Mrs. Scovell, at the home of Mrs. Burgan, Southeast Minneapolis. Press work and parlor meetings were studied. It was decided to meet quarterly, studying three departments at each meeting, and inviting district and local superintendents of these departments to be present. The meetings will be held in the homes, and while the superintendents of Minneapolis and St. Paul will chiefly be the ones to appreciate the privilege, yet others will no doubt be able to be present. Mrs. Scovell spoke of the need of a closer personal acquaintance and of the superintendents' familiarity with the various departments; Mrs. Upham, president of the board, gave a practical talk. The work in Minnesota can but receive a fresh impetus by this regular plan of work. Mesdames Waterman, Marchler and Miss Hitchcock were out-of-town superintendents who attended.

Resubmission Bill Killed in North Dakota.

Mattie Van de Bogart, Correspondent.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 23.—The resubmission bill was killed in the legislature by a vote of 62 to 31 and the bill raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen years safely passed the House and we are awaiting its fate in the Senate.

It is probable that a dispensary bill will be introduced when the legislature reconvenes at the close of the recess, but we are hoping and praying that the good people of the state will permit no adverse legislation.

Miss Lillian Phelps of St. Catherines, Ontario, has spent nearly three months in the field traveling over a large portion of the state and everwhere giving satisfaction. She organized a promising Y at Oberon.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart has been doing some field work in our state, and organized three new unions, also laid the foundation for a new Y.

The three unions of Fargo united on February 17th and held a Willard Memorial meeting in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

State Temperance Union in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 12.—The annual convention of the State Temperance Union, which has been in session here this week, closed last evening with an address by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Secretary Everett reported that 65,000 people had attended the temperance lectures made by the speakers of the union and that 8,200 signatures to the pledge had been secured, and that detective service has been employed in twenty counties with good results and that contributions to keep up the system were coming in.

F. D. Coburn was re-elected president. Other officers are: Vice-President, T. E. Stephens; secretary, J. E. Everett; treasurer, E. B. Cowgill.

Mrs. Bailey in Florida.

Mrs. Neva C. Child, Correspondent.

Arcadia, Fla., Feb. 14.—Under the impetus due to Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, who has been in our state over a month, the temperance cause is growing in interest and efficiency. She expects to make a complete tour of the state, and shows herself untiring, zealous and highly successful. Mrs. Bailey spent a winter here about eight years ago, and is therefore not new to the conditions of things; she still finds distances long, accommodations meager and weather sometimes unpropitious. She has no words of blame, however, for anything, and is making new friends as well as renewing old acquaintances. She is now on the east coast.

Prohibition Candidates.

Winnipeg, Canada, Feb. 14:—The prohibition convention decided to place candidates in every constituency at the next local elections, affirming its former position that the local government had betrayed the prohibitionists in the Referendum vote and the prohibition plank. It was decided to raise a fund of $10,000 for the campaign. Mr. W. W. Buchanan, in an address, declared that $800,000 had been spent by the liquor men during the Referendum campaign in Ontario, paying $8 a vote.

One More Liquor Bill.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12:—It is said that the Anti-Saloon League has one more bill it will ask the legislature to pass, and it is then through for this session. The proposed bill is to close saloons in all cities at 10 o'clock at night and not allow them to open until 5 a. m.

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YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

The Value of Minutes.

MY Dear Local Presidents:—I have taken it for granted that you have followed all the instructions given in my letter of December 25th concerning the publication and distribution of your elaborate program and that you are fully ready for a most successful year's work.

I can see, however, that it is yet possible for some mistakes to be made. Shall I tell you the first thing that comes to my mind? I imagine I am at a meeting today where the recommendations concerning the program have been adopted. I note with satisfaction the president's great interest and the enthusiasm in the step of each girl as she comes in. A half hour later the expression on every face is changed. What is the matter? The meeting did not begin at the appointed time and it is nearly ruined. Some of the girls had only an hour or an hour and a half to give, and now they see that in order to carry out the program the time must be extended considerably beyond the prescribed limit, and in debating with themselves as to whether they shall leave the meeting or apologize for being late at their next appointment, they lose all the good they otherwise might have gained. Unless something very unusual is done to overcome this mistake they will never again be quite so much interested. This may seem a trifle exaggerated, but the prospects of many societies have been ruined by the loss of just a few such precious moments that were set with pearls.

For the benefit of the many new local presidents I should like to run through a long list of things that can spoil a meeting, but if a careful study is made of page 23 of the Year Book one will be able to steer clear of many rocks.

You are planning to have with you during the year one or two of our National public speakers, are you not? Let me tell you that it will be necessary to decide early whom you want, for our young women must necessarily make their plans a long time in advance. I wish we might arrange to keep Miss Stewart in the north all the year and Miss Hollister in the far west. Mrs. Burger is open for a few engagements in the east in the autumn and Miss Mosher could probably fill a few appointments en route north from Texas in the late spring. Nearly all our young women, in addition to being lecturers and organizers, are specialists in some line. Miss Stewart is a physical director and often organizes classes for practical work. Mrs. Seberry and Mrs. Burger are fine public readers, Miss Madeline Southard is a most effective evangelist.

The addresses of all the Y associates are found on the first page of the Year Book.

I want to ask your special co-operation in the matter of observing April 14th, our World's Missionary Day. The profits on the 1903 Almanac were small, so we cannot send Miss Smart the money from that fund for which her large opportunities for work call; therefore it will be necessary for us to raise money by some other means, and it seems to me we cannot do better than to concentrate upon this one day. Simultaneous action ought to, and must, inspire us to make a large effort. You know my plan—that you should give either the program outlined in the Year Book or "At the White Queen's Court," to be had of the W. T. P. A. for ten cents, and send the proceeds to Mrs. Mary Campbell Wells, Monmouth, Ill.

Yours, to reach a multitude of young women in Japan as well as in our own land,

Lovingly and Loyally,

Paris, Ill. CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT.

Y Gleanings.

Coopersville, Mich., has a new Y.

Texas has two new Y's organized by Miss Rhena Mosher.

The Laurel, Delaware, Y is paying the tuition of an Armenian girl in school.

The membership contest plan has been adopted by some of the Y's of Australia.

Y work in South Africa is looking up since the close of the war. They now have twenty local Y's.

The Willard Y, of Tacoma, Washington, have distributed 2,000 bouquets and personally visited 1,500 sick people.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson is to spend the month of March in North Carolina, where she will do special Somerset Y work.

Miss Madeline Southard will accompany Miss Christine Tinling on her tour through Kansas in March. An irresistible duet!

The Y of Clarksville, Ohio, is arranging a musical and oratorical contest. Two of the members of this society are on the county W. C. T. U. executive.

The Somerset Y of Western Maryland college was recently addressed by the state president and state Y secretary, and fifteen new members were gained.

Miss Daisy Daughdrille, Alabama's Y secretary, has sent a letter to every W. C. T. U. president of the state where there is no Y, urging them to organize.

Miss Frances Ensign's Y work does not decrease with her promotion. She recently spoke most acceptably for the Y's at Milo and Lancaster, and gained many new members.

Mrs. L. A. M. Boyes is the aggressive new Y secretary of Oklahoma. Miss Madeline Southard, our National Y evangelist, is to work there in the spring, and they are laying large plans.

Miss Grace Van Vleet is afield in her state, doing valiant service for the W as well as for the Y. She finds the latter doing excellent work, and is drawing into the union many educated young women.

Miss Rose A. Davison, Colorado's new Y secretary, is to accompany the vice-president, Mrs. Hungerford, on an itinerary in the spring through every district in the state, Mrs. Hungerford to have charge of the first evening, and Miss Davison the second, the days being given to institute work.

All members of the Silver Brook, Delaware, Y, both active and honorary, have taken the triple pledge. This society meets every week, has done a great deal of work for the poor during the cold weather, and has circulated a petition securing names favoring local option.

Salem, Illinois, Y held a New Year's reception, which was unique and entertaining. The Four Seasons were represented. Refreshments served for spring were pancakes and maple syrup; summer, ice cream and cake; autumn, apples, nuts, popcorn and candy; winter, oysters. Each room was appropriately decorated, and the refreshments were served by the Y's dressed in costumes in accordance with the seasons represented.

Model letter from a state Y secretary sent to every county W. C. T. U. president.

Dear County President:—If a copy of the new Y Year Book is not already in your hands, it will soon reach you. I asked to have it sent to you from the General Secretary, thus saving postage. I hope the book may receive your careful attention and that I may have your support in advancing Y work in your county. I should like to do some work in your jurisdiction; perhaps there will be some chance to organize among the young women. Please write me and let me know.

Yours for the good work.

The Imperial Chrysanthemum Party.

By Kara G. Smart.

CHIEF among the many new and varied experiences I have had in this Sunrise Land is that of the Imperial Garden Party, given by the Emperor of Japan, in the grounds of the Akasaka Palace, on November 12th.

Through the kindness of the United States Minister I was favored with an invitation to this important social function, which is always the event of the season.

An hour's ride in our jinrikishas brought us to the Eastern Gate of the palace grounds. We alighted, and after walking a few steps we came to two large white tents on each side of the driveway, just outside of the gate. Under a large awning in front of these tents were groups of officials and courtiers awaiting the arrival of the guests.

As we drew near, two of the courtiers came towards us, greeted us, took our cards, and passed us on through the gate, where we immediately found ourselves in a veritable fairy land.

With no one to act as a guide, we naturally followed the leading of a wide gravel walk which wound in and out and through the most bewitching scenery. Following it we found, stationed at intervals, the imperial guards in full uniform. As each guest passed a guard, he or she was greeted with the military salute. We walked on, and there burst upon our vision tiny lakes on whose placid bosoms the swans were quietly sailing; hills and dales clad in green, fringed with scarlet maple; a narrow and sinuous river was bridged at short distances by the most gracefully arched structures, and here and there we caught glimpses and heard the splashing of the pretty waterfalls, while beautiful hedges of bamboo and a shrub with waxy green leaves and bright red berries were to be found everywhere.

We climbed the hills and wandered down the valleys, often stopping to enjoy in wonder and admiration our beautiful surroundings. At last we came to the foot of the highest hill of all. Then began a long climb up the wooden steps set in the gravel walk, which led to the summit. We reached the top to find that the upper part of the hill had, seemingly, been cut off and leveled down to form an immense courtyard, surrounded on all sides with a high bamboo fence.

At the opening of the courtyard we were welcomed by a group of officials, and passed in to find ourselves in the midst of a most charming scene. On all sides were the immense bamboo booths under which were to be seen the dainty blossoms. Such a display of chrysanthemum flowers and plants we had never before seen and do not expect to see again. There they stood, like sentient beings, clad in white silk, and in handsome brocade satin—yellow, pink, red, purple and scarlet in color. There were rows and rows of them, each with its fancy name—"White Mountain Sunset View," "Field of Gold" and "Chinese Brocadex." Some of the larger plants had an extraordinary large number of blossoms. One had 752 blossoms: Tachino-wo, a white variety, 465; and the most noted of all, Akagi, had this year the enormous number of 1,272 chrysathemum flowers on a single thick stem. None of these blossoms were pigmies either, but would measure at least four or five inches in diameter. There were other plants with as many as seven varieties on one stem—white, brocade, yellow, mauve, pink, red and lilac.

In the open space between the flower booths the guests were gathered. As you watched them moving here and there, laughing and chatting, you were impressed with the fact that the ladies in their beauty and loveliness vied with the flowers themselves as an attraction.

At the request of the Emperor all guests were dressed in European style—the gentlemen in the regulation black and white, with Prince Albert coats and silk hats; the ladies in light and brilliantly colored silks, satins and velvets. All of the representatives and attaches of the different foreign legations were present and they, with all the court officials, were in full uniform.

As we stood watching this human flower garden, we noticed two courtiers hasten down through the center of the company, which immediately separated into two parts, leaving a wide path through the center of the grounds. Someone whispered, "The Empress is coming," and shortly afterward the military bands, stationed at either end of the courtyard, began to play the National Hymn, and immediately following the gentlemen removed their hats, while all down the line we saw the people bowing low.

Presently, as we watched, two courtiers, dressed in rich dark green velvet suits, with gilt trimmings and made in Louis XVI. style, with white silk stockings, patent leather slippers, silver knee and slipper buckles, and military hats to match their suits, stepped into view and came towards us. Close behind them came Her Royal Higness, the Empress. She wore a handsome greenish white satin brocade, with hat to match, and carried a parasol. As she slowly moved along she smiled most sweetly and bowed gracefully to her assembled guests.

Following her came the Crown Princess, dressed in royal purple velvet, and behind her came the other court ladies, arrayed in gowns of beautiful texture and in all the colors of the rainbow. They made one think of exquisitely dressed dolls out on parade, they were so small and dainty in appearance.

Next in order came the wives of the foreign ministers, in rich and costly costumes, and back of them the ministers themselves. Then followed the numerous officials of the court, the army and the navy, in brilliant uniforms, and behind them the other notables fell into line as the procession moved along.

An awning had been erected for the Empress. Under this she stood for an hour or more and received the ministers of the foreign nations represented at this court. When the ceremony was over, we were directed to small tables, spread with white linen, and set in an open space in front of an immense refreshment booth (this booth was in itself a work of art and was most beautifully decorated), and here the ladies of the company were seated, while the gentlemen stood and served them with the many and delicious viands prepared for the occasion.

While the bands furnished delightful music, we indulged ourselves to our satisfaction in the finest of American foods and delicacies. In the midst of this pastime we were told that the Empress was about to depart, and in consequence each guest found a place in the crowd assembled along the path over which the Empress was to pass. She came as before, and passed as graciously, then we returned to the tables to finish our repast, and afterward leisurely made our way out through the grounds to the gateway through which we had first entered. The Emperor's Chrysanthemum Garden Party was over for another year.

Tokyo, Japan.

INDIAN GIRLS.

STREET SCENE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

INDIAN BOYS.

THE INDIAN AT SCHOOL.

By MARY ATWOOD HARDING.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Phoenix, Arizona, offers annually to the pupils of the Government Indian School, located at that place, a white medal as a prize in oratory, all of the selections to be on the topic of temperance.

On the occasion of this contest a band of white-robed maidens, followed by a modest line of young men dressed in school uniforms, took seats upon the platform. They are children of the soiled, unkempt parents who roam the streets of the town selling baskets and pottery. These young men and women from the miserable reservations met their cultured and educated audience serenely and confidently.

The strains of Sousa's music filled the room and the dark-faced musicians, sons of Rain-in-the-Face, Wild-Wolf, and other noted chiefs, were intent on their instruments and the leader's bow--the bow of the violin and not of the arrow, but the shaft of music goes as straight to the heart.

The first orator arose. Actually an Indian imitating the German dialect! The audience soon grew merry over the monotonous recital of the lecture "Dot Poy Fritz" gave his father.

Two of the young women then quietly stepped forward, while another seated herself at the piano and played a few bars of "The Lily and the Rose," as they sang their duet. It was evident that one of the singers was not a full-blooded Indian, and that the other was as markedly a "child of the plains." As they sang it was noteworthy that the clear, sweet, sympathetic soprano voice belonged to the true Indian.

The next two recitations were acceptably given, but the Indian is not at his best in oratory. A lack of animation and the monotonous tones of his voice are against him. However, his simple naturalness of manner when before the public is refreshing. May affectation prove to be an unknown factor in his education!

A piano solo was pleasingly rendered, after which an Indian maiden, with great energy and enthusiasm, recited in a way that made her audience think she would obtain the medal. Her chances proved naught, however, when later a heavyset Indian with a typical face arose and began "Swore Off." In a ringing voice and with a shining light in his eyes he declaimed this drunkard's resolve to swear off, at the same time calling for and draining a glass after each statement. What is there the Indian cannot do if he tries!

Next came chorus singing, the fresh voices making one think of the forest about which they sang.

After orations and song, the unanimous decision of the judges awarded the White Medal to the declaimer of "Swore Off." Each of the other orators was given a smaller medal as a souvenir, and the contest was over. We had been entertained for an evening in our own domain of elocution and music by the children of the warriors who recently scoured the plain.

At my first opportunity I visited the Government School which these young people attended. The approach to the school has a peculiar charm, not at all western. In reviewing the scene before me I could but consider the beautiful as an important factor in the lives of the Indian pupils.

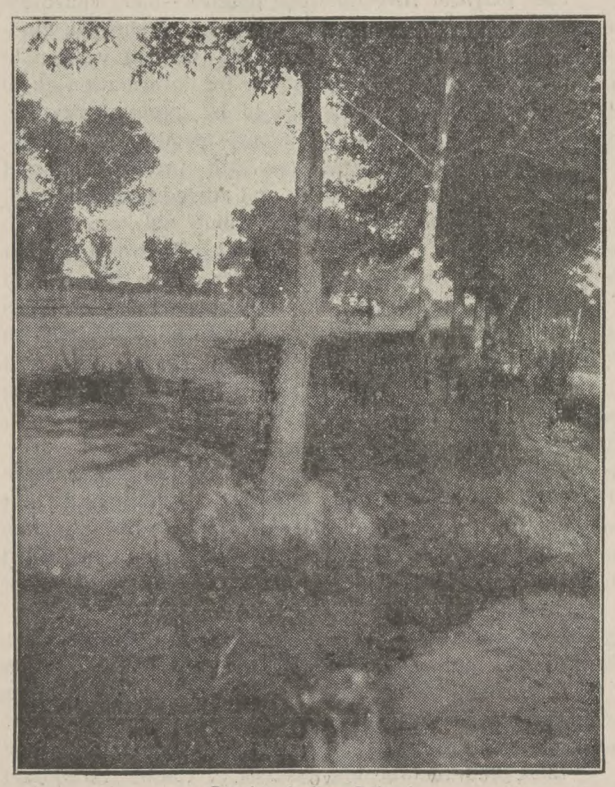
Under the palm trees happy-faced Indian maids eating watermelon, reading, gossiping, and arranging their hair, completed a picture of sweet contentment in the warm sunshine of Arizona.

The greatest liberty seems to be allowed the pupils out of school hours. A gentle hand evidently guides with wisdom the hitherto unfettered senses.

The school buildings, substantial and convenient, are built of the red brick so universally used throughout the valley. The brick was made by the boys at the school. The dormitories and homes of some of the teachers are of wood. A graceful bandstand occupies the center of the grounds. Every Sunday afternoon the Indian band plays, and the residents of Phoenix and the tourists come in carriages, on horseback and by the convenient street car lines to listen to and applaud the music. After the concert a minister talks to the people, and there is singing of hymns.

The Indian band is a much appreciated adjunct of the school. One often hears the toot of the horns as the cars go through the town laden with the pupils going to some football game; and when they win, as they seem always to do, they proclaim the victory with no uncertain sound. Music enters into all their school life. The boys have an orchestra besides the band, and the girls are taught to play the piano. All are instructed in singing, for the Indian seems naturally musical. One wonders why music never found better expression in their lives.

At this school there are six hundred or more Apache Indians, ranging from six years of age to manhood and womanhood. The students cannot speak English when they arrive. We visited a very interesting kindergarten; and at



Road to Indian School.

the cooking school the teacher proudly informed us that the girls cooked better and were more painstaking than are the girls of the average American family.

Tailoring, dressmaking, printing, blacksmithing, brickmaking, carpenter work, fancy needlework (in which the girls are remarkably apt), rugmaking and manual training supplement the ordinary branches of education.

The great dining-room is cool and inviting as is also a smaller room where the faculty dine. The dormitories are well arranged, and with their long rows of white beds, racks of towels and the clothes presses, each with its possessor's name above it, are well calculated to win the Indian from returning to the squalor of his home. Some of the older pupils have rooms to themselves and are very proud of them, decorating them in excellent taste.

The teachers show a pride in their scholars' attainments and manifest a parental care and interest that is very helpful. They stand in the place of parents, for not only are these minds to be guided along the paths of knowledge, but morals are to be shaped and right principles formed, while health and general welfare must be carefully superintended. These pupils are very docile, and their faces are pictures of contentment and good nature.

The teachers of the Government Indian schools are doing a noble work, and they are evidently aware of their great responsibilities.

If only the Indian might retain his native strength and unspoiled nature, notwithstanding his education! If only his powers might be awakened without taking on any of the falsity and veneer of civilization, without imbibing any of its selfishness, greed or sensuality!

La Jolla, Cal.

Takes and Mistakes of the W. C. T. U.

By Emma E. Page.

IN this, the opening of the Woman's Century, look the world over and what has become so successful as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? How it runs before and outnumbers any other woman's organization!

What are the forces that lend it strength and influence?

First. It is an organization of purpose. In spite of much talk about "art for art's sake," it is now settled that the only novel which can live is the novel of purpose. It is certain that the only organization that can live is the organization of purpose; thus our corner stone is well laid.

Second. The organization is simple—so simple that children may, and do, understand and manipulate it; so simple that people in other lands, even child races, lay hold of it with a readiness and uniformity that give the white-ribbon traveler an impression of a universal tongue; so simple that it has in it the strength of the steel cable, and bridges gulfs of social difference, educational prejudice and national custom. How easily runs the plan. The local is tributary to the county, the county to the state, the state to the National, and the National to the World's Union. The dues and the pledge are the only requirements for membership. Yet these simple forces bind together half a million women from forty different lands.

Third. It is an organization of women alone. It affords the crowning opportunity for woman to find herself and to fit herself for the world's work. God and humanity need her, need her as a well rounded human being, that heaven and earth may be enriched by a racial development commensurate with the divine plan. The W. C. T. U. led, officered, and supported by women, is an unrivaled training school to this end. There is no question of rich and poor, wise and foolish; it is a democracy of giving and serving, a democracy of growth and greatness.

As to our "mistakes" they are not mistakes of the organization but of individual members.

We fail first in faith—that faith that leans hard upon a sure staff. Some of us think that more might be accomplished in a club or with a ballot, not perceiving that these are but wheels within a wheel.

We fail, secondly, to use our machinery. What sewing machine will make a gown by itself? Who would employ to build a house a man who must learn to use a plane? Who goes forth to-day without a white ribbon, who appears on the street without a white ribbon, who goes on a journey without a white ribbon, is clipping the wings of the angel, Influence!

We fail, thirdly, to teach God's temperance truths diligently to our children, to talk of them as we sit in the house, when we walk by the way, when we lie down, when we rise up. We do not bind them for a sign upon our hands, make them frontlets between our eyes. We do not write them upon the posts of our houses and on our gates.

Olympia, Wash.

Vermont.

By Belle Butterfield.

O STURDY State, what traitor's hand
Hath thee for thirty pieces sold?
Who cast the lot, who wounded thee,
For greed of appetite and gold?

Stern warriors of her olden time,
She needed thy defense again.
Strong, valorous "Green Mountain Boys,"
Why were your voices silent then?

Where were the sons of patriot sires,
To bear this righteous battle's brunt?
Was there no voice commanding still,
"Place the Vermont troops at the front"?

She is not wounded unto death,
Though low she lies with head bowed down.
She cannot, must not perish thus—
Men of Vermont, give back her crown!

Wilmington, Vt.

A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

[The Kilgour family are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son, Claude, from the curse of cigaret smoking and the evil life it has led him into. The death of his brother, Willie, seems to arouse his weakened manhood, and he is allowed to go to work in a shop, since he will not attend school. It is soon found that he is continuing his evil course of stealing, lying, gambling and using tobacco.]

Chapter VIII.

IT took some days of patient and persistent effort on Ralph's part to get at the truth concerning the little coterie who indulged in gambling during spare and noon hours, for he was rightly convinced that it was in this manner that Claude "lost" the money. Ralph was lied to and hoodwinked by the Frenchmen who, with their characteristic shrugs, knew "nodings," while the English-speaking hands considered it none of their business who played cards.

In his own little ring Claude posed as an injured martyr, tyrannized over by his brother, who had succeeded in turning his family against him and in depriving him of liberty and wages. Even at his worst Claude possessed more than a remnant of the fascinating, lovable personality which had won all hearts from his babyhood, and he had not a so-called "friend" who would not have stood up for and shielded to the death the winning-mannered, golden-haired boy.

Upon this occasion, when taxed with his theft, Claude was both rebellious and impertinent. He vowed he would no longer stand being interfered with and tyrannized over.

"Claude, it is all to help you until you get stronger, not to punish you, that you are guarded," pleaded Alice.

"Young man," said Ralph, "if running away is your scheme, let me tell you that I have exhausted every means to keep you at home until you can come to your senses. I can do nothing more, nor will I try. Only let me tell you this: When you go, all the detectives and police in the country will be set on your track armed with warrants for your arrest both as a thief and a forger."

Ralph had found a check, which had evidently dropped out of Claude's clothes, bearing his mother's imitated signature, most skillfully forged.

"If you have a spark of natural feeling left for your heart-broken mother and sister, spare them that."

A heart-rending moan from his white-faced mother struck Claude to the heart. He looked at her. Two years before she had been a young-looking, pretty little woman, with tender, brown eyes sparkling with love and gaiety, with shining brown hair, pink cheeks and erect, graceful figure. Poor little mother! (Oh, poor, poor mothers and wives all over this sin-cursed nation!) Her shoulders are now stooped pathetically, her bright hair is whitened, and is drawn back from a forehead lined with anguish, the sad, lustreless eyes gaze piteously upon her boy, her cheek is white and wrinkled, and her pretty mouth drops sorrowfully.

Something of all this flashed across Claude's heart in that strained glance—his dear mother, who had suffered such anguish for him yet never had failed in tenderest love, unfaltering kindness! Claude turned away and broke into a passionate torrent of sobs: "Oh, why don't you kill me, or turn me out, or send me to jail? I am not fit to live. I am the vilest wretch that ever breathed. There is no use in trying to do anything with me; can't you see it? I will kill myself."

"Claude, can't you pray for yourself?" whispered Alice, softly. "Jesus can save to the uttermost. Only place yourself, like a helpless little child, in His hands, and He will do all for you. Can you not do that?"

"I could now, and mean it, too, but to-morrow I would not care. I never can care. I want to care, and I wish I could, but I can't make things really matter to me. I would just as soon lie or steal as not. I don't get interested in anything but smoking or talking to the train boys. You take me to church and invite nice company here for me, and put me in the way of all the good and interesting things you think will help me, but nothing seems to make any lasting impression on me. I tell you, my mind is destroyed."

The reformatory had been frequently discussed as a means of redeeming Claude. Ralph had made all the private investigations possible—had consulted that old and honored fountain-head of shrewd, kindly wisdom, Magistrate Tarblett, and had written to the rector at Penetanguishene for information as to a depraved boy's chances to be permanently reformed and become an honest member of society.

From both these sources full information and kindly Christian sympathy and advice were received, but Ralph learned nothing which did not confirm the ideas he had already formed. He was told that there was every chance possible for a bad boy to become a better one, that the keepers and wardens were kind, trustworthy men, with an eye single to their charges' best interests, that the chaplain and other visiting clergy did their utmost to win the boys' souls, both by personal effort and faithful ministrations, that the steady work, strict oversight, and sufficiently severe discipline had a tonic effect on vicious and indolent youths, and that usually the happy result was that the bad boy was turned out with reformed thoughts and habits, fitted by training and will to make an honest living for himself.

In reply to a direct and especial question, Rev. Mr. Wilson admitted that it was sometimes possible for a determined youth to beg tobacco from thoughtless and unadvised visitors, or to obtain it in other ways, while it had also to be admitted that a boy going there had to take his chances of coming in contact with the most utterly depraved and vicious youth; that were he determined to avoid all good influences and resolutely to harden himself against all help and counsel, he would find congenial company among a very small minority of the inmates.

Under these circumstances, Ralph had resolved that Claude should not be sent to the reformatory until every other possible means had been tried and exhausted. Besides, he could not assure himself even then that it would be right to bring this bitter disgrace and humiliation on an innocent family, whose punishment would be immeasurably greater than that of the offender's. It would complete his mother's heartbreak, and aside from private suffering and anguish, injure his sister's prospects and drag the whole family down socially. To be sure, his mother and sister had begged him not to think of these things, where the question of saving the boy was at issue. If no other way could be found, they were ready and willing to sacrifice all pride and personal feeling to take up the burden of an open family disgrace. Much better to arrange the matter privately with Magistrate Tarblett, and have Claude sent down on some nominal and general charge, like persistent truancy or incorrigibility, than to have him continue his career of wickedness and be taken up by some stranger for theft or forgery. Besides, when he once had passed his sixteenth birthday, it would be the prison for him instead of the reformatory.

Before using undue haste in branding his young brother with the stigma which always clings to a reformatory boy, and which would be shared by his family, Ralph had resolved to give Claude every chance until he should reach the verge of the age limit, when, if no reformation were in sight, he would take steps to have him sent to Penetanguishene as a final resort, that he might be for a few years where he would be at least secure from arrest and imprisonment, with a fair chance to reform before he had entirely passed the "growing age" of both body and character.

Not that Ralph would now ever give up to despair concerning Claude, even in the worst issues, while there remained a God in Heaven, while breath remained to offer prayer and supplication to the Infallible, strong to save, and mighty to deliver. He believed that, as certain as it is that Jesus died to save the vilest castaway, so certain is it, when that same castaway turns his sin-dimmed eyes to the foot of the Cross, there awaits him a complete and triumphant pardon and deliverance.

But Claude turned his eyes the other way. Six weeks later he disappeared. Two other boys, both older than he, went with him, covering their tracks so skilfully that many weeks passed before the trio were discovered.

(To be continued.)

Ethical Snap Shots.

By Cecilia M. Young.

I stood by a slot machine, waiting for a carette, when two little newsboys approached. The machine would not work, and one of the newsboys had shoved in half a dozen pennies before he made the discovery that equivalents were not in order.

"Too bad!" I said commiseratingly, while I searched my pocketbook for some pennies to make good his loss.

"Oh! I kin afford dat," he said in a tone that made me close my pocketbook furtively, and then he stepped up to a candy-stand and spent ten cents for candy and gum, which he generously shared with his companion.

A few moments later I found myself seated in my carette beside a fashionably dressed woman who had in tow a gaudily dressed child and his nursery maid.

As the vehicle started, the violent jerk sent a penny flying out of the window from the chubby youngster's clutched hand.

There was a wild uproar from the little group.

"I lost my penny! Get my penny! I say, get it!" screamed the child.

"Stop the carette! My boy's lost his penny," shrieked the mother.

"Can't you hear, old stupid?" called the nurse. "This boy has lost a penny. Stop, and let me get out."

The carette was stopped without more ado, and the passengers cultivated the virtue of patience while the maid searched in the mud long and diligently for the penny that was lost.

A singularly repulsive looking "rough" boarded the crowded open car and hung limply to the strap. He looked stupidly out of his blood-shot eyes, yet even in his dazed condition there was an air of bold defiance of law and order and a brutal indifference to the opinion of his fellow men.

The car gave a sudden lurch and would have thrown him into the street but for the timely clutching at a seat occupied by a very old lady.

The white hair, the bowed form, the withered face, with its gentle, serene expression, seemed to restore for a moment the bloom of this blighted flower of manhood, for passing his hand over his brow, as if in search of something, he touched his hat, took it off with genuine grace, and actually apologized to the amazed but gracious lady of the aged face and silver hair.

Chicago.

Children's Cozy Corner

A Temperance Doll.

I'D like to introduce to you
My very newest child,
She has such pretty curly hair
And blue eyes, bright and mild.

She came from some nice city
'Way off across the sea,
My papa says 'tis Paris,
But mamma says "Paree."

They say that in that city
The people all drink wine,
I feared she had bad habits,
This darling child of mine.

And so I got a temperance pledge
That very, very day,
And told her that I 'spected her
To sign it right away.

So now she is a temp'rance child,
Her name is Madeline;
I'm sure she'll always keep the pledge
'Cause she's a child of ***mine.***
—Verses for Little Citizens

"I'd like to introduce to you my very newest child."

Aunt Lucy's Rummage Sale.

AUNT Lucy had been at her brother's only a week, when at Bob's and Mary's and Tom's and Beth's place at the table was found, one morning, a copy of the following notice:

"In the library this afternoon, at two o'clock, will be a rummage sale. Bring all your habits, good and bad. No postponement on account of the weather."

"A rummage sale!" exclaimed Tom, curiously. "I wonder if it's same's at the church, when the poor got so many good clothes for almost nothing. Is it?" and he looked round inquiringly.

"Ask Aunt Lucy, she knows—it's her writing," suggested Beth, carefully studying the penmanship of her notice.

"Is it?" asked Mary and Tom in concert.

"Couldn't be anything else as I see," said Bob. "But what have the habits to do with it—that's what I'd like to know."

"You haven't answered, Aunt Lucy," persisted Tom.

"All the explanations that are necessary till the sale are found on the card," replied Aunt Lucy, mysteriously. "Each one do just as the notice directs, and this afternoon everything will be explained."

"I'd like to know, though!"

"And I would!"

"So would I!"

"It will be good, whatever it is," nodded Beth, at their afternoon conference on the piazza, while waiting for the clock in the sitting-room to strike two.

At the appointed time Aunt Lucy's four nephews and nieces presented themselves at the library door.

"We've come," said Bob.

"And with one good habit, surely," smiled Aunt Lucy. "Promptness!"

Beth looked curiously round the room. "I—I don't see anything for sale—nothing new here."

"A rummage sale doesn't deal in new things."

"But there aren't any partly worn-out things here, except just what belongs to the room," added Bob.

"I've noticed," began Aunt Lucy, looking from one curious little face to another, "since I've been here, that Bob and Mary and Tom and Beth—why, that's every one in the family—have something they really ought to dispose of, and that's the reason the rummage sale has been announced. Did each one bring all his habits—good and bad?"

Beth looked at Tom, and Bob and Mary exchanged perplexed glances.

"I—guess—so," finally spoke Bob.

"And the bad ones we want to dispose of," said Aunt Lucy, briskly. "Now suppose we begin the sale. What have you, Tom, you'd like to exchange a whistle-in-the-house habit for?"

Tom looked confused, for that was what his mother had tried for months to break him from doing.

"The habit of taking-his-hat-off-in-the-room, I think. Wouldn't that be a fair exchange?" and Aunt Lucy smiled so sweetly that Tom entirely forgot his confusion.

"Ye-es; and then I'll have two additional good habits," he laughed.

"Certainly—the bargain's made. Now don't let Mr. Determination go back on the agreement!"

"Mary, what have you to dispose of?"

"A peeping-into-things habit—things that don't belong to me," confessed Mary, candidly.

"And you'd like—"

"A habit of saying-only-good-things-about-folks," was the reply to her aunt's interrupted question.

"And Bob?"

"I guess the worst habit I've got for the rummage sale is getting-angry-at-every-little-thing."

"Let me see," thought Aunt Lucy, slowly, "and you'll exchange it for—clean-finger-nails-and-well-brushed-hair-and-clothes. You'll have to get Mr. Will to help, so the exchange won't be made back again."

"And, Beth, you need a sunny-smile in exchange for your occasional little—"

"Pout—I know I have it, auntie, and I want it to go with the other hateful things."

And what a successful sale they had! "In-a-minute," "Don't-care," and exaggeration habits, with a great many more, were disposed of, and in exchange so many good habits were received that Uncle Fred said, when he came for Aunt Lucy, he didn't believe they'd ever have enough material for another sale!

—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

Purpose and Will.

"WHAT of the cause that calls us out
To wrestle and to dare,
What of the ringing battle shout,
The thrilling trumpet blare,
Were there no soldier boys to fill
The ranks of Purpose and of Will?

"Shall any cause its hero lack,
Shall any day be lost,
Because one keeps another back,
Or shuns the battle's cost?
No! There are ceaseless triumphs, still,
For boys of Purpose and of Will!"

Things to Smile At.

To Keep Children.

THE following "receipt for preserving children," was written by Miss Mignone Lincoln, aged 16, of New Orleans, and won the first prize for the best answer sent to St. Nicholas Magazine:

Take one large, grassy field, one-half dozen children, all sizes; three small dogs, one long, narrow strip of brook, pebbly if possible. Mix the children with the dogs, empty them into the field, stirring continually; sprinkle the field with flowers. Pour brook gently over the pebbles. Cover all with a deep blue sky. Bake in a very hot sun. When the children are well browned, they may be removed; will be found right and ready for setting away to cool in the bath tub.

—Selected.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1—*Charade.

To get some FIRST sweet country air
A student stripling did repair
To Adirondacks, and while there
He heard of Winkle's sleep.

It seemed to him, this callow youth,
The TWO who told him stretched the truth—
The tale is quite absurd, in sooth,
But legends we must keep.

The narrator laughed in his sleeve;
He'd make this college WHOLE believe
The tale, he thought. Who could conceive
Of richer fruit to reap?

ETHYL.

2—Letter Removals.

1. Take one letter from a weight and leave a body of water.
2. Take one letter from a party and leave evil.
3. Take one letter from distress and leave a dish.
4. Take one letter from a number and leave an animal covering.
5. Take one letter from a quick noise and leave the life of a tree.
6. Take one letter from hurry and leave strong dislike.
7. Take one letter from an ancient criminal and leave a receptacle for preserves.
8. Take one letter from a quick look and leave a weapon.
9. Take one letter from a circle and leave an outfit.
10. Take one letter from a carriage and leave to gain the victory.
11. Take one letter from a Christmas decoration and leave sacred.

The removed letters form something in which we are all interested.

SISTER SUE.

3—Numerical.

Composed of 16 letters:
7, 8, 9, 10 is extended.
14, 15, 6 is not high.
1, 2, 3 is a fowl.
11, 12, 6 is not many.
13, 5, 4, 2 is a musical instrument.
The whole was an American poet.

ESTHER (ten years old).

4—*Transposed Blanks.

(In each case the two words filling the first two blanks are transposed to form the word required in the third blank.)

1. The young lady looked ——— ——— a silver gray silk, with a sprig of ——— in her hair.
2. They tried to ——— ——— enormous piece of wax by the lamp on the ———.
3. Dr. Fairchild bought ——— ——— of a ——— don.
4. She has a very fine ———; ——— and ease are in her every motion.

Answers.

22—Spendthrift.
23—Racket, packet, jacket.
24—Rubies, buries, busier, bruise.
25—

E N A C T
N I T R E
A T L A S
C R A F T
T E S T Y

26—1, Aster. 2, Lantana. 3, Primula. 4, Paeony.

Don't forget the February prize for best lot of original puzzles.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Which Shall It Be?

THE use of the imperative mood in dealing with the evils of society is not the fashion of the day. A refreshing exception occurred in a sermon preached by the Rev. George W. Shelton, from a Nashville pulpit, wherein he declared with great earnestness that the time had come when society must take its choice between the house and the school on the one hand and the saloon on the other, and he asked the pointed question, "Which shall it be?" "If these treasured institutions are to be preserved," said the speaker, "the saloon MUST be abolished and exterminated, the liquor traffic MUST be wiped out of existence, the saloon MUST go."

The premises from which this forceful conclusion is deduced, while sadly true, are neither novel nor original. So frequent has been their repetition that their utterance seems now to have a soporific effect upon the minds and consciences of society. The strong point of the reverend gentleman's discourse is the mood in which it is expressed, is in the fact that he uses a MUST in a day when people are wont to deal in polite subjunctives, mild and unimpassioned. There are times when one feels the need of a revival of the phraseology of Mount Sinai and that Christian men might be forcibly reminded that they are sons of the God who from the heights thundered "Thou shalt nots" to a sinful people. There come times in the affairs of men and nations when frugality of moral energy is fatal, when extremes of speech and action are justifiable, when the mother tongue must fairly impoverish and exhaust itself in an effort to find fit expression for the intensity of the occasion.

Did ever a question demand more vigorous, vehement answer than this: Which shall survive, the home and the school, or the saloon? And yet society hesitates, or evades a direct answer, or by its indifference replies that it sees no occasion for such disagreeable questions. Nevertheless the question is being answered.

There is another company which considers an answer so vital in its existence that it is daily spending thousands of dollars upon it, is, indeed, selling its own soul and the souls of its victims to make certain that the answer shall be satisfactory. The liquor dealer or the saloon keeper is not puzzled as to his manner of answer. He believes he knows which it shall be, and that he may make assurance doubly sure, he schemes and plans night and day. Note some of his methods: In a recent gathering of liquor dealers it was announced as one of the working principles of the body that dimes expended in creating an appetite for alcoholic drinks in the boys of to-day would bring in handsome profits to the business later. Note the emphatic manner in which he will answer it at the next election, as he piles up his majorities and pluralities in the interests of his business.

If ever there was occasion for a vigorous declaration of principles and assertion of rights, it is now. There are times when to be tolerant is to be cowardly, when argument and arbitration must give way to struggle and annihilation. The milder virtues have their place, but they are not the weapons to be used when dealing with gross evils. Woe to the nation, or community, or individual, who trusts to them when the most powerful and heroic qualities of manhood are demanded!

Descending to a Friendship.

THE habit of unconsciously grading one's friendships is universal. Certain kindred spirits there are who are always entertained in the parlors of one's life, for whom is reserved the guest chamber, for whom is spread the feast of finest thought and noblest aspiration. Other friends are admitted freely to the common, every-day living rooms, where no pretense is made of bringing out the very choicest entertainment, to whom is offered the daily average of life. And, alas, there are so-called friends who are received only upon the very lowest floor of a man's nature, away from the light and the brightness, in the underground apartments of life, to whom are offered the grossest in thought and word, certain that it will be found acceptable. Such are the intimacies and associations born of drink-inflamed passions, the phantom friendships which will not bear the light of day; the mockeries that masquerade under the guise of friendliness, which if once they could be seen with an unobscured vision would show themselves as spectres, with grinning skulls, rattling bones—gaunt skeletons concealed behind a mask of gay repartee, coarse jest, boisterous song, obscene story and maudlin protestations of affection.

And the pity of it all is that to have once descended to entertain this ghastly company, in that smoky atmosphere of mind which refuses to recognize them for what they really are, is forever to have lost the power to again ascend, is to find that the upper chambers, so long vacant, have grown useless, is to come at last to move one's whole being into these lower quarters to remain there for time, for eternity. From such associations one comes to be but a horrible, fearful phantom of what might have been.

Call not these unholy connections by the sacred name of friendship. Rather are they a species of co-operative iniquity, a mutual conspiracy to drag one another down, to dim and blur the vision to the true and real relations of life.

Thackeray, keenly observant of the social vices of his day, wrote of such associations:

"I think the intimacy which is begotten over the wine bottle is a spirit of this nature (it has no heart). I never knew a good feeling come of it or an honest friendship made by it; it only entices men and ruins them; it is only a phantom friendship and feeling called up by the delirious blood and the wicked spells of the wine."

Neither heaven nor earth has offered to mankind a greater, more precious blessing than the power of making and keeping friends. Hell can offer no blacker curse than to have led its subjects to substitute an unreal thing for that choice element of life. To have lost the power to be a friend and to hold a friend is to have surrendered one's birthright as a man, to have lost the power to recognize a friend, to be satisfied with a horrible travesty on it, to have the eyes of the soul blinded past hope.

Among the tragedies for which the liquor traffic must some day account, there is none more fearful than that, for a ghastly phantom, a man should come at last, through love of drink, to barter away the most real, the most eternal thing given to him by virtue of his manhood.

Learning to Frivol.

TO a large fraction of the race this is a workaday world. Of the playday world, wherein dwell their brothers and sisters, they know little.

"What are you teaching your clubs of factory girls, my dear?" asked a benevolent old lady of a worker in the tenement districts.

"Teaching them to frivol," was the prompt reply. "They have had to bear family burdens from childhood and have never learned to play. They are old before their time because they are ignorant of the laws of recreation."

To have learned the science of healthful play is to have mastered one of the secrets of perpetual youth. To have missed it is to live a stunted, shriveled life.

All who think, know that many of the evils in the lives of the burden-bearers of the world is but distorted play, the result of an ignorant fumbling after something which shall satisfy an inherent longing for amusement.

All are born with a capacity for play. If the development of that capacity is retarded, the individual ceases to be a forceful factor in life; he dries up or wastes away, and the world loses just so much vitality. If that faculty be perverted, he becomes a criminal and plays at the game of Sin.

Witness the factory girls of England forming a co-operative club by means of which to raise a fund to purchase intoxicating liquors for their own use. One such fact gives, far better than a sermon, their false idea of recreation.

It is but a few years since students of social life have come to regard play as one of the positive redemptive forces in society. The idea is now gaining popularity, and the more rapidly it circulates the better for the world.

The science of play is governed by eternal laws and principles as truly as is the science of astronomy. The first great principle which determines the legitimacy of an amusement, is the recreative element. It is a test which individuals and society may safely apply. Does the indulgence in any amusement leave body, mind and soul more vigorous and healthy? Then that is sufficient assurance that it is the real thing.

The playgrounds of the very poor have long been the alleys, the bar-room and the theatre. To even the most liberal of thinkers the relation between recreation and these forms of amusement is not quite clear. At least one can imagine more wholesome diversions for the growing youth of our cities. Quite evidently society has still much to learn concerning this neglected science of amusement.

Meanwhile scores of faithful, intelligent workers in settlements, kindergartens and missions are trying to impart to the too-rapidly matured boys and girls of the neglected classes, suggestions of the childhood which they have somehow missed.

Simultaneously with courses in domestic science and art, basket-weaving and broom-making, there are unannounced courses in hilarity and unrestrained mirth, in gleeful song, merry smiles, hearty laughs, innocent jokes and pranks.

The most exhaustive history of our race may fail to record this department of instruction, but there is little doubt that the men and women of the next generation will be saner and truer because of it.

The Law A Schoolmaster.

THE anti-prohibitionists are fond of telling us that the chief reason for the "failure" of prohibition is to be found in human nature itself. It is the old story, they say, of the forbidden fruit. Tell a man he shall not have liquor and he straightway begins to devise ways and means to get it. Close the saloons on Sunday and drinkers will immediately be inspired with a defiant determination to buy their grog across the bar on that day.

If these things be true, then the same argument will apply to every one of the restrictive features of a license law. Close the saloons at midnight and their patrons will find they are more thirsty between that hour and daybreak than in any other hour of the twenty-four. Forbid liquor selling to habitual drunkards or to minors and saloon-keepers will discover that they have a greater desire to sell to these people than to any others.

Wherein, then, may we ask, lies the superiority of license over prohibition in the matter of enforce-

ment? It is the prohibition in license laws, it should be remembered, which makes them regulative, yet we are told by the high license advocate that the natural tendency of prohibition is to make law-breakers.

Curious that such reason is applied to no law other than that concerning the total prohibition of the liquor traffic!

All laws are essentially prohibitive. How demoralizing it must be to the citizenship of the country because they are sometimes, many of them with great frequency, violated! According to the logic of certain anti-prohibitionists, it was a mistake to forbid anything to our first parents or to utter any "thou shalt not" from Sinai.

The spirit of holiness and consecration which pervades the Woman's Christian Temperance Union comes, I believe, in large degree, from that life the lines of whose influence have gone out to the ends of the earth! The life of her who stood in the class room as the peerless teacher; step by step she trod the way of human greatness, till at last from her throne as queen of reformers Frances E. Willard ascended to the heaven of Love's reward and found "how beautiful it is to be with God."—Extract from a sermon by Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Edgartown, Mass.

Anti-Polygamy Literature. Read the National Corresponding Secretary's notes on page 10, and act at once on her suggestion concerning the dissemination of anti-polygamy literature.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary of the Y Branch, is still unable to be at her desk, but her correspondence is kept up by dictation so the work does not lag. Mrs. Wright asks that all Y leaders who contemplate attending the World's Convention at Geneva will communicate with her at once.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, president of Mississippi W. C. T. U., has been summoned to the bedside of a dying brother, from the state capital where she has been at work in the interests of a prohibitory campaign. Mrs. Kells will return to Jackson as soon as circumstances will permit, and she wishes her mail addressed to that city.

Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, National superintendent of the department of Work Among Railway Employes, has been critically ill, and is still unable to be moved from the hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, to her home in Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Graham sends greeting to her co-workers in the railway department and expresses regret that her official letter to The Union Signal is thus delayed.

W. C. T. U. Storiettes.

Dear Comrades:—In company with Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, I left Portland the night after the "Demonstration," in order to attend the conference of Friends held at Indianapolis. Our journey to Boston was uneventful. At that city a very nice looking young woman and a little girl of about three years, came into our sleeper. I noted that when the mother heard us tell the conductor where we were going she looked at me appealingly.

The child seemed to want to come to me and after awhile did so. She sat on my lap, contentedly listening to the stories I told her, but the mother seemed restless so I went to her seat to inquire into the trouble. I learned that she was suffering from the nervous shock of an operation, performed several months before, and that her heart was seriously affected. I did what I could for her by rubbing, and assured her that I would watch her carefully.

When she retired I gave her another brisk rubbing and then took the little girl into my own birth, where she remained all night. I was up once or twice with the mother.

The next day, when we separated, she said:

"I know why you, the only one of that car full of women offered to do anything for me! You wear the white ribbon and you seek opportunities to do good. I am going to join the union at Terre Haute at once, for I can never forget one white ribboner."

And so I won my first new member this year!

Emelie U. Burgess.

Highland, N. Y.

The monotony of the brook below the window had nearly lulled me to sleep when a gentle tap came at the door. My landlady—and she was a lady—adjusted some drapery so that the afternoon sun should not strike my couch, and then she said with hesitation:

"I ought to let you alone, I know. You have come up here to rest and you need it, but you are likely to meet a few people while you are with us, and I want to tell you some things about Stoneton so that you may know better how to—well, how to pray for us."

That was the way it began.

In two days I knew a good deal about Stoneton, and I began to do a few things because it would tire me so to let them go undone.

My Lady was the one person in a new, stirring, stone-quarry town who was supposed to know how to pray. There were thirty or more homes, one schoolhouse, and three thriving saloons. The woman with the black eye whom I met going up the picturesque gulch had shown a bad temper because her husband never came home sober, and had put the saloon-man into the red sandstone business through his front window. He had the better of her in throwing, as in most other things, as the black eye bore witness. This was a specimen of Stoneton.

A public meeting was held, in fact two of them, before I called myself rested and went home. Nothing of the kind had been spoken of there unless behind closed doors. Everybody and his family said it was useless. But the schoolhouse was crowded, and though the German saloonist and his American wife, and some others, were redolent of beer, there was an attentive house. Perhaps some had never before heard of their personal responsibility to God for their habits and for every influence of their lives. The second night somebody suggested a total abstinence pledge!

A few weeks later I went again to Stoneton. The movement was strong and had seemed to run of it self. Nobody, unless it were My Lady, would have had the temerity to "run" it, and she gently told me she would push and pull and work without stopping, but, she'd better be out of sight.

"I know our people so well," she added, "and we're all human and don't want to think any body bosses us."

Social features, with no person apparently responsible for them, came later. Then some unknown body had invited one of the pastors up from Mount, and Stoneton had its first distinctively religious gathering.

One year after my first visit I was urgently invited to come up for a night. One hundred adult persons had "sworn off" on the sheet of foolscap of the twelve month previous, and they were going to celebrate. Two of the saloons had removed to a more salubrious climate, and it was no longer respectable to be even a little drunk.

I stood unobserved inside the door and looked the crowd over. Cheerfulness bordered on hilarity where the young folks were grouped, and if there was a glum countenance anywhere I didn't find it. Even jealousy was latent, if there; and everyone had a happy word for My Lady. She was radiant, introducing those I had not seen or could not recall.

A middle-aged woman came close and said: "Be sure and speak to my husband, won't you? Don't you know him? Do you remember the man who had come west from Connecticut, who signed among the first, and who told you he hadn't been thoroughly sober in seventeen years? There he is, fixing that window. Please speak to him!"

As the man, well dressed and self-respecting, came towards me with both hands extended I involuntarily said: "God bless you, brother."

Heaven can hardly have in store for me a more joyful moment than the one that followed.

"He has blessed me; He does bless me;" smiles and tears chasing one another among the wrinkles of his honest face. "We have a Christian home and a family altar. The children are both in school now, and they don't seem to lay anything up against me. God never blessed anybody so much as he has blessed us."

Since the organization of the church there a few months later it has had no other member more in earnest than the man who had not been sober in seventeen years.

Mary Jewett-Telford.

McMinnville, Tenn.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Wait on the Lord.

Evening fell after a strenuous day. Unforeseen happenings had upset all the well-planned hours. Simply to hold her own and to keep sweet had taxed the grace and strength of the older woman. She was sitting in the twilight, a bright fire blazing in the grate before her. Her hands lay limp in her lap, as she rested soul and body in the flickering light. She closed her tired eyes and repeated softly, "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage and He shall strengthen thine heart. Wait, I say, on the Lord."

In the dim silence she talked with One unseen. "O Love divine," she prayed, "I wait before Thee. Hast Thou some word of love for me tonight? All this day I have felt Thy presence, sustaining, comforting. Forgive where I have failed to honor Thee. I would not, Oh, Thou knowest, I would not, but—"

Gently came the answer to her inner consciousness: "The Lord is thy keeper. I will not fail thee."

"Sometimes I grow tired in my heart, oh, Christ, and the way seems hard. I know that Love guides me, and I will not for a moment doubt Thee, but—"

"Be of good courage and I will strengthen your heart, because ye hope in me," came the swift assurance.

An atmosphere of love wrapped her round like a garment. The vivid sense of a Presence close beside her filled her with ineffable content. How the weariness of the day slipped away! How full of blessedness life seemed! For a little while she slept in the gathering darkness like a child in its mother's arms, and waking she was refreshed.

Later at her desk she read again a letter received by an early mail:

"Dear friend:—I have long been wanting to write to you; but I live in such a rush that it has seemed impossible. Life is a tumult, and I am always in pursuit of another hour and never catching it. When I get it it is the same old hour of restless, and I often feel, of fruitless effort.

"What would I give for your sweet serenity! Yet I remember with wondering, loving thought the sorrow that has come to you. Tell me your secret; I am in a hopeless tangle.

"Modern houskeeping is an inexorable tyrant. Of making many clubs for intellectual improvement, there is no end. Even our church duties that are supposed to deepen our spiritual life are done with a rush and fever that often seems little short of dissipation. I am not mistress of my house, because the tyrant lords it over me. My brains are stuffed, and, I really believe, are deteriorating. My spiritual life—with shame and sorrow I confess it—is life more in name than in reality. But the great hunger in my heart makes me dare to hope that I am not wholly given over to destruction.

"Dear friend, help me if you can.

Gertrude."

"I have though much of your letter today," wrote the older woman in reply. "I must not wait until tomorrow to tell you of the better way. Dear child, you will be a nervous wreck long before you are fifty if you keep on.

"The air here is full of the same intoxicating element, and it certainly is not oxygen nor ozone. I am not by any means insensible to its influence. Naturally I must either let a thing entirely alone or else do it with a vengeance. My life has been one long lesson—that of learning to be moderate. This is the open secret, the only cure I know for such tendencies: 'Wait on the Lord . . . Wait, I say, on the Lord.'

"You will find the words in a certain psalm, with a comforting admonition and promise. We have the priceless privilege of prayer which grows more effectual and precious as we use it. But until we learn that it is not only petition, even with thanksgiving, do we come to any comprehension of its power. Ah, dear, no human soul has ever measured that, but little by little we may learn.

"Turn resolutely to Him and wait to hear what he will say. Such words of love as you have never dreamed He is longing to whisper to your innermost heart. Take time to hear. Very soon you will, almost unconsciously, turn to listen for a whisper in times of stress as well as in your quiet hour before the Lord.

"The poise of soul that you will gain will help you to see the values, as artists say, of life in other phases.

"It is not life, intellectually or spiritually, that does not grow.

"It is not home in the highest sense where there is not somewhere a chamber that looks toward the sunrising, a chamber called Peace."

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—We have plenty of anti-polygamy literature at headquarters now. Any union or individual wishing material will please write me indicating about how much, and the order will be filled. This literature will be free to white ribboners as long as it lasts. This has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Martin and the Interdenominational Council of Women. The National W. C. T. U. has just issued a new leaflet, "Facts About Polygamy," made up of the most salient points found in several of the leaflets formerly issued by the Council. The National will, however, be very glad to have postage accompany the request for literature when convenient. A number of orders have been received by the Willet Press of New York. Neither this firm nor the Council can fill orders now, and all such should be addressed to me at National Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

I am very glad to see that Mrs. Tomlinson, superintendent of Red Letter Days, has brought out a leaflet particularly adapted to the birthday of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, as it is really a biographical sketch of her. There have been demands for material of this kind, and I am sure the unions will avail themselves of the opportunity to order of the W. T. P. A. for March 1.

Mrs. Thacher wishes me to beg any who feel neglected on account of delay in regard to her Songster, comfort bags, etc., to pardon her and take courage, for although she has had a somewhat serious illness, she is now able to work and will respond as far as possible.

What state wishes to take Mrs. Maria Weed, our speaker in the anti-polygamy campaign in the West, for the month of May or for a part of April? She has just finished a most successful itinerary in Indiana, and she goes to Minnesota for March. The interest is growing, and I am sure the unions would feel amply repaid for any effort they might make to hold a public meeting or have her speak to the union. The subject is so vast that no one who has not had a long residence in Utah can consider themselves well posted. Dr. Elliott has engagements in New York, Pennsylvania and some other eastern states until July, but unions must address their state president or secretary, as both Mrs. Weed's and Dr. Elliott's itineraries are made out by the states engaging them.

The National treasurer is already rejoiced on account of reports coming in from commemorative meetings. A very much larger sum has been paid out for missionary work so far this year than at the same time any other year, showing two things, we may conclude: first, that the work began earlier after the National Convention, as is very desirable; and second, that more work is being done in our mission fields. This argues encouraging reports at the close of the year. It is not too late to have such a meeting; and so much help has been given in the UNION SIGNAL that unions will not find it a difficult matter. The minute-talks by the members of the Evanston and Reiley unions at the meeting at National Headquarters February 13, on the characteristics of Miss Willard or her work which had most impressed them, proved a very interesting feature of the meeting.

As yet neither the Interstate Commerce bill, dealing with liquor in original packages, nor the immigration bill, which would shut out liquor from immigrant stations, has been passed. Letters and telegrams, especially from voters to their respective senators, are still in order and are extremely desirable unless action shall have been taken before this meets your eye.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With the Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Willard Memorial fund received since last report are as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS: Reading, Medford, Miss Eva K. Foster, Miss Lella M. Sewall; Wakefield.

NEW YORK: Carmel, Bennettsburg, Cuba.

CALIFORNIA: Campbell.

WISCONSIN: East Green Bay, Melrose.

PENNSYLVANIA: Tunkhannock, Nicholson, Factoryville, Center Moreland.

CONNECTICUT: Scotland, Ellington, Danielson, Westville.

NEW MEXICO: Santa Fe.

MICHIGAN: Sturgis.

MISSISSIPPI: Vicksburg.

ALABAMA: Huntsville.

OHIO: East Cleveland, Savannah, New London.

VERMONT: Franklin, Rupert.

A very generous contribution of $100 has been received from our good friend Wm. Deering for this fund. Miss Tinling, our dear English sister, now at work in the South, sends $5, and Dora Inlow, of Independence, sends the same amount. These generous sums reaching us so early are very cheering. Mrs. Henry Cobham, of Pennsylvania, also sends a gift of $5 to be divided between Memorial and Hospital funds. A donation of $2.86 from Vernonia, Ore., was also received.

Dues have been received from New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio and Florida. M. Anna Hall, of West Virginia, has sent to the Manila fund $21.35 on pledge made at Fort Worth. Dorchester W. C. T. U. has again sent its quarterly donation to the National.

A Memorial meeting was held at Rest Cottage by the two local unions of Evanston. The attendance was large and the tributes to Miss Willard were tender and loving. Mrs. Zimmerman conducted the devotional services and gave reminiscences of Miss Willard and her mother. Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Barker spoke briefly, and then all present were asked to tell in a minute-speech what in Miss Willard's character or work had most impressed them individually. Many responded, and these responses brought out the many phases of her beautiful character, and showed how helpful and elevating all these traits had been. Truly she still lives in these good women to whom she imparted courage, love, hope, faith, inspiration and a spirit of work for humanity. Such meetings do great good, and hundreds will be held before you read these words.

HELEN M. BARKER.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He makes no charge whatever for the favor.

Organizers.

IT seemed so natural and pleasant, too, to take up the last UNION SIGNAL and read the two letters which the column gave; one from our dauntless chairman who braves winds and storms that our blessed cause may win; and even when it doesn't, gathers more wind in her sails and away she goes; the other letter giving insight into the real sacrifice our brave young women are making to hasten the day we are all praying for when only a taste of home now and then is given to the tireless traveler.

The secretary informs me that this is my date to tell you what I am doing.

I left the National Convention before its close to attend the Inaugural conference of the Friends Church, held in Indianapolis, where I presented our cause. From there I went to Baltimore, also for temperance work; thence home, and in the Catskill mountains for evangelistic work, which has taken nearly all my time this winter. Lately, conventions again, reorganizing unions near home, the general care of the work in the big county of which I am president, the care of my state department work, and lectures here and there bring me to this date—Valentine's day.

They seem so little when we try to gather up the fragments of our work, but I find that the faithfulness required makes a good summary, for none of us are tramping for pleasure.

I trust that our letters may appear regularly. They are the first thing I look for in THE UNION SIGNAL—a proof of our love and loyalty to each other as well as the blessed service to which we are called.

EMILIE UNDERHILL BURGESS.
Highland-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Lord's Day Week.

April 19-25, 1903.

No one who observes the signs of the times can fail to notice the increasing disregard of the Lord's Day on the part not only of those who confessedly belong to the world, but also on the part of the church. With pain and sorrow the disciples of the Master see Him "wounded in the house of His friends." The commandment to keep holy the Sabbath Day has never been repealed. As a pledge of God's loving kindness it lays an arresting hand upon secular toil and secular amusements, and gives breathing space for rest of the body and of the soul; for physical recuperation and for spiritual cleansing and exaltation. Any nation that forgets to obey God's command as to Sabbath rest is on the down grade. Any individual who ignores the same command shortens his physical and starves his spiritual life. We can do nothing to restore to our homes, our churches, and society the ideal Christian Sabbath, if we attempt to work in our own strength. Legislation will avail us little if we trust alone to that. Meetings for conference and protest will be abortive. literature will be as barren seed, every means will fail unless God work with us.

Therefore, using every helpful motive, incentive, and agency that is available to promote a better observance of the Lord's Day, our chief dependence must be on the Holy Spirit for whose abiding presence we pray. We urge upon Christians of every denomination to unite in specific prayer for the restoration of right feeling about the Lord's Day in our land.

Let us in the Lord's Day week of this year pray definitely that the Sabbath may not be profaned for purposes of business, of travel, or of recreation, especially in these countries which owe their life and prosperity to the fostering care of God and the observance of His Holy Day

Recent indications are encouraging. The contract by which the St. Louis Exposition is to be closed every Sabbath as a condition of receiving the appropriation granted by

(Continued on page 11.)

Building Bones.

Of Great Importance That Children Have Proper Food.

A child will grow up with weak and small bones or strong and sturdy frame, depending on the kind of food given.

That's why feeding the youngsters is of such great importance. The children do not select the food—the responsibility rests with the parent or guardian, or with you if you select the food for a boy or girl.

The scientific selection of this food should begin as early as possible. That's when the delicate little plant needs the tenderest care. A well known lady of Calistoga, Calif., says: "About two years ago my little niece was taken sick. When medical aid was called one physician pronounced the case curvature of the spine; another called it softening of the bones and gave but little hope of her recovery. For weeks she had been failing before her parents thought it anything but trouble from her teething.

"She had been fed on mushes and soft foods of different kinds, but at last her stomach could retain scarcely anything. At this time she had become a weak little skeleton of humanity that could not much more than stand alone.

"The doctors changed her food several times until finally she was put on Grape-Nuts which she relished from the first and ate at almost every meal and her recovery has been wonderful. She has been gaining ever since in strength and weight.

"She has eaten dozens of packages of Grape-Nuts in the last year and a half and the child is now a rosy-cheeked and healthy little girl, still clinging to her Grape-Nuts.

"It is plain the food has saved her life by giving her body the needed material to keep it well and the bone material to build with." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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(Continued from page 10.)

Congress has been properly executed. Sunday excursions have been stopped in many places in the United States and throughout all Canada and in the latter country, the organized labor forces have been very generally co-operating with the Lord's Day Alliance in opposition to Sunday work and Sunday amusements.

We, the undersigned, therefore call the attention of all Christians to the twenty-fifth annual Lord's Day week, April 19-25, 1903, and urge them to devote as much of it as practicable to prayer that God will arouse the whole church to renewed consecration and zeal in keeping the Sabbath as He has directed. We request each pastor to preach on this subject during that week, and each church, young people's society, and W. C. T. U. to devote at least one meeting to its prayerful consideration, seeking three definite results: 1st, A Higher Standard of Sabbath Keeping Among Christians; 2nd, Release of as Many as Possible from Sunday Toil; 3rd, Discontinuance of Sunday Amusements, Especially Sunday Excursions and Games. We urge that leaflets in reference to the Sabbath be distributed that week in every home and as occasion may offer at other times.

Signed: Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Glen Ridge, N. J., Pres. Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. Annie A. Rutherford, Toronto, Pres. Dominion W. C. T. U. of Canada. Mrs. Varila F. Cox, Tabor, N. J., Supt. Sabbath Observance Dept. National W. C. T. U. I. W. Hathaway, D. D., New York, N. Y., Sec. American Sabbath Union. Rev. J. B. Davison, Milwaukee, Wis., Sec. Wisconsin Sunday Rest Day Ass'n. Rev. W. F. Crafts, Ph. D., Washington, D. C., Supt. National Reform Bureau. M. D. Kneeland, Boston, Mass., Sec. New England Sabbath Protective Ass'n. T. T. Mutchler, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa., Sec. Philadelphia Sabbath Ass'n. Rev. J. G. Shearer, Toronto, Canada, Sec. Lord's Day Alliance of Canada. Edward Thomson, D. D., LL. D., San Antonio, Texas.

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Subject for March Reading,
Christian Citizenship.
By Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford,
National Superintendent of the Department of Christian Citizenship.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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World's Convention.

Geneva, June 9-11.

THE Geneva Committee is making admirable progress with arrangements for the Convention. We have invited the following influential people to attend our meetings: Mademoiselle Humbert (Neuchâtel), Monsieur Emile Bonnard (Lausanne), Mademoiselle Huguenin (Brenets), Dr. Forel (Chigny), Madame Bovet (Berne), Mademoiselle Clara Bovet (Grandchamp), Monsieur Seiretan (Etoy), Frau Prof. Blevler (Zurich), Madame de Zurich (Fribourg), Mr. Col. Repond (Fribourg), Dr. Repond (Monthey), Madame Villiger Keller (Leuzbourg), La Dr. Auna Haim (Zurich), Mademoiselle de Mullinen (Wegmukle), Monsieur Courvoissir (Bienne), Monsieur Grandjian (Neuchâtel), Mr. le Pasteur Joseph (Lausanne), Dr. Speyr (Berne), Professor and Mrs. Gaule (Zurich), Frau Dr. Blenler Waser (Zurich), Mons. le Pasteur Louis Rochat (President of la Croix Bleue).

This will give some idea of the widely representative people we are expecting our Convention to attract from all parts of Switzerland. Also we are in communication with well-known leading philanthropists in the European countries. Madame de Byde has invited our delegates to a reception at her beautiful country seat, Saconney, near Geneva. Geneva ladies who speak English fluently will be always ready to give all information asked for. Afternoon tea and lunch will be supplied each day, at a small charge by the local committee. A steamer on the lake may be hired for not less than 200 persons, at very moderate terms, and at reduced prices for a party of sixteen.

Mademoiselle de Beaumont has undertaken to give all particulars of excursions. Interpreters will be readily provided for speakers at evening public meetings. A public meeting will be held on the Sunday evening, and probably during the day, also a united meeting of the Bands of Hope, about which we are now in communication with Monsieur le Pasteur Durand. We have also asked Pasteur Laufer, Pasteur Ganipert, and Pasteur Charles Martin to arrange for our speakers to give addresses in the Sunday schools.

Madame Dunant informs me that the papers of Geneva and Lausanne are giving preliminary announcements of the convention. Professor Hercod (Lausanne), is helping us by making our meetings known in the Swiss press.

Seats will be reserved at the meetings for all white ribboners, as we are expecting, that, in addition to delegates, some countries will send several representatives. Later tickets can be had for these on application.

The city of Geneva deserves more attention from travelers than it often receives. It is not merely the gateway to the district of Mont Blanc, but it is in itself a delightful and interesting town. The excursions which may be made from Geneva, either by steamer along the Lake or into the Jura mountains, are unsurpassed in beauty and interest. Few towns in Europe are richer in literary and historical associations. St. Francis de Sales, Calvin, Rousseau, Byron, Gibbon and Madame de Stael, are only a few of the celebrated names connected with Geneva. The famous Castle of Chillon is within an easy day's excursion, and travelers have missed a delightful experience who never have seen the magnificent view of the range of Mont Blanc that may be obtained from the heights above the lake, or the beauty of the lake shore at Vevey or Montreux. The town of Geneva is exceedingly well laid out. The walks and public gardens are excellent, the means of communication with all parts of Switzerland are most convenient, and, altogether there are few Continental centres which will better repay the traveler.

All affiliated countries are urged to send their reports, to reach me not later than May 6. World's Superintendents' Reports (not exceeding 2,000 words) should also be sent in at that time, as this enables press notices of them to be circulated.

B. W. T. A.

The Annual Council Meetings will be held at Great Queen Street Chapel, May 25-28.

Every week names are being sent in of members who wish to go to Geneva. The historic associations of the fine old city and its most beautiful surroundings are helping to attract a large number of white ribboners.

GERMANY.

Fraulein Ottelie Hoffmann is most energetically making arrangements for the International Temperance Congress, which will meet at Bremen, April 9-14. A most inclusive program, with eminent European speakers, shows what a great time may be expected. We hope many white ribboners will attend and take part in the proceedings. A greater prominence is being given our women's work at this Congress than at any preceding one. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt will speak on Scientific Temperance Instruction. Fru Ali Trygg Helenius (Finland), Madame Legrain (Paris) will take part. I am announced to speak on the World's W. C. T. U.

INDIA.

The Punjab, the land of the five rivers, held its Divisional Convention at Lahore, on November 5th. About fifty pledges were taken. It was agreed to increase the supply of temperance literature in the vernacular. Social purity work was taken up and plans were laid to help to provide the proposed W. C. T. U. tent at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, with a worker from the division. The Central Provinces Division Convention met in Jabalpur, near India's Marble Rocks. Amongst other matters, the Willard Memorial Home (for inebriates) was discussed. The World's Officers are now in communication with Mrs. Hoskins, with reference to sending a lady from England as superintendent of the Willard W. C. T. U. Inebriate Home at Poona.

BURMA.

Mrs. Beedham has organized an English W. C. T. U. at Moulmein. The wife of the chief engineer on one of the steamboats is president. The Burmese union is doing excellent work. Mrs. Beedham writes, "You will see by the 'Life Line' how successful the Burmese union is in Moulmein. I was delighted with their meeting. I could not understand a word of what was said, but I enjoyed watching their faces, and I knew that the reports were splendid. Mah Mya is a union in herself, and it is to her work and influence that the Burmese union owes most of its success. Her husband was my interpreter, and I know he did the work perfectly. As his knowledge of English is practically unlimited, I did not have to choose my words, as I usually do when speaking through an interpreter, but could use the first word I thought of. I seem to have spent most of my time in Moulmein in giving addresses. I think my next work must be to go up to Mandalay, and endeavor to establish a union there."

SOUTH AFRICA.

The W. C. T. U., Cape Colony, has eighteen unions, with a membership of 387, and sixteen in the Young Women's C. T. U. (the "Y's"), with a membership of 346, making a total of 733. There has been a great falling off owing to military restrictions, some unions having had their meeting places commandeered. Quotations from reports received showed that union had done what work was nearest. Sea Point held Gospel Temperance meetings for soldiers, taking 500 pledges. Many who

(Continued on page 12.)

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In addition to its regular 9:00 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. train service for all points south, the "Big Four Route" is running a Pullman drawing room sleeper on its 1:00 p. m. train, daily except Sunday, Chicago to St. Augustine, Florida, via Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Macon and Jacksonville, only 32 hours enroute. This train is known as the "Chicago and Florida Special," and is strictly up to the 20th century mark. Call on agents for rates and tickets via "Big Four-Q & C Route," or address

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A small, hollow, perforated wooden cone, filled with the Chiron Ointment, especially prepared for the purpose. Perfect and continuous lubrication by soothing and healing ointment directly to the sore spots. Endorsed by physicians. Immediate relief and a certain cure for ALL KINDS OF PILES. Regular price, $3. SPECIAL PRICE (for 30 days only), $1. By mail, sealed in plain wrapper.
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

(Continued from page 11.)

signed became active Christians. Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Fort Beaufort and Cape Town sent comforts to the soldiers. Sailors have been aided in Cape Town and East London, many unions having sent regular donations to the Salvation Army for prison and reform work. Somerset East is aiding a local cottage hospital fund; other unions help Indian famine or Nyassaland funds; and many aid the Children's home for orphans, Port Elizabeth, founded and maintained by the W. C. T. U. there. Each union fully controls all its local funds and has liberty to adopt any department of work advocated by the Colonial executive.

There are active indications of resumption of temperance work.

The Misses Vincent and Cummins hope to leave Southamption by the Union Castle mail steamer on April 25, for Cape Town. Shortly before they leave the B. W. T. A. will give our World's Missionaries a farewell reception at headquarters in London. The Cape Colony W. C. T. U. is organizing meetings to begin immediately on their arrival, and we are hoping Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal will all earnestly co-operate with our devoted missionaries in arranging their work. We are glad to report that some B. W. T. A. members have already given subscriptions towards the great expense which must necessarily be incurred by the long journeys which Miss Vincent and Miss Cummins must take in South Africa. The need there is most urgent, most pitiful, and the World's Officers greatly appreciate all the help which can in any way be given our two comrades. I shall be glad to forward to them, through our World's Treasurer, any further donations.

Agnes E. Slack,
Hon. Sec. World's W. C. T. U.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Hammond, La., union is planning for the coming of Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

The local union of Bozeman, Mont., will present a drinking fountain to the city.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Y observed Memorial Day with the Prohibition Alliance of that city.

Pomona, Calif., has had seven silver and two gold medal contests. A grand gold contest will be held at county convention.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) union is raising money to assist in the fitting up of the old Warrior, as a sailor's home at San Pedro.

Miss Rhena Mosher, National lecturer and organizer, is again in Texas for a series of meetings.

Newburgh (N. Y.) union is enlisted in a membership contest. Twenty new members are already enrolled.

At a meeting of the Prohibition Alliance at New Castle, Pa., the evening was devoted to a review of the life of Frances E. Willard.

Mrs. J. E. Ellis has been doing successful work in medal contests in Canada. She held forty-four contests in the Dominion, twenty-four in the province of Manitoba.

As a prize for the largest increase in membership during the year, the union at Scranton, Pa., was given a lecture by Mrs. J. K. Barney, which was much appreciated.

Milwaukee (Wis.), Brainard (Minn.), Springfield and North Adams (Mass.), Harrisburg (Pa.), Utica (N. Y.) and Manchester (N. H.), commemorated February 17 by special services.

Lake Charles (La.) union was revived under the ministrations of the state organizer, Mrs. Oliver. It enters on the new year with the addition of many members and renewed hope.

Dutchess county, N. Y., held its silver anniversary in Poughkeepsie. The county has 210 Ys. The Poughkeepsie Y carried off the banner given for increase in membership. Mrs. M. E. Bennett, county evangelist, has held that office the entire twenty-five years.

Greencastle, Ind., with Mrs. McWhirter to inspire the workers, has over eighty new members, as the result of a membership contest. Dr. Homer J. Hall and Mrs. Hattie Brand have lately addressed the union.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner organized a union at Oakwood, Tex., one year ago with fifteen members. A medal was recently awarded to Miss Mary Hammett for having secured the most members. The union now numbers ninety-three.

The annual meeting of the Lady Henry Somerset Club of Burlington, Kansas, had Mrs. C. E. F. Smith, county president of Coffey county, as guest of honor. The gentlemen came in time for the luncheon to which they were invited.

The state W. C. T. U. is vigorously opposing the introduction of the dispensary into Arkansas. A vigorous protest has been made against the dispensary bill before the legislature, which has the indorsement of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Millville, N. J., has issued a public card of thanks to the mayor and city officials, who have for the past two weeks been endeavoring to rid the city of drunkards, speak-easies and other disorderly places.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley gave the Frances E. Willard memorial address at Western Avenue Baptist church, Chicago. Her subject, "The Heavenly Vision," met with great favor with the audience. Miss Townsley also addressed the young people in the B. Y. P. U. meeting.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cayuga county, New York, will award a prize of $5 to the boy or girl under sixteen years of age residing in Cayuga county, who will write the best essay on the subject, "The Social Glass and Its Dangers." The essay must not exceed 400 words.

The members of the W. C. T. U. of Sidney, N. Y., have taken hold of the matter of removing the gambling slot machines. They secured the arrest of one man, who paid the costs and removed the machine from his place of business. Notices have been served on all other owners of the machines in Sidney.

The executive committee of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. met for its mid-year conference with Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president. The report of the treasurer showed that there was $3,000 in the treasury. The program for the state convention was outlined and $75 voted for the distribution of literature. The outlook for the state work was never so promising.

The fifth triennial convention of the W. C. T. U. of Australasia will be held in Melbourne, Victoria, beginning April 24, 1903. The members are preparing for this event and are looking forward to it with great interest and gladness of heart. Should any members of the W. C. T. U. be visiting Australia at that time, a cordial invitation to attend the meetings is extended to them.

The School Savings Banks system has been taken up in the public schools of Delhi, Minn.; Hermet, Calif.; Tarkio, Mo.; Port Byron, Ill.; Belfast, Me., and Tionesta, Pa., since Feb. 1. The National Superintendent is busy sending out supplies but never too busy to answer all letters of inquiry promptly and to give information of the exact methods of this excellent and helpful thrift teaching to every local W. C. T. U. wishing to help institute it.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, National Lecturer and Organizer, continues her successful work in Kansas. Two more unions are to be credited to her, namely, Caney and Cherryvale, the latter with an active membership of thirty-four. Both are in Montgomery county, making four she has organized in the county. Frances E. Willard Memorial Day, Feb. 17, was duly observed by the Cherryvale union at the Baptist church. Mrs. Scott gave the address.

Crowned.

Mrs. Martha Hopper, president of Charleston W. C. T. U., after a long life of faithful service in the Master's cause was called to her heavenly home on February 6, 1903.

Rev. Newell W. Bixby, father of Mrs. Thera B. True, the honored president of the twenty-third district W. C. T. U. of Iowa, entered into rest January 23, 1903, at the age of ninety-four years. He had lived a consecrated Christian life for seventy-six years and had served as a minister of Christ for nearly seventy years. He organized the first Free Baptist church in Iowa. Mr. Bixby was a devoted brother-in-law of our organization.

Mrs. Clara C. Betteys, of Oxford, Mich., entered the "life-land" February 4, 1903. During the "Crusade" she took up temperance work. Though unable because of physical suffering to take a very active part in the work of the union, she was one of the most influential members. Possessing fine literary ability, a strong symmetrical character, a deep interest in all reforms, she "lived to make the world better." The beautiful W. C. T. U. burial service was used at her funeral.

Mrs. Nancy Morrow, of New Cumberland, W. Va., mother-in-law of Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, state president of West Virginia W. C. T. U., entered into rest January 14, 1903. Mrs. Morrow was a woman of great strength of character and ability. Though lacking only thirteen days of ninety years of age she retained her mental faculties till the last. After a long life of usefulness in Christian and temperance work she was for many months a great sufferer, during which time she was a comfort and inspiration to all about her, by her courage and cheerfulness, clearly demonstrating God's power to sustain His children.

Silverware

I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders. I like it for dish-washing better than soap; it keeps the silver bright.
Mrs. Rev. H. B. M

One of the Millions. 689

At the National Capital

What Postum Did There.

A well-known figure at the National Capital is that of an attorney-at-law and solicitor of patents, who has been practicing before the courts and the Department of the Interior at Washington for more than 25 years. The experience of this gentleman with coffee is unusually interesting for it proves that although the ill results from coffee are slow they are sure. He says: "I have consumed coffee at my meals for many years, but of late years have been annoyed by deranged stomach and sleeplessness, pains in my head, nervousness and confusion of the mind. About 18 months ago I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum Food Coffee and have experienced the most pleasing and beneficial results therefrom.

"It has aided my digestion, increased my appetite for healthy food, appeased my stomach, invigorated my brain, cleared and quieted nerves and mind, and enabled me to sleep soundly 8 hours out of the 24. It has imparted buoyancy and cheerfulness to my daily life and caused me to look on the bright side of things in general. It has fitted me to do more brain work than ever before, and I would consider it a calamity to be deprived of its use.

"I look on Postum as an absolute cure for the ills that coffee causes. It not only cures the ravages of coffee but stimulates to vigor and healthy action the brain and all the organs of the human body. It has with me and with many of my friends and this is my authority for the statement." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Prohibitory Law of Maine.

By Colonel Fred N. Dow.

LESS than twenty years ago the amendment now assailed in the movement for resubmission was made a part of the constitution. The reason, in brief, was that the law by which the people had sought to protect the state from the liquor traffic in its most dangerous and seductive form, was exposed to a sudden assault from the liquor interest of the country. That interest has a vast capital at its command. It would deem an immense sum well invested if expended in support of a movement formidable enough to threaten the repeal of the prohibitory legislation of this state. The merest tyro in politics must understand that the overthrow of prohibition in Maine, where it was born, would so encourage the liquor interest everywhere as to make this state always a tempting point of attack. Te resist such an attack the people can rely only upon self-sacrificing labors on the part of those who, without money and without price, may volunteer for the thankless task.

It was, therefore, reasonable, proper, and almost indispensable that an outer line of defense should be established and maintained for the policy of prohibition, so that in Maine, as in other states, the liquor interest, now organized as never before, might not steal a march, and in a night-attack, as it were, overthrow prohibition before the people could fairly realize that such an attack was contemplated. That outer line was established in the amendment now assailed by the liquor interest. That line ought not to be abandoned; those outer works ought not to be given up until a legislature of this state is itself satisfied that our prohibitory legislation should be repealed, and is also convinced that the people of the state at large are in favor of such repeal.

I do not believe that the people of this state are ready to sustain any movement in legislation of which the liquor interest is an active supporter and from which it expects to profit. So unlikely is that to be the case that we may safely assume that the people of this state are not ready for the repeal of our prohibitory laws. So unlikely is that to be the case that we may safely conclude they prefer the constitution as it is rather than as the liquor interest would have it.

Some urge resubmission on the ground that the resulting vote would show the people in favor of prohibition. If that be true it is a convincing argument against resubmission. If the people do not want a change, why in the name of all that is practicable should they be required to say again what they have so often emphatically said before? Why should they be exposed to the excitement, trouble and expense of resisting the assault of the well-organized and wealthy traffic now waiting for resubmission to put up a desperate fight to once more possess the state?

Is there any reason why this legislature should resubmit this amendment even if it could honorably do so? It should be remembered that such resubmission would practically be advising the people of the state to amend the constitution in this particular. That would give the liquor interest an immense moral support—a support that it ought not to have save at the hands of those who really desire to aid the traffic itself.

It has been urged by some that resubmission would result in a reindorsement of prohibition, which would make its enforcement easier. That suggestion betrays scant practical knowledge of the situation. Do those who make it imagine that those who have been violating our laws for years would go out of their illegal business and become law-abiding citizens in case the vote should be favorable to the constitution as it is? Who is so simple as that? Neither in Maine nor elsewhere has the liquor interest ever respected a popular expression that was hostile to its trade. It never will. Never in Maine nor elsewhere has it obeyed a law or license that interfered with its profits. The liquor interest as a whole never observes any restrictions in any laws.

It is urged that a license law would be enforced. It is the sheerest assumption, disproved in the experience of every community ever living under license that those laws are more easily or more generally enforced than is prohibition.

It is said that it is better to have the "front doors" of a saloon open than its back doors. Many of us think that it is much better that any business which tends to the demoralization of a community should be done on the sly, and in violation of law, and amid conditions tending to disgust and repel, rather than with the approval of law and with surroundings calculated to attract customers. The "open door" saloon (the saloon that pretends to observe the restrictions in a license law) is always attended by its "back door" satellites, or those saloons that cater to the poor wretches who have been first lured to ruin by the "open door" and then cast out as no longer fit to be served at so-called decent bars. That is the history of license everywhere.

It is assumed also, without warrant in fact, that under local option if a community votes for prohibition the liquor traffic will keep out of it. It never has done so willingly; it never will do so. Many of those who urge resubmission on the pretense that local option would be better, would be foremost in attempts to nullify local prohibition however strong might be the local popular support of it.

It is urged that prohibition breeds hypocrisy. In only one sense is that true of prohibition that it is not also true of every other law in the criminal and moral code. It must be admitted that many hypocritically pretend to oppose prohibition because of their deep, all-controlling love for temperance, when the real animus of their opposition is their desire to protect and aid the liquor traffic.

Whoever has given any attention to this subject knows that whatever the form of law, whether prohibitory or license, the main reliance for resisting the aggressions of the liquor traffic must be based on a public sentiment hostile to that traffic, and that sentiment is to be created, if at all, by those who are not engaged in it, are not favorable to it, and who are so much impressed by the evil that it works, as to be willing, by precept and example, to labor for the promotion of temperance. Upon whom can we depend for this work? Upon those who for the most part are opposed to resubmission and not to any great extent upon those who are favorable to it. An immense preponderance of the agencies and influences relied upon for the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the state are opposed to resubmission.

Again it is asked, why not let every community decide for itself? Why not do so on every matter? Each community is a part of the whole, and the whole is interested in, and in a measure responsible for, the conditions in each. If a murder is committed in a city the whole state is put to an expense. Why should not the state say whether or not that city should be permitted to legalize the sale of that which is a prolific cause of murder?

It is claimed that more good by way of restriction would be done through an enforced license law than by unenforced prohibition. This assumes that a license law would be enforced and that prohibition never would. The assumption is baseless. Under a prohibitory law a community can have just what it wants by way of enforcement, from the most rigid to the most lax. To suppose that a community that is under prohibition would insist on a restricted one under license is absurd theoretically, and has over and over again been demonstrated to be false in application. Given a license law in Maine, and scores of those now shedding crocodile tears over the evils of nonenforcement would be so busy, both behind and in front of the open bars that would abound, as to find no time to concern themselves with the promotion of any of the virtues.

By a very large majority those who have given any of their time, their thought, their effort to the promotion of temperance in this state, favor prohibition and want no step taken for its repeal. They ought not to be exposed to the attack on flank and in the rear by the element that is counteracting, so far as possible, all their efforts. Without exception the men who have been violating the prohibitory law of this state are for resubmission; without exception the men who ridicule and denounce all temperance effort are opposed to prohibition. On which side shall our influence be thrown? When the state declares through prohibition that the liquor traffic is an evil that ought to be suppressed, it is aiding the active friends of temperance. When it declares through license that the traffic ought to be permitted, it is encouraging the advocates of the saloon. To resubmit is to advise the people to do what the liquor interest is laboring for.

It would be a sorry day for the people of Maine should they come to depend for encouragement and example, for progress toward a healthy public sentiment, upon the major part of those who are really at the bottom of this resubmission movement. Are we prepared to substitute for the churches and other recognized influences for temperance and sobriety, the resubmission clubs of our larger cities and the actual and would-be liquor sellers and bartenders who, law or no law, will try to ply their trade?

When, being thus discouraged, the churches and the temperance societies, the W. C. T. U. and all the organizations now laboring for temperance in the state of Maine, cease their efforts, will the gentlemen who are now most clamorous for resubmission rally the scattered forces to attempt to recover what would be lost? Would they desire to lead if they could? Could they if they would? Let the men now active in denouncing prohibition support the law as it is in good faith and aid in its enforcement a score of years before they are permitted to ask the people, with any hope of success, for a law such as they want themselves. Not having done that, their plaints that prohibition does not prohibit cannot be regarded as sincere.

For a year or two past there has been an awakening of public sentiment upon this question. It is this that has led to the organization of liquor dealers into resubmission clubs. This is the bottom, the strength, the inspiration of the movement for resubmission. They cover their real object by claiming that because prohibition cannot, as they allege, be enforced it should be repealed. Had many of those now clamoring for resubmission acted the part of good citizens themselves, this state would have bloomed and blossomed like the garden of God. As it is, in spite of that faithlessness, there is no equal number of people on the face of the globe so blessed with all that depends upon temperance as are the people of Maine.

Portland, Me.

Knows No Distinction.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded inhalers, washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. Risdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says, "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating."

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing, antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

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Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.

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A GRAND INVENTION!

Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—Big Wages.**

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The Power of the White Ribbon,
A Mother's Letter to the Y Girls.

Price, 50c. Per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

184 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

A Noble Work.

By Kate B. Wyning.

FROM the southern shores of Lake Superior, through northern Michigan and Wisconsin, around the western end of the lake through Minnesota, extending to the borders of Canada, is a strip of territory 600 miles long and 100 miles wide, once the camping ground of the North American Indian. It is rich in inexhaustible iron and copper mines and full of majestic forests, with stretches of stumpy, fire-swept, fallow ground. That portion of Michigan called "the upper peninsula" has a copper mine with thirty miles of galleries half a mile below the surface, and this one mine alone yields three thousand tons of copper every month.

Tens of thousands of men of all nations congregate here to labor in these mines, forests, sawmills and in the boats on the lakes, combining the possibilities of an undenominational and interdenominational home and foreign mission station at our very doors.

Rev. J. H. Nason, an aggressive worker in the West Superior Mission, who probably has, since his connection with the work in 1892, ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of more than 200,000 men, modestly says his life does not contain the amount of self-denial that characterizes his sister, Miss Emma C. Nason.

Some years ago Miss Nason, of Blodgetts Mills, N. Y., the daughter of a Methodist minister, organized in churches and schools societies called "The Humming Birds," "Sunshine Circles," "Ready Workers," and "Fragment Gatherers." The members of these societies made quilts for the poor and sent good literature to sailors and lumbermen. In spare moments Miss Nason wrote of her work to distant friends and they responded with small cash contributions and packages of papers, which she sorted, repacked and shipped to lonely men far from the influence of home and with no other gospel than the printed page.

In 1893, released from home ties by the death of her aged mother, Miss Nason took up her residence at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Here a permanent mission had been established the year previous through the efforts of Leroy L. Gilson, a young evangelist, who had in less than twelve months explored the northern part of Wisconsin and the Michigan peninsula. He had traveled on an average from 150 to 200 miles a week, preaching, teaching, organizing Sunday Schools and distributing thousands of papers, cards and tracts.

At Sault Ste. Marie, March 8, 1892, this indefatigable worker submitted to a surgical operation from which he died five days later. Up to the moment that he was placed upon the surgeon's table he talked and prayed with erring ones, and he almost literally died with a pen in his hand telling of the needy fields he had visited.

One of his last acts was to send Miss Nason a letter pleading for assistance, in which was inclosed two cents of Canadian money, bringing to her mind the saying of Saint Theresa, a woman who had undertaken great things in the spirit of faith: "Theresa and two cents are nothing, but God and two cents are everything."

Miss Nason had the same God and two cents, so she wrote to the new evangelist asking him to work his way to Sault Ste. Marie and there found a mission. This he did, and that mission opened Easter Sunday, 1892, the responsibility coming into Miss Nason's hands in 1893.

The work, springing from a martyr's grave, with a capital of two cents, is now known as "The Lake Superior System of Missions" and "The Great Lakes' Mission of the King's Daughters and Sons," incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. It has four distributing centers: Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., West Superior, Ashland and Hurley, Wis., almost entirely dependent on voluntary contributions for support.

Important features of the work are lodging houses located at the various headquarters, where men seeking employment may obtain nourishing food, clean, comfortable beds and shower baths at small cost, and where they may enjoy the advantages of the reading room and religious services. Another feature is the sending of evangelists to preach to families in the scattered settlements and clearings and to the woodsmen in the vast forests who are miles from the sound of church bells.

No less important are the efforts to reclaim wandering girls, many of whom have never had a mother's love and care. Often decoyed under false pretenses, not infrequently kidnapped by some evil men and women, some of these girls, scarcely out of childhood, finally drift into the Christian shelter at Sault Ste. Marie, presided over by Miss Nason, who has given years of unpaid service, investing her last dollar, using her last ounce of strength and facing opposition and even personal danger that the gospel of Jesus may be spread. It is at this home (which has no connection with the lodging houses referred to) that Miss Nason receives the barrels of papers, magazines, Bibles, Testaments, music books, comfort bags, etc., which she reships to logging and mining camps and to boatmen on the great lakes.

Mr. Nason believes that liquor is the greatest temptation with which the toilers in the northwest have to contend, and that if the "men traps" were removed and money were provided to send out more evangelists, the purifying influences of the entire region, with its fabulous possessions, would soon be felt to the ends of the earth.

Last season mission workers tossed 5,000 packages of good reading to the boatmen who passed through the big lock at Sault Ste. Marie. A fireman on one of the boats, turning his shovel into a table, wrote to the mission promising to lead a new life. An infidel sailor became converted through reading tracts given him by an evangelist on the dock. He gave out in one month over 200 packages of reading matter to other boatmen. A "shanty boy" writes from the backwoods of the changes in his camp since Testaments, singing books, etc., have been sent from the mission. "Fighting Bob," transformed by the power of the Lord, has become a missionary among his fellows. "Converted Joe" goes about singing the gospel. "Drunken Jack," gloriously saved, is leading others to Christ.

In a recent letter to the writer, Miss Nason, who is on the verge of nervous prostration from overwork, touchingly says: "God alone knows what these months of seed-sowing have been. Truly, we have sown in tears, but, oh! there has been joy amid the tears over the blessed results! Do pray for our work and send us all the help you can."

Wilmington, Pa.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

All Y Workers
SHOULD READ THE
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BY
Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.

Price, 15 Cents.

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n,
CHICAGO.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you **FREE.** Write—offer free.

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Grand Canyon of Arizona

A book about it. Send 50 cents in coin or stamps to W. J. Black, Gen. Pass. Agent, A., T. & S. F. R'y, 1312 Great Northern Building, Chicago, for copy of notable new book entitled "Grand Canyon of Arizona," graphically describing world's greatest scenic wonder.

Contains special articles by Hamlin Garland, Chas. Dudley Warner, Joaquin Miller, John L. Stoddard, Major J. W. Powell, and other noted writers; 124 pages with map and cover in colors and many beautiful half-tone illustrations. Worthy a place in any library.

This titan of chasms may easily be visited any day in the year in connection with California trip over the Santa Fe.

On the Santa Fe

TO INVESTORS.

Money invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in a few years. Over 300 men, women and children now have Cattle and Sheep on our Ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document. **MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO.,** Great Falls, Mont.

About Women.

Mrs. Theophila C. Bassett, President of Cook County (Ill.) W. C. T. U., read a paper on "The Cathedral Builders" before the Nike Club of Chicago.

Fifty-seven women physicians are practicing in Paris, France. Twenty years ago there were only seven. All have busy and remunerative practices.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Women's Press Association. She is National Superintendent of the Department of Schools Savings Banks for the W. C. T. U.

Club women of Massachusetts and Georgia are supporting a model school at Carrs Station, in northern Georgia. There is a plot of four acres of land surrounding the school, where the children are to be taught gardening in all its phases.

By the bravery of Miss Martin, a school teacher at Thayer, Ill., the lives of many pupils were saved. She stood at the window and dropped the children to the ground until the last child was out and flames completely enveloped the structure.

Kathrine R. Spayd, a girl of sixteen, is the successful manager of a grist mill at Lititz, Pa. She has been in charge for more than four months and has conducted the operations with rare business ability. She enjoys her work and is proud of being a miller.

A bright middle-aged woman of New York city, who is dependent on her own earnings to support her family, says that she does this entirely and very nicely by going about from office to office in the large buildings mending and sharpening penknives and scissors.

The Philadelphia Normal School for Girls was opened in January, 1848, graduating its first two classes, containing twenty girls, in 1849. This was probably the first preparatory school for girls in the United States. Kate A. Sawyer, of Philadelphia, an alumna, sends this information.

One of the most expert telegraph operators in this country is Miss Blanche Hinds, seventeen years old, of Augusta, Me. She learned telegraphy while other children still struggled with the alphabet, and when four years old could take by sound any word that she knew how to spell.

An effort is being made to induce the British government to send domestic servants to Canada instead of to South Africa, where they are said not to be needed. Canadian housekeepers are rejoiced, but as there is a tendency among Canadian servants to cross the border, it may also be a cause of rejoicing to American housewives.

Miss Genevieve Wilson has just been appointed sanitary inspector at Orange, N. J. Miss Wilson is the niece of Bishop Abiel Leonard, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Utah and Nevada, who has been a leader in the philanthropic and reform movements not only in Salt Lake City, but throughout the west. She is a trained nurse and is expected to make a record.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, woman journalist and author, is the inventor of an improved dump cart, and a Brooklyn society woman, Mrs. Lena Sittig, some years ago devised a waterproof garment known to the trade as a duck back. That famous political document, the full or the empty dinner pail, was the brain product of a Michigan woman.

Miss M. A. Murray has stepped into a new profession for women. She is one of the assistants of W. M. Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptologist, and the profession that she has opened up to her sex is the translation of Egyptian and Babylonian hieroglyphics. She has established a school for hieroglyphics for women and has issued a hieroglyphic primer, and she is teaching by correspondence how hieroglyphics may be read.

Miss Carrie Hedberg holds the position of housekeeper at the Lutheran Swedish mission cottage at Minneapolis, and, although she has been blind from her birth, enjoys the distinction of being the most industrious and artistic knitter in that city. Miss Hedberg's grandmother taught her to knit stockings when she was only seven years of age, but a knowledge of the more intricate stitches was gained at the Janesville, Wis., school for the blind.

A study of the new lists of county officers in the far northwest shows that numbers of women are holding office. Washington has twelve school superintendents, while Montana shows twenty-one. Idaho registers a belief in equality by electing the following women: One auditor and clerk, six treasurers, and fifteen school superintendents. Utah follows closely with one clerk, one treasurer and seven recorders.

The Republican women of Cleveland, Ohio, have appealed to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General asking that they be permitted to have something to do in nominating candidates on the municipal ticket. The county chairman has promised to see that at least one woman is nominated for school council, but the women prefer to do their own nominating and have asked for this ruling from the state officials.

Gov. Lanham, of Texas, in appointing Mrs. H. L. Scales, of Corsicana, as a member of the board of managers of the State Orphans Home at that place is the first woman to be placed on a board controlling any of the State's eleemosynary institutions, although Gov. Sayers gave a woman a place in the management of a state educational institution, when he appointed Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard as a member of the board of regents for the Industrial School for Girls.

The committee appointed to plan for a memorial to Alice Freeman Palmer, has reported. It is suggested that $425,000 be contributed, the greater part to be distributed among the institutions in which Mrs. Palmer was particularly interested, or with which she had been closely identified—Wellesley, Radcliffe, the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, and certain of the Massachusetts normal schools. Only $13,000 of it will be applied to memorials in the form of portraits or busts of Mrs. Palmer.

An interesting ceremony recently took place in the City Hall of Ottawa, when the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor General, presented the medal of the Ottawa Humane Society to Mrs. Mary May in recognition of her heroism in saving nine persons from death by drowning. Mrs. May is an expert swimmer, and has lived most of her life on the banks of the Rideau canal, where eight of the rescues in question were effected. The ninth took place last summer at a bathing resort in the neighborhood of the capital, and happened to be witnessed by an officer of the humane society.

Miss Jessie McCubben, of Alamo, Oregon, is the owner of a valuable mining claim in the Granite district, which she "jumped," precisely as the year 1903 came in. Learning that the claim would be vacant the first day of January, she drove through a blinding snow storm on the night of December 31, the mercury fourteen degrees below zero, and waiting the advent of the new year, staked her claim. Another prospector had done likewise earlier in the evening, but Miss McCubben was legally in the right and the court sustained her. She is a Portland girl, nineteen years old.

By the will of Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder Appleby, it is provided that the bulk of her estate be invested for the benefit of the worthy poor of the city of St. Paul, Minn., without regard to color or religious belief and independently of any organized charities, hospitals, or other institution, with a central or administration building from which what is to be known as "The Amherst H. Wilder Charity" shall be carried on. Trained nurses are to be employed and provided for the worthy poor. It is specifically provided that no politician or public official shall ever have anything to do with the administration of the charity. The amount covered by the will probably exceeds $1,000,000.

A SOUTHERN BELLE.

A beautiful Georgia Girl, Vice-President of the East End Palmetto Club, of Savannah, and prominent socially there, relates the following experience:

You certainly have produced the finest medicine for suffering women that there is to be had in the country. I want to recommend it especially to mothers. I was seventeen years old when my darling boy was born. Felt very exhausted and weak for a long time, and it seemed I could not get my strength back. My sister-in-law bought me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (after I had tried several of the other remedies which are so much advertised, and found no relief). I had little faith in the medicine at the time and was so weak and sick that I felt discouraged, but within a week after I had commenced taking your "Prescription" I was like a different woman. New life and vitality seemed to come with each succeeding day, until, in a few weeks, I was in fine health, and a happy, hearty woman. My boy is now two years old, and, thanks to your splendid medicine, I am enjoying perfect health. If at any time I feel tired or in need of a tonic, a few doses of your "Favorite Prescription" recuperates me at once. My address is No. 511 Jones Street, East, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. SUSIE WILLIAMS.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce.

—o—

There is No Beauty Like the Beauty of Health.

Nothing encourages beauty of face and form so much as a healthy body. Very much depends on the condition of the organs peculiar to women. These should perform their functions regularly and be free from those weakening influences so often connected with life in the city.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, after making a specialty of woman's diseases, finally found a prescription, whose ingredients were entirely of vegetable origin, which had a marvelous effect on the organs peculiar to women. He found it also had a good tonic effect on the whole system; this he used in his private practice with such favorable results that he finally decided to put it up in "patent medicine" form some thirty-five years ago, and since that time it has enjoyed the largest sale of any medicine put up for women only. It is entirely vegetable, and Dr. Pierce gives his absolute guarantee that it contains *no alcohol*, opium or other harmful narcotics. The trouble with many tonics put up for the public is that they depend upon alcohol for their stimulating effect; this is something Dr. Pierce has always felt was bad practice, harmful and a poor business policy, if not absolutely wrong.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at their convent, "Our Lady of the Woods," Carthage, O., use a great deal of Dr. Pierce's medicines; they say, in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce: "We beg to assure you of the great benefit these medicines give our ailing ones. We cannot sufficiently recommend their excellence."

"Favorite Prescription" cures the womanly diseases which undermine the general health, which make the eyes and cheeks hollow and the body thin. Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, in strict confidence. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

***YOU CAN** get a copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, FREE, by sending stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.*

Address:

Dr. R. V. PIERCE,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Signal Notes

Indiana, Wisconsin and Delaware have strong anti-cigaret bills pending in their legislatures.

The Father Lambing Total Abstinence Society is a flourishing organization in Pittsburg, Pa. It is of great assistance in municipal reforms.

The Anti-Saloon League of Michigan held an enthusiastic and satisfactory convention in Lansing. Col. Eli F. Ritter gave the evening address.

A local option bill has been introduced into the Illinois Senate by Senator Parker, and into the House by Representative Montelius.

The Prohibition Union of Christian Men, an organization whose purpose is "to create enmity to the saloon," is holding a series of meetings in Baltimore, Md. Many noted speakers are on the program.

Dr. and Madam Legrain have opened the first home for inebriates in France. Dr. Legrain has for years had sole charge of the inebriates' ward in the asylum of Ville Eyrard. The new home is intended for the well-to-do class, and is called a "sanatorium."

The postoffice appropriation bill passed by the House provides that hereafter postoffices shall accept for transmission in the mails quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces of third or fourth class matter without postage stamps affixed, provided that the postage is fully prepaid.

The proposition to allow liquor selling in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is meeting with stubborn opposition from nearly all classes of people. Women and children spend almost their entire summers in the park, and the people want to keep the place free from drunkenness and rioting.

The annual oratorical contest of the Interstate Association of Prohibition clubs for the middle district will be held in Sioux City during the first week of May under the auspices of the Morning Side College Prohibition Club. Twelve states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys will be represented in this interstate contest.

The selling of brandy filled candy to school children in New Jersey is awakening the interest of the W. C. T. U., and the Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs of the State Board of Health has directed his deputies to collect samples of the confectionery, which he will have analyzed. An effort will be made to secure the indictment of the brandy drop sellers for selling intoxicating liquor without a license.

At a meeting held in Old South Church, Boston, in the interest of the International Institute for Girls in Madrid, Spain, $17,000 were pledged and a large collection was taken. Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Thomas Van Ness, of Boston, spoke. Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Tucker of Dartmouth and Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale urged generous action in behalf of the institution, and spoke highly of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, the leader of the work.

The use of cocaine—held by leading physicians to be the greatest vice under which Chicago is struggling—is to be curtailed by law. Already five druggists, who are alleged to have sold the brain-destroying drug in violation of the law, have been indicted by the grand jury. Wilhelm Bodemann, treasurer of the state board of pharmacy, testified before the grand jury that in his opinion many of the wrecks on railroads could be traced to the use of cocaine by the employes of these companies, and out of this statement grew the investigation that has revealed the widespread uses of the drug.

"Health day" is the name of a new legal holiday created by a bill introduced in the Utah legislature recently. By its provisions the first Monday in October is to be the signal for a general cleaning up. On this day every person in the state must clean and disinfect thoroughly dwelling houses, stores, theaters, public halls of all kinds, and, in fact, every building frequented by people. City councils, town boards and county commissioners are instructed to enforce the law, and there is a penalty of $50 for failure on the part of any person to clean up or disinfect as provided.

Publishers' Notes.

Special Subscription Season.

Desiring to co-operate to the fullest extent in the celebration of our coming Red Letter Day, March 1st, which in honor to our National president and editor-in-chief, has been named Union Signal Subscription Day, by the National W. C. T. U., and to offer every possible aid in the consummation of the purpose for which this day is set aside, namely, the increased circulation of our official organ, the publishers will during the FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, accept subscriptions IN CLUBS OF TEN at the $1 RATE. Since the closing of all special offers, January 31st, many letters have been received asking for an extension of time in which to complete the formation of clubs. As the offers positively closed on January 31st, the extension of time could not be granted, but this special subscription season of March 1st to 8th will give to every one having an incomplete club an opportunity to perfect it, and at the same time aid in the celebration of the National Red Letter Day. To the legion of "ten weeks subscribers" this will also furnish an opportunity to place your name upon our regular subscription list for the year at $1.00 instead of the regular rate of $1.50. This offer will not be in force before or after the date mentioned and only from March 1st to March 8th.

"The Doom of King Alcohol."

"The Doom of King Alcohol," by Mrs. Clara B. Drake, is a poetical drama in three acts, suitable to be given in a parlor or hall. While it is gracefully written and effectively planned, it is also a strong lesson for temperance, and is especially adapted for the use of a local union. Perhaps nothing is more difficult to secure than material for a good evening's program, but in "The Doom of King Alcohol" this need is fully supplied. The curtain rises with Tellus (the earth) mourning over the desecration of her children, the spirits of the field—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Hops, Grapes, Apples and Peaches—by King Alcohol.

In the second act King Alcohol and his minions—License, Avarice, Appetite and others—are in the throne room, and listen to the appeals of the Spirits of the fields. License speaks for the King, refusing their requests. The Angel of Prohibition enters and hurls King Alcohol from his throne. The last act shows Tellus again. Around her are the spirits of the fruits and grains rejoicing. Over the ruins of King Alcohol's palace stands the Angel of Prohibition ready for flight.

Those desiring material for an evening's entertainment will be delighted with this little drama. Send for a copy. The price is 10 cents.

March Responsive Reading.

The March responsive reading on "Christian Citizenship" is written by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, National superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship. This reading portrays beautifully the dovetailing of each department and plainly demonstrates that the thought of Christian Citizenship can be woven into each department of work. Make this the subject of an early meeting. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

Special Anti-Cigaret Issue.

The February YOUNG CRUSADER is a keen weapon against the cigaret. Its sixteen pages of original testimony presents the best scientific thought concerning the evils of cigaret smoking. Educators, ministers, physicians, business men and athletes speak to the American boy and girl in clear, unmistakable argument. Among the many contributors are Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Chicago; Charles H. Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, and F. H. Yost, trainer, University of Michigan. This number of the CRUSADER is just what you need for the coming Anti-Cigaret Sunday. An extra large edition will be issued to meet the demands of L. T. L. workers. Our last Anti-Cigaret CRUSADER was exhausted while calls for more were still coming in. Send your orders early. Remember there are special Anti-Cigaret Programs and all material necessary for use on Anti-Cigaret Sunday. This is an Anti-Cigaret-Sunday CRUSADER. The price is $2 per hundred.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

We Solicit Your Order for

VISITING CARDS

Very Latest Styles.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Engraving plate in Script and 100 cards, name only	$2.25
Engraving plate in Script, name only	1.25
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Engraving day, per line	.25
Engraving two names on one plate	2.25
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Engraving address, in Roman or gothic letter, per line	1.00
Engraving day, in Roman or Gothic letters	.50
Engraving plate, in Shaded Old English	3.00
Engraving address, in Shaded Old English	1.25
Engraving day, in Shaded Old English	.75
Printing Cards, Mr., Mrs. or Miss, from plate, per 100	1.00
Printing Black Border Cards, from plate, per 100	1.50

Mr. Size Card. D

Miss Size Card. C

Mrs. Size Card B½

Mrs. Size Card. B

PATTERNS.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

8882—Box Plaited Dress.
6 to 12 years.

8825—Skirt.
22 to 30 in. waist.

8885—Coat.
2 to 12 years.

Cut out and send this coupon.

UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO, ILL.:

Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....

Waist measure..... Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... to

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

A New Pledge Card

PLEASE SIGN THIS CARD AND KEEP IT

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Pledge

I hereby solemly promise, God Helping Me, to abstain from all Distilled, Fermented and Malt Liquors, including Wine, Beer and Cider, as a beverage; and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

NAME .....

Date..... 190.....

Price, 50 Cents per 100.

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
Chicago.

MARCH MAGAZINE NUMBER

The Union Signal

VOL. XXIX NO. 10

CHICAGO, MAR. 5, 1903.

UNION SIGNAL EDITORS

ISSUED WEEKLY

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Chicago.

A New Serial.

Following closely the success of its nearly completed serial story, "A Fight Against Odds," *The Union Signal* announces for its March Magazine Number a new serial, "HUGH BROTHERTON, CURATE," a strong, dramatic piece of temperance fiction equal to the most popular literature of its kind. The author, Frances Home, an English writer of wide reputation, has given her story an English setting, and amid the characteristic life of the little smoky mining village of Pitsmoore is enacted the startling drama of a young clergyman's struggles against the drink habit, contracted in a secret experiment regarding the theory of heredity.

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Vol. XXIX.—No. 10. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, MARCH 5, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

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Red-Letter Day.

March 20, Prohibition Rally Day.

BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL NEAL DOW.

News of the Week.

D. A. R. congress raises $50,000 for continental hall fund.

Washington senate passed a bill declaring gambling a felony.

Senate passed immigration bill greatly amended and devoid of educational qualification clause.

Cook County, Ill., grand jury, votes seventy indictments against operators of slot machines.

President Roosevelt calls extra session of the Senate to meet March 5th, to consider treaties.

Fire at Cincinnati destroyed business block bounded by Vine, Walnut and Third streets, causing loss estimated at $2,000,000.

Navy Department prepares plan for uniform naval increase, calling for building of seventy-two first-class fighting vessels in next twelve years.

Philadelphia Methodists announce plan to publish a daily paper. No sporting news or questionable advertisements will be admitted.

Over 280 residents of Jukkesjarvi, Sweden, threatened with starvation; lack of horses prevents sending for relief supplies; moss, barley scales, and pine bark are chief subsistence.

Resolution introduced in the Illinois Legislature calling for a constitutional amendment which will give women the right to vote for all officers or propositions submitted to the people at the polls.

D. R. Francis, president of the St. Louis exposition, received in audience by King Edward, who declared his intention of sending the late Queen Victoria's priceless collections of jubilee presents to the fair.

North Carolina legislature passed the Watts liquor bill, which allows the manufacture and sale of liquor only in incorporated towns, and those only to vote on the question of dispensary, prohibition or license.

The archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the presidency of the Church of England Temperance Society and will preside at the annual meeting, which is to be held in the library at Lambeth palace April 27.

Bill introduced in the states general of Holland to amend the constitution of the Netherlands so as to extend suffrage to all men and women over 21 years of age, with the exception of lunatics. The bill also provides that the electorate shall be the same for both chambers.

To License Gambling. One reads with amazement that in Montana the house of representatives in committee of the whole has passed a bill licensing gambling and making it a local option measure in small communities. That any enlightened state in educated America should take even preliminary steps towards legalizing the felonious habit of gambling, arouses in the most torpid conscience a natural feeling of condemnation. Yet how inconsistent are mortals, to shrink from legalized gambling while tolerating the legalized rum traffic, the master vice and progenitor of all lesser vices under the sun.

Morality for College Towns. Hayes City, Kan., having secured the western branch of the State Normal School, gave notice that all disreputable characters must leave town, closed all saloons and allowed liquor permits to only one of its three drug stores. The court adjourned once a month, giving the county attorney opportunity to catch violators. The school this year has been pronounced a complete success. If such a purification of surroundings is needed for the protection of the young while gaining an education, is it less needed in the great school of life which they are to enter, where the real, vital questions are to be answered and the intricate problems solved?

Local Union Helps. A suggestion from the Question Box which we are disposed to adopt is the establishing of a weekly department in the interests of the local unions. The plan is to give a suggestive program for a meeting, reading, oration or recitation—anything that will promote a successful meeting. The secretaries of unions are requested to send in sample programs for this department, due credit for which will be given. National superintendents are invited to send orations or recitations bearing on the work of the various departments, or an original program which shall illustrate departments, of the kind given by Mrs. Hunt in a recent issue. Helps for new unions are unanimously demanded, and our leaders in the work, as well as our officers of old, well-established unions, are urged to co-operate with the editors in furnishing these requisites.

The Willard Statue Bill. Both Houses of the Illinois legislature have passed the bill appropriating $9,000 for a statue of Frances Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington. Representative Brundage, of Chicago, who championed the measure in the House, said: "In Statuary Hall, where it is intended to place the statue of Miss Willard, are figures in marble of the immortal Lincoln, the conqueror Grant and the illustrious dead of other states. The features of the great men who fought and wrought to establish, preserve and glorify this, our nation, are here made familiar to unnumbered thousands. But the lives of soldiers and statesmen alone do not tell the history of a nation's upbuilding. There are other contributory forces, not the least of which is the moral element, without which there can be no permanence to our institutions. The statesman who decides the policy of a nation and the warrior who fights its battles are not greater factors in its development than the quiet teacher of morality in the home. Frances E. Willard devoted her life to the cause of humanity and the purity of home, ever upholding it as the 'real goal of human effort.'"

Bar for Employes Unsuccessful. The experiment of the Arbuckle Glucose Works at Shady Side, N. J., of establishing a barroom with cut prices to keep employes out of saloons, has proved a failure, the employes, as usual, neglecting their work for the "attractions" of the bar. This is only another proof that the thirst for liquor will not be appeased by its use, and that an endeavor to compromise with evil must ever result in the defeat of the very thing it seeks to evade.

Which? The saloon is the poor man's club; it supplies the demands of his social nature, say apologists for the drink traffic. Yet we usually find these same apologists among the most ardent advocates of the government dispensary system. Where is the poor man's club in South Carolina? What of saloon substitutes there? Is it sympathy for the poor man, or is it subjection to the rum power, the poor man's destroyer, which is the basis of the average anti-prohibitionist's argument?

Dr. Abbott Inconsistent. "As I grow older I have less and less patience with reform movements," said Dr. Lyman Abbott to Chicago University students. "Most of them merely change the form of vice and sin and fail to eradicate its virus. To transfer the haunts of vice from one part of a city to another is useless. We must do more than regulate evil; we must destroy it." We are glad to note these utterances, glad that the editor of *The Outlook* has no sympathy with "reform" that regulates and compromises with iniquity, but how does he reconcile this attitude with his attitude in the prohibition of the liquor traffic? Total prohibition is the only policy which does "more than regulate," which aims at total destruction. All other methods of dealing with this greatest of all evils are simply compromise measures, and "fail to eradicate its virus." However, unlike Dr. Abbott, we do not feel impatient with such movements. We realize that they are stepping stones to something better and that the best will some day be reached. Antagonism to the liquor traffic is being rapidly developed, and national prohibition is in line with the march of evolutionary law.

Not Fallen and Not Lost. "Another leader fallen." In this fashion one of our valued reform exchanges heads an article eulogizing the Rev. Dr. ——, who recently passed into the beyond. The incongruity of the word "fallen" in connection with one just gone to heaven was brought home to us as never before. A young friend beginning to read the article aloud, it was found that the first thoughtof each of thethree persons present had been that it meant fallen from grace, and each felt a shock. We are often made aware of the fact that "words deflect, as the best cannon ever rifled will," but this was more than deflection; it was going very wide of the mark—or so it seemed to us. Soldiers of the Cross do not fall; they are promoted, crowned—whatever you will, so that the word expresses fuller life and higher service. We do not lose our leaders, our comrades, we only do not see them with the eyes of flesh. Who knows but they still "haste to the fore," and having gone to the Father, can do more for us and for the coming of Christ's kingdom upon earth than it was possible for them to do when encumbered by the wearisome conditions and limitations of the earth life?

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

Congress in a Turmoil.

Filibustering Takes Right of Way.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—At this writing Congress is in a turmoil. In the Senate there has been a compromise on statehood, which was thought would clear the way for the treaties, and appropriation bills, thus avoiding an extra session, but hindrances in the guise of executive sessions to listen to long drawn out speeches on the Panama treaty, besides other bewildering devices used by the honorable Senators, give evidence of an extra session being almost a positive assurance.

Yesterday Senator Blackburn of Kentucky gave notice that no legislation should have right of way except the treaties and appropriation bills, until the Littlefield anti-trust bill is considered.

Mr. Smoot of Utah made his appearance on the floor of the Senate early in the week, and has watched the proceedings daily with seemingly keen interest. Mr. Kearns, Senator from Utah, presented the credentials of Mr. Smoot, and was followed by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who reported having received a protest against the seating of the gentleman from Utah; the credentials and protest were duly filed. Mr. Burrows is chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and it is before his committee the objections to the seating of Mr. Smoot will come.

A delegation of representative men from Utah are now in Washington to oppose the seating of this man. And today, Senator Burrows presented to the Senate a protest signed by Rev. J. L. Leilich, of Salt Lake, who declares that Mr. Smoot is a polygamist, having a plural wife, this statement being sworn to.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee had a special meeting called for this morning to consider further the Hepburn bill, viz.: relating to the transportation of intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory. Six Senators were present, not a quorum, and no business was transacted. This blocks for this session a bill, the interest in which I venture to assert has seldom been equaled, except perhaps in the canteen fight, both on the part of the people and on the part of the workers; the Anti-Saloon League, being pre-eminently active, the Reform Bureau, and our own workers doing their part with zeal and efficiency. Its merits, and the great need for the passage of such a bill will cause renewed energy in its behalf in the next Congress.

Even though an extra session of Congress may be called, it will not benefit in the least pending legislation, as all such ceases with the present Congress. And at the opening of the Fifty-eighth Congress, December, 1903, we have to begin at the foundation, going over the ground that has been so well covered at this session.

But we are rejoicing over the decision of the Supreme Court which settles the constitutionality of interestate commerce. Justice Harlan says, in effect, that Congress could prohibit absolutely interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors if it deemed it advisable, and this notwithstanding the fact that in the absence of congressional legislation, the introduction into states from other states of this class of merchandise as a legitimate subject of commerce, may not be prevented by the states.

The logical effect of this is, that Congress has the absolute right to say when commerce in any given commodity shall be free or prohibited. According to this, we can have a national prohibitory law to forbid liquor selling in the whole realm of interstate commerce, just as we have forbidden lottery traffic; and this means practically national prohibition without amending the constitution.

It is said that party feeling in the House of Representatives has not run as high as now, since the Fifty-first Congress; the reason therefor being a decision rendered by the committee on elections regarding a contested seat in the House. The Democratic members have resorted to filibustering, openly declaring they would block all legislation until March 4. Yesterday, February 26, the reading of the Journal was the point of attack, the minority demanding roll call eight times, and not until three o'clock was any business allowed to go on. As it takes from twenty to thirty minutes to call the roll, nearly four hours was wasted.

To avoid a repetition of this proceeding, the Republicans (who are in the majority) ruled not to adjourn, but hold a continuous session until March 4, and at 7:35 last evening took a recess until this morning at eleven o'clock, when the storm broke afresh.

This has, and will interfere very materially with our measures, especially the anti-polygamy amendment, which had been placed in the hands of a subcommittee who were to report to the judiciary this morning. The committee were present, and ready to hear, but Congress convening at eleven instead of twelve, as usual, and the filibustering tactics going on, summoned every member to his place in the House, and prevented any business or action being taken by the committee; and at this late hour, it is exceedingly doubtful if any further consideration of the measure will be given.

But we are not alone in our disappointments. Senators and Representatives with pet schemes are overridden at the close of every Congress. The delay of such bills as Ship Subsidy, Statehood, Anti-Trust, Reciprocity, and Isthmian Canal, with many, many others, having powerful backing and senatorial influence, teach us lessons of patience.

We are still hoping the Immigration bill will push its way through, and Senator Penrose assures me it will have a chance. This bill has the fate of liquor selling in the Capitol, and immigrant stations locked in its grasp.

Oklahoma at the Front With New Plans.

Sue Uhl Brown, Correspondent.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., March 2.—Mrs. J. A. Rose, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for Oklahoma county and Oklahoma City unions, has done good work in this important line. At the Territorial Teachers' Association in Oklahoma City she distributed 275 "School Physiology Journals," donated by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt; also 500 pages of literature, including 100 copies of the Course of Study.

Mrs. Sue Uhl Brown

Mrs. Ross induced her union to send the UNION SIGNAL for ten weeks to the principals of the seven school buildings of Oklahoma City in order that the story "A Fight Against Odds" might be read in the grades. The teachers are glad to get such stories to read, and much interest is shown in it by the pupils. The teachers regard the story as a fine educational experiment.

The Threadgill liquor bill introduced in the territorial legislature, which provides the requiring of only fifty signatures to a license petition, has stirred our W. C. T. U. territorial president, Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland, to great activity. She writes to every union asking each member to send in a protest, and get their voters to protest. The paper states that each representative and councilman has received the "shower" instigated by our wideawake president.

Mrs. Cleveland keeps close watch of Congress, and has notified her unions that in twenty-four hours after the Oklahoma statehood bill passes she will send to her constituency petition heads for the purpose of securing a monster petition to the constitutional convention **to have prohibition incorporated into the state laws.**

Canadian W. C. T. U. Attacks Cigaret Evil.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 24.—A delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union appeared before Sir Wilfrid Laurier today with a very strong presentation of their plea that an end be put to the cigaret evil in Canada by the passing of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarets throughout the Dominion. Their interview began at noon, and lasted over an hour, in the course of which the case was very clearly expressed. The Prime Minister's response was one of government consideration.

The deputation was introduced by Mrs. Rutherford, president of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, who said that those present would not have traveled to the capital were they not satisfied of the vital importance of the matter they had to present.

The ladies' petition was supported by the Rev. Dr. Chown, on behalf of the Methodist Church in Canada; by Mr. Robert Gorman, of Ottawa, for the Royal Templars of Temperance; by Mr. William Stewart, for the Sons of Temperance; by Mrs. Ross, for the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodost Church; by the Rev. Dr. McIntosh, Congregationalist; the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Baptist, and others who did not speak.

Jail for Violation of Liquor Law.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 28.—The worst fears of the saloon men were realized in the supreme court here when, at the conclusion of the term, Justice Spar announced that hereafter all persons convicted of violation of the liquor law may expect, in addition to a fine, a jail sentence. There is no longer any doubt that enforcement of the most radical kind has come to Bangor, for twenty-five years a wide-open town.

Michigan Women Petition for Law Enforcement.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 21.—A petition signed by over 2,000 women was presented to the board of police commissioners at its meeting asking the mayor and the board to do their duty in enforcing the laws affecting the social evils of the city. They also ask that all slot machines with a gambling feature attached be driven **out of the city and gambling be suppressed at once.**

Convention Preparations in Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, La., March 2.—Miss May C. Walker, the state president, is in Morgan City this week to attend an executive meeting of the second district and arrange for the convention there.

The district vice-president, Mrs. Grace Barnett, has been absent, but she will soon resume her local and district work as superintendent of the L. T. L.

Mrs. N. E. Oliver is to hold an institute at Welsh. She expects to organize Calcasieu for parish work and elect the officers at the meeting. Welsh has an oil boom at present, and Mardi Gras takes precedence in the state.

The Monroe union and the Central union in New Orleans observed the Willard memorial day. At the latter Mrs. Barteau, one of the crusaders, and Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, honorary state president, were among the speakers. Mrs. F. A. Lyons told of Miss Willard's visit to her home in New Orleans in 1880. Rev. Richard Wilkinson paid an eloquent tribute to Miss Willard and her life work.

Virginia News.

Mrs. Geo. W. Oliver, Correspondent.

WINNIE, Va., March 2.—Our state president and her husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge, are in active field work. Mrs. Hoge organized recently a promising union at Claremont, with eighteen active members and eleven honorary members. She, with the aid of Mr. Hoge, held an institute the first of the month at Wakefield.

Mrs. Geo. W. Oliver

State organizer Mrs. Newton is busy in Gloucester county, where she is greatly building up the cause. The W. C. T. U. of Virginia hears with deepest regret the news of the painful accident which befell Miss Laura Smith, our Y secretary. She has been fearfully burned by the explosion of a lamp, but the physician attending her encourages us to hope that serious results may not follow.

Miss Smith has greatly endeared herself to the young women of Virginia by her graciousness of manner, her earnestness, her love for the white-ribbon work, and her brave and untiring efforts to help the girls.

Legislative Work in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March. 2.—Pennsylvania has had an unusually busy and interesting winter along legislative lines. This department is under the care of the state president, Mrs. Chambers, and Mrs. Steese of Dauphin county, the former giving her attention to matters that come before Congress and the latter before state legislature. The local unions and individual members have rallied to the national issues, and the record of the influence of the Keystone voters is strongly felt in Congress. The McCumber bill has been watched, and hundreds of letters and protests have been forwarded. The threatened repeal of the anti-canteen law brought forth a volley of protests.

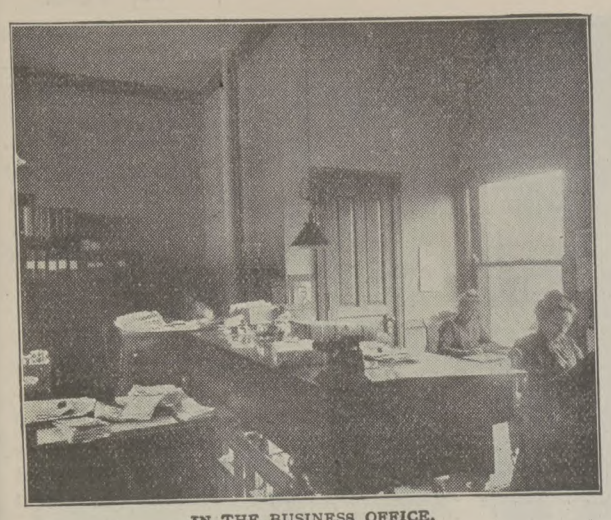
Mrs. Steese,
State Supt. Legislation.

The statehood bill and immigration bill have been studied; on the whole never was there a deeper stir among the unions. Mr. H. W. Palmer, "our member" on the Judiciary committee, is one of our own, and we have depended upon him to hold up the light.

Senator Penrose has assured Mrs. Chambers of his intense interest in all these measures, and has been our strong ally. If our state work has done nothing else than stir the unions to renewed action, it is worth all the effort.

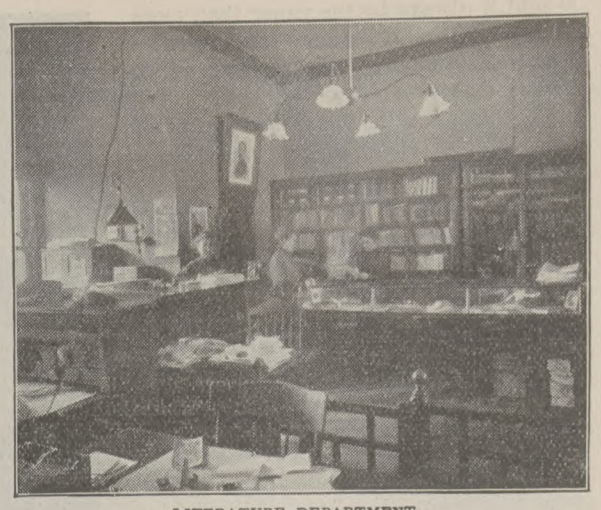
The state bills in which we are interested and which Mrs. Steese is working for are: The Gates bill, which affects Philadelphia, but would only be an entering wedge which would in time reach Allegheny and Pittsburg. This has been reported negatively. The bill for the repeal of the Sunday blue laws, introduced by Senator Berklebach, and who is said to be the only one on the committee favorable to it. A bill to take the place of the juvenile court law which was declared unconstitutional; this has passed the senate. Two other bills appeal to us: The child labor bill, for which the women of the state are working. They would have the age at which a child must begin a life of toil harmonize with the school compulsory law which specifies sixteen years as the end of school life. The other is the local option bill introduced by Senator Fox, of Dauphin.

We are also interested in the bills which shall tend to settle the differences in the anthracite coal regions, and an educational bill which provides that a teacher's minimum salary **shall be thirty-five dollars per month.**



IN THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

A CORNER OF THE EDITORIAL ROOM



LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

The Union Signal; Its Present and Future.

Opinions From the Question Box.

IN announcing the names of prize winners in the friendly contest of commendation and criticism instituted by the Editors' Question Box, we are constrained to deal somewhat at length with the contents of the Box, and its bearing upon the present and future usefulness of the official organ.

The questions were so framed as to bring to editors and publishers the candid opinions of our readers concerning the merit of the paper, both from the literary and the official standpoint, and to point out specifically its possible shortcomings, with suggestions for improvement. These points, therefore, have been the basis upon which the prizes are awarded, in connection with the following details: Good appearance of manuscript, proper enumeration of questions, directness and conciseness of answers, adherence to the subject under each special head, and value of the suggestions offered.

For the very many letters of loving commendation received we express our grateful appreciation. They will serve to stimulate us to renewed effort to make the official organ worthy of such praise, and they hold out the promise that, with such loyal, devoted friends laboring in its behalf, the paper cannot fail for lack of support. We have been deeply touched by the heroic effort to secure subscriptions made by many of our older members, some of them past three score years of age, who have braved the storms and cold of winter in a house-to-house canvass of members, sometimes of an entire community. For all such service we return grateful thanks.

But the chief end to be served by the Question Box was expected to result from the aye and nay vote on the desirability of certain features or departments, instituted within the past few months. Had there been a concensus of opinion against any one feature, that feature would have been immediately discontinued, unless it had a vital bearing on the work of the organization. The sole purpose of the paper is to serve its constituency in the most acceptable manner, and at the same time be self-sustaining.

The hundreds of letters received have been carefully read, every criticism and suggestion has been duly considered, and it is our purpose to profit by this friendly advice so far as circumstances will permit. The variety of tastes represented in these letters, the diversity of opinion, which in the end resolves itself into unanimity in expressions of approval, have been an interesting study for those vitally concerned. Believing that every contributor to this symposium on the merit of the official organ will be interested in the opinions of others, we will take up some of the most essential questions in the light of their relation to the general welfare of the paper and of the organization which it represents.

First, The Union Signal of December 18, 1902, meets with the most general approval. Why? Because it dealt with the beginning of the great movement which called us into being as an organization, a beginning so fitly commemorated in the Crusade Memorial Room at Hillsboro, Ohio.

In this choice we find reason for congratulation. So long as a recital of the heroism, the consecration of the Crusade Mothers can stir the hearts and the zeal of those who follow after, our cause will not languish. The inspiration of those stirring days, caught up by Frances Willard and by her heralded to the womanhood of the world, still serves as a bugle call to marshal our united forces against a common enemy—the saloon. The years bring the "new occasions that teach new duties," but back of all our present-day methods, our aggressiveness along new lines, is the conviction founded on the scenes enacted in Ohio in 1873, and so our women have registered their appreciation of the article on "The Crusade Memorial Room," in The Union Signal of December 11.

What did they like least? The opinion in this respect is almost unanimous, and, while it is not directly within the editorial prerogative, we must deal with it in passing, since we are on the program "for the good of the order."

"We do not like to see so much valuable space given up to advertisements!" Neither do we!! But without the advertisements we could not have an official organ, since we must depend largely upon them for the financial support of the paper. When every member of our organization becomes a subscriber to the official organ, this vexatious and much-discussed problem will have been solved. Until that happy day arrives, we are absolutely dependent upon the income from the advertising columns to make and maintain the improvements our readers find so desirable. The publishers endeavor to learn the standing and reliability of every firm or person who solicits space in the advertising columns of The Union Signal, and for every one accepted which may in the end prove to be unreliable, a dozen are turned away. And when an advertisement is, for any cause not anticipated by the publishers, objectionable to our readers, it is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the contract, sometimes at no inconsiderable financial loss. All speculative advertising has been positively refused.

There is at present a determined effort being made to raise the standard of The Union Signal in every respect, and to insure success we must have the cordial support of every individual member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Question Box letters have given us much food for thought in our quest for information as to where the responsibility lies for our present failure to secure such united support. It appears to be a paradoxical fact that we suffer from the generosity of our friends! Each good woman who reads and values the paper straightway gives it to her nearest neighbor, and from the latter it passes to a dozen others!

Some one has said that we place no value upon that which costs us nothing! May it not be true in the present case? The woman who pays for her paper takes a personal pride in it and will urge its claims upon others, which she is not likely to do if she reads it by the courtesy of another.

The direct question as to why every member of the local union is not a subscriber to the official organ, has brought a variety of reasons, the majority of the opinions expressed being condensed into the following terse sentence:

"Not sufficiently interested."

And who is responsible for this lack of interest?

"The local officers, who in many cases do not take either state or National organ, and do not press their claims upon members."

Here, then, we find, too, the secret of the inactivity of certain unions, whose ultimate death is a matter of commiserating speculation.

Shall this lethargy be allowed to continue until our people literally do perish, so far as their usefulness to the organization is concerned, for lack of knowledge? God forbid! Let every woman awake to a sense of her individual responsibility in this matter, and we shall speedily present such an army of active, intelligent workers that our power in the land will be increased fourfold. Listen to this word from a county president:

"I never worry or wonder if the woman who takes The Union Signal is going to do her part. I know she is!"

How can this mutually satisfactory condition be attained? Here are some of the suggestions offered:

"Let the larger, stronger unions invest their surplus funds in subscriptions to the official organ for the poor, struggling unions!"

The managing editor advocated this plan at Portland.

"Put a live agent in every union!"

Every union has been repeatedly urged to appoint a local agent. Her "aliveness" will depend upon the discrimination of the president who makes the appointment, and "backs her up" in her efforts.

"Let each active member send the paper to a non-member, for a few months, if a year's subscription is beyond her means."

"Let each of the 10,000 unions get five new subscribers!"

"Ask the consecrated members of our organization to put their official organ BEFORE, instead of after, the half-dozen other periodicals that find a place in the home. If one must be sacrificed, why

(Continued on Page 6.)

Prize Winners.

First Prize, $5.00,

Mrs. M. L. Hobbs,
Jasper, Indiana.

Second Prize, $3.00,

Mrs. Mabelle A. Graham-Edgerton,
Granby, Conn.

Third Prize, $2.00,

Mrs. Esther A. Gaymon,
Denver, Colo.

should it always be the paper that, more than all others, claims the individual interest and support of every loyal W. C. T. U. member?"

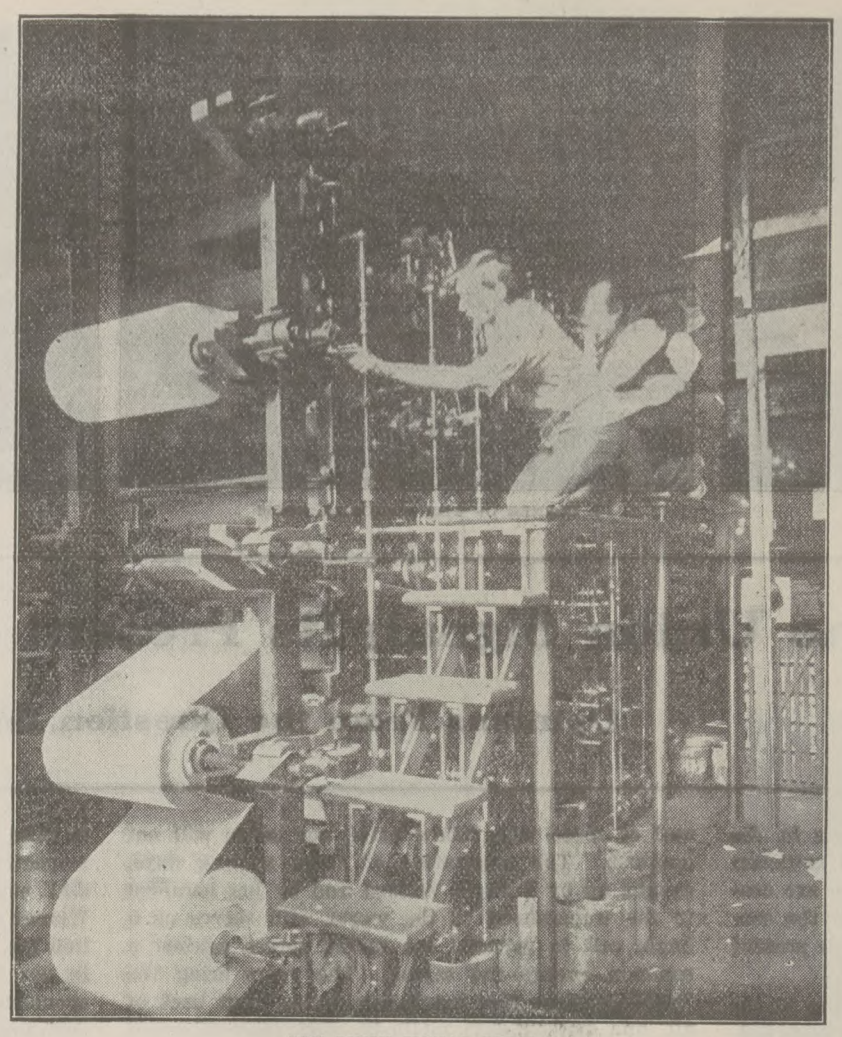
Why should these suggestions be acted upon, and at once? Listen again to a county president:

"When a woman tells me that she cannot join the union and take the paper at the same time, I say to her, 'Then take the paper this year, and see what you think of our work,' knowing full well that the seed will be sown, and we will get her membership the next year. I have never known it to fail."

"One can have no true idea of the magnitude of this work until one reads The Union Signal, for no other paper contains this information."

"Truly the W. C. T. U. languishes because of the lack of knowledge of its members, knowledge which all might have and should have through the state and National papers."

We therefore are agreed as to the necessity of an official organ if we are to pursue our work under the best conditions. The question before the house is, How shall we best reach these non-subscribing members? Those who plead for a return to the old price of $1 as a positive means of attaining this end, must be referred to the record of the years when the paper went down, not up, under the policy prompted by a desire to give more than the financial returns warranted. The woman who suggests "premiums" is respectfully referred to the offers made in this line before and during the holidays. Those who advocate a cash discount to agents will get the terms of our standing offer in this direction by applying to the business department. Of special offers there has been no lack. What then, remains to be done to make this paper the financial and moral successes it deserves? The assumption of personal responsibilty by every member of the W. C. T. U., every friend of the great cause it represents. A unity of purpose, of heart and of interests.



THE UNION SIGNAL PRESS.

The publishers of the paper have demonstrated their intention and ability to give us the kind of a paper we desire and will support. They are gratified at the unanimous expression of approval of the typographical improvements of the past year, and it will give them great pleasure to comply with the universal demand that the monthly magazine number shall be continued, if a steadily increasing subscription list warrants the additional expense. It therefore remains for the organization to say, individually and collectively, just what shall be the degree of merit maintained in the journal that represents it to the world at large. Frances Willard loved this paper, and she never missed an opportunity to press its claims upon her followers. Shall we be less zealous in extending the influence of the most powerful weapon we have in the prosecution of our "peaceful war"? Surely not. And what more fitting than at this time, the natal season of our beloved President and Editor-in-Chief, Lillian M. N. Stevens, we make a new stand for the official organ, a record of prosperity that shall mark as a memorable Red Letter season the first week in March, 1903.

King Alcohol and His Subjects.

By Axel E. Gibson, M. D.

OF all the tyrants of passion to which human frailty ever swore allegiance, there is none whose rulership is so physically, morally and mentally enslaving and menacing to manhood and self-respect as that of the old, hoary, tottering tyrant, King Alcohol. While an impaired and breaking-down body may still leave the mind in possession of powers to engender humanizing and intellectual efforts,—as witness a blind John Milton and Michael Angelo, a hunchbacked Alexander Pope, and a dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle,—the decay of the mind wrecks the entire man, both mind and body. Alcohol by acting directly on the mind, dislodges the individual from his moral center of gravity, unbalances his judgment and leaves him sooner or later as an unreasoning, demoralized and devitalized being.

Almost every day we may witness the terrifying spectacle of the moral breaking-down of natures once noble and refined, but which gradually have become lost, not only to their sense of honor and dignity, but likewise to the sympathies and interest for humanity and humanizing efforts. With the loss of self-control follows the loss of normal motive power and sane judgment. Having lost his self-government with regard to drinking, the individual will rapidly lose his self-determining power in every question of life and destiny. The mind thus again and again broken down and brutalized by ungovernable passion, will at last give way to the strain, begin to totter and lose its normal bearing. The statement of statistics, irrefrageable and appalling, have shown that forty-five per cent of the diseases of the mind are caused by indulgence in alcoholic drinks. The social ravages of the liquor habit stare at us from hospitals, insane asylums, prisons, poor houses, and, what is more terrible than all this, from the cradle, where an innocent infant may carry the germ of the soul-withering vice in his infected body, to transmit to future generations!

Sentiment and moral suasion are not sufficient to stir up the unfortunate victims of this vice to a full realization of the seriousness of their situation. Facts must be presented—naked, tangible, irrefutable facts. We must approach the enemy in his own stronghold and assail him with his own weapons.

We are often met by the argument that alcohol as a drink generates warmth and strength, and above all serves as a valuable stimulant. Nothing, however, is more erroneous. The sensation of bodily heat, to which a drink of whisky on a cold day is accredited to give rise, is based on the quality found in alcohol to open a way for the warm blood-stream to the surface tissues of the body. The moment the cutaneous vessels become filled with blood, a wave of warmth is felt to pass over the body,—only, however, to disappear a few moments later unless a new drink is indulged in. Let us examine the mechanism of this phenomenon.

Old, wise Mother Nature, always provisional and far-seeing, has given to the vital processes of the body a perfect system of economy. Under the influence of cold the skin is made to contract its vessels so as to prevent the normal and indispensable heat of the body from passing out of the system the moment the blood-stream sweeps through the cuticle and becomes exposed to the cold, absorbent, surface-tissue. The sensitive and more highly organized interior viscera, such as the heart, intestines, lungs, brains, spinal cord, etc., are thus kept warm at the expense of the coarser and less readily deranged structures of the skin. Now, in place of assisting Nature in this ingenious scheme, which, for the prolonged maintainance of life is absolutely necessary, the consumer of alcohol thwarts her efforts and wastes his bodily resources in unreasoning wantonness. He may to some extent be compared with a person who after having heated up his apartment to a point of normal temperature, throws his doors and windows wide open to the withering cold of a winter's blast. Indulgence in alcohol as a stimulant against cold, opens the capillaries of the skin and sends out into mid-air the reserve fund of warmth which is intended to surround and protect from cold the interior high-strung, vital organs. Hence the sensation of internal cold which always follows as soon as the effect of the drink is passed off, a sensation which often leads to cyanosis and alcoholic poisoning. It is on the basis of this fact that in polar expeditions all indulgence in liquor is strictly forbidden.

All stimulation is a loan—a mortgage which must be paid back to the bodily economy with compound interest. The stimulating effect which alcohol in moderate amounts seems to have, can be understood by a very little physiological investigation. The functions of the nervous system, formerly thought to be so simple, are now recognized to be quite complex, and are known to represent several distinct modes of activity. One of the most important of these is inhibition, or the controlling of the undue action of any particular organ or set of organs. It is the function, for instance, of one set of the nerves, supervised by a distinct nerve center, to control the chemical processes, going on within the body, which maintain its heat. So nicely is this inhibitory action adjusted that no matter how warm nor how cold the environment of the body is, the heat is accurately maintained at a point which does not vary half a degree for the entire human race. But divide the nerves which are the agents of this control, and the heat of the body at once begins to rise, and soon becomes destructive to that body. Similarly for the action of the heart; divide a certain nerve, and it begins to beat tumultously and irregularly because the inhibitory action has been removed.

Alcohol has the power to benumb or to suspend the action of certain of these minor inhibitory centers, consequently there is poured into the system an extra amount of energy from them for a short time. This energy, however, is as quickly destructive as are all irregular and uncontrolled exhibitions of force, besides, as already mentioned, it draws directly upon the residual energies of the body—its working capital, so to speak—and depletes the vital forces to the extent that this irregular force is liberated.

This act of liberation is very unevenly distributed. Thus, while certain organs may be made temporarily more active, the energy of the body, as a whole, will be decidedly diminished, and the seeming stimulation is in reality a depression. The forces so liberated are uncorrelated or unsynthesized by the real man, and are necessarily destructive and not constructive in their action.

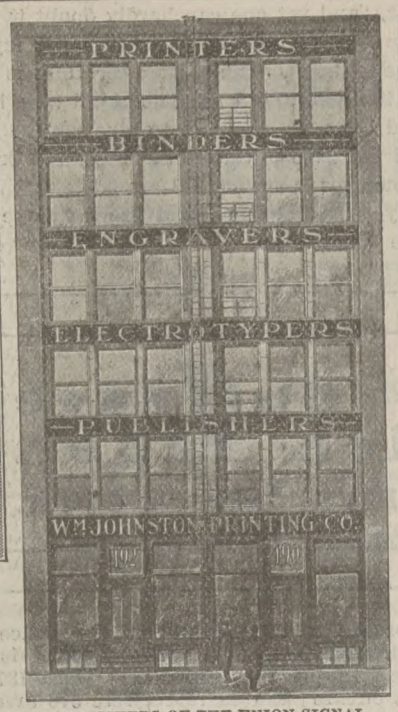
Probably one reason for the pernicious action of alcohol is, that it is upon the "night side" of Nature. Fermentation rudely interrupts the normal life cycle of the grain or seed, and sets up, instead, a destructive decomposition. This vibration introduced into the living organism cannot but induce similar vibrations, therefore, its effect is always injurious in every respect. Unprejudiced tests have shown that those who partake of it are less capable of both physical endurance and mental exertion.

The progressive drunkard soon begins to exhibit the old characteristic marks of flabbiness and looseness of excessive tissue. The cause of this phenomenon lies in a physiological process equally simple and impressive. As is well known, the blood, among other important things, contains two kinds of blood corpuscles—the red and the white. While the functions of the red are to exchange oxygen, derived from the lungs, for carbon dioxide, derived from the combustion going on in the bodily tissues, the functions of the white blood corpuscles consist in removing and causing to be eliminated from the system, all broken-down and effete tissue. Bacterial invasion, ulcerated tissue, inflammatory elements, are all cleared out promptly and diligently by this vitally so important blood corpuscle.

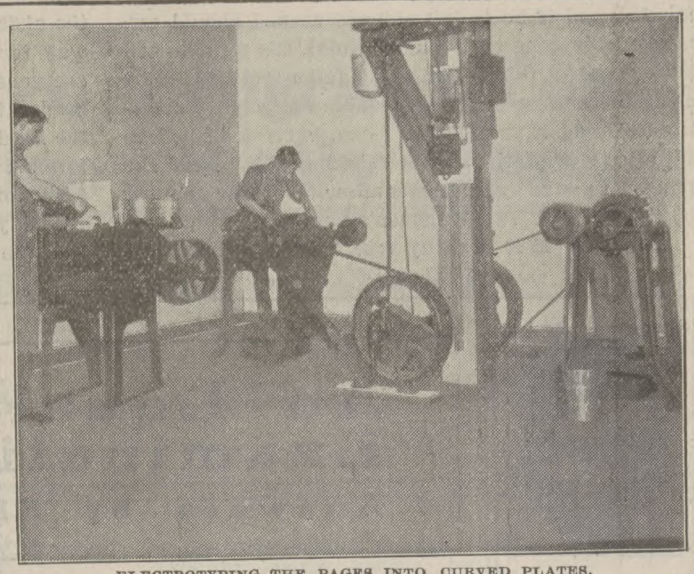
Now if on the microscopic slide we bring a drop of alcohol in touch with a white blood corpuscle, we shall see how the latter almost instantaneously succumbs to the destructive influence of the alcohol. A numbness steals over the blood corpuscle, which at once ceases to exhibit its normal activity and soon dies.

The effect which alcohol has on a white blood corpuscle outside the body, does in no way differ from its effect on the corpuscle inside the body. The

SETTING THE TYPE BY MACHINE.



PUBLISHERS OF THE UNION SIGNAL.



ELECTROTYPING THE PAGES INTO CURVED PLATES.

number of white corpuscles being thus diminished through alcoholic indulgence, it follows that their functions of scavengers, owing to the decreased number, can be only imperfectly discharged. As a result, effete material is permitted to remain in the bodily tissues, which gives rise to fermentation. Hence the bloated, swollen, turgid, puffed-up appearance of the inebriate.

It may be asked, "Why do men drink?" For the same reason that opium and hashesh are taken—in order to cause abnormal states of consciousness because of the pleasure derived therefrom. Alcohol, severing the divine from the purely animal portion of our nature, leaves man an irresponsible animal, who, descending to purely sensuous, animal planes of existence, finds a temporary bliss in this experience.

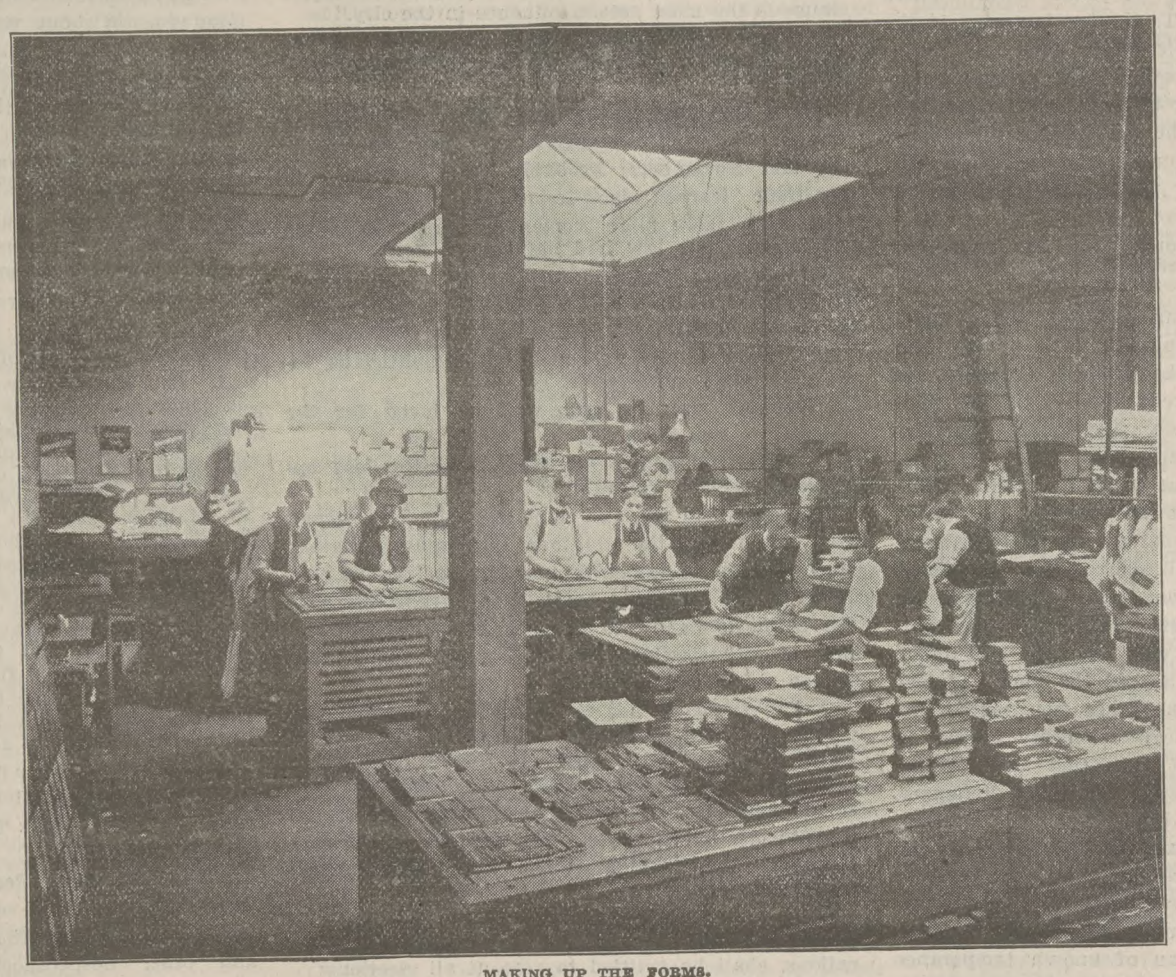
It is peculiarly appropriate that our western intellectual civilization should have chosen this, of all drugs, which entirely destroys all true intellectuality. It is the unconscious application of the law of opposites; and we of the west select alcohol because it affords a transient relief from the intense strain which our civilization puts upon us. We do not know how to still the action of our restless brainmind, by retiring within the recesses of our own spiritual nature and resting. Because of this ignorance, and of the absolute necessity at times, for rest from intellectual labor, we thus descend into the animal kingdom instead of rising to spiritual planes. Refusing to ascend, we are compelled to descend. Ignoring the spiritual side of our nature, and stimulating the intellectual, alcohol affords a real, but transient and deadly relief from the pressure of this civilization whose God is gold.

The evil effects of alcohol are wide-spread and appalling. Upon society they are too well known to require comment. We have living object lessons before us at all times, yet a few actual statistics may not be amiss. More than twelve hundred millions of dollas were spent during the year 1893 in alcoholic beverages alone; enough to have relieved every case of want and suffering in the land where this great wrong was enacted. In the United States, but two decades ago, and at a time when men were considered less intemperate than now, the average of alcohol consumed yearly by each individual, was four gallons. In 1898 there were nineteen gallons consumed for every man, woman and child within the limits of the United States. That alcohol is the chief factor in the production of crime, the record of our penal institutions proves conclusively. It also fills our asylums and almshouses, and hundreds of thousands of premature graves, with which it is not officially credited. Its manufacture and sale produces and employs a class of men utterly lost to all high influences.

What are the remedies for so gigantic an evil? They can only be found in right knowledge. Men must be taught the effect alcohol has upon both soul and body, and public opinion must be changed. The mental attitude of the race towards alcohol is wrong. It is useless to enact laws to prohibit its sale when one of the greatest churches in America actually owns and receives rent for property occupied as saloons. Members of the House of Lords, in Great Britain, own more than fifteen hundred dram shops, and among these owners are said to be two Bishops of the Church of England.

When the acknowledged leaders of society, the noble of the land, together with those who ought to be leaders of the religious thought of the world, maintain the attitude of acquiescence, toleration, and even participation in this evil, it is useless to attempt its sudden eradication. The old, old remedy of changing the thoughts and the motives of men must be applied here. The people must be educated—must be made to think. And with right thought and right motive, this, one of the greatest evils of modern civilization, will disappear.

Los Angeles, Cal.



MAKING UP THE FORMS.

Ethical Snap Shots.

By Cecilia M. Young.

It was the most depressing of rainy Monday mornings. The car was filled from platform to platform with misty, moisty men and women. Apparently all had with them their rainy-day dispositions. In fact, the composite disposition of the car was so dense that it seemed to have solidified, and the conductor was obliged to wade through it as he demanded the fare of the passengers with much the same air that he might have demanded their money or their lives.

As if to retaliate, passengers painstakingly searched in their purses for five copper cents rather than take a more convenient nickel or dime. Even the motorman went out of his way to stop the car in front of the deepest and dingiest pool of water, and the car, as if in sympathy with its human burden, bumped along ill-naturedly. The woman with the bundle was numerous and the man who will stretch his newspaper its full two-page width, obscuring the vision and imperiling the eyesight of his neighbors, was noticeably present. Of course the woman of the voluminous skirts and the crying baby were represented.

Suddenly from out the sullen silence there sounded the cheeriest, merriest whistle. The man with the wide newspaper-stretch looked up with decided irritation at the interruption: What right had anyone to be happy on such a morning? was the interpretation thereof. The scowl was reflected on the face of the woman with the bedraggled skirts. It was all lost on the whistler who was giving "Annie Laurie" with variations. Scarcely stopping to take breath, he informed the public with great spirit that "The Campbells were coming" whatever the weather, yes, and "Coming thro' the Rye," too, he hastened to explain. The whistler was hidden behind the back of a broad German, but everybody craned their necks to get a glimpse of him. The cross baby cooed in appreciation, which started the gum-chewing girl across the aisle into a hysterical giggle. The man with the newspaper tried to check such unwarranted hilarity with a frown like a thundercloud and a muttered disapproval, but he might as well have tried to stop the falling rain. The merry, energetic whistle made a passage right through the dense, depressing atmosphere of the car, and when the fat man, who had been discontentedly fondling the handle of his dripping umbrella, remarked, smilingly, "Somebody seems to have got the better of the weather," the carload of passengers, one and all, tore off their rainy-day masks to the enlivening air of "The Star Spangled Banner" and showed their real, kindhearted selves. The woman of the voluminous skirts folded herself into a smaller parcel; the conductor courteously helped the woman with the biggest and dirtiest bundle off the car, and the irritable man with the newspaper arms offered the protection of his umbrella to the little clerk who was going his way.

They had been listening to a thrilling story or life in the tenement districts, as told by a city missionary, a story full of facts that left an ache in every tender heart.

As they walked down the aisle, the woman with the elegant tailor made suit and the cold intellectual face, was saying to her companion: "Very dramatic, wasn't it? But one must always discount such recitals, they are always exaggerated. Yet it would be interesting to take a trip of investigation some day and get a few facts before they are adorned, you know. Of course every student of sociology knows that as a rule the poor would be better off and happier if left alone. Well at least it was worth the half dollar I gave the cause to hear that man's presentation; almost equal to a matinee."

"O dear, how can you talk in such a cold-blooded fashion? I'm sure I thought it was just heart-rending the tales he told of those poor women and children working way into the night making wrappers at sixty cents a dozen," and the effusive woman with the much furbelowed bonnet wiped a real tear

from her eye. "I just couldn't have stood it another minute, and if he hadn't stopped then, I should certainly have gone out. I don't think it's right to tell such dreadful things and make folks feel bad. Just as if there wasn't enough trouble anyway. I'm going to forget it as quick as I can, but I don't believe I'll sleep a wink tonight for thinking of it." And she paused to take careful mental note of the number of tips on Mrs. Van Wagenen's new hat.

"I wonder if it is really true," said the third woman, as she silently and thoughtfully walked down the aisle, "and yet one can hardly doubt it from the way the speaker told it. And they are my sisters, everyone of them. The matter certainly is one that needs attention, and I am not at all sure but what the Lord has sent this man to give me the message. I would not dare to think otherwise, and bright and early tomorrow morning I'll attend to it."

And yet the message, and the language thereof, was the same to all.

An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper.

Answers by Ellis Meredith.

Part II.

Q—"HAS the entry of woman into politics affected crime in general in any way?"

It has decreased it, because in many small places women have driven the saloons and pool-rooms out of town.

Q.—"What has been the effect, if any, of woman suffrage in the Colorado churches?"

Where the pastors have been progressive and fearless, it has strengthened them. Where the powers that be prefer the *laissez faire* policy, the women are driven to do the work the churches ought to do through organizations of their own. There wouldn't be any W. C. T. U., for instance, if the churches were doing their whole duty. A "Christian Temperance Union" would serve every purpose, for women seldom prefer to work alone when men will work with them. The tendency of the woman voter is to expect the church to be an active force for righteousness, rather than merely a house of prayer.

Q.—"Has the general morality of the community been affected to any appreciable degree by woman suffrage?"

As stated before, it has certainly made many country towns better. We are a little apt to think of Denver as if it were the whole of Colorado, and because women fail to renovate a city, we think that nothing is being done. We should remember that Colorado is an immense state. In a very extensive trip, which took me to many country towns, I asked particularly about the woman vote. In almost every case I was assured that the women always voted, frequently talked over rival candidates among themselves, and went to hear political speakers, though it was not easy to get them to organize. They were generally well informed, and understood the issues as well as did the men. Women are not nearly so partisan as are men, neither are they so forgiving. Political dishonesty is just as obnoxious to them as is any other kind of dishonesty. "Expediency" isn't in their dictionary. They want to see some kind of return for their taxes. While the more extreme Prohibitionists are much disappointed because they have not received a greatly increased vote, in almost every case where there has been an opportunity to line up for temperance, or to elect a man of known temperance principles, the women have stood together for reform. They have not always succeeded, but they have done the best they could. One senator, elected largely because of his stand for temperance, got a bill through the last assembly compelling anyone selling liquor to take out a license in every county where it was sold. The result has been to drive "beer wagons" out of business and also to remove intoxicants from all buffet cars in Colorado. The women didn't work for this bill actively, because the only way to get a bill like this through a legislature is to avoid stirring up the enemy. We have to move slowly—"here a little and there a little." All gambling devices in Cripple Creek were publicly burned last fall (1902) and under the reign of Judge Frank Owens, gambling is no more in Leadville. In Colorado Springs the gamblers have been imprisoned, and the law against the sale of liquors is being more vigorously enforced than ever before. This beautiful little city has always been a prohibition town. *Facts* of that city said recently:

"According to the records of the police department, drunkenness in Colorado Springs is on the decrease. In the year 1900 there were 737 arrests for that offense; in 1901 there were 578 arrests, and the estimate for this year, judging by the record to date, is 432 or less. This certainly is a remarkable showing, and one that is probably unequaled in any other city of 30,000 population in the country. Of course every man who looks too long on the red wine does not fall in the toils, but very few of those who venture out escape the police. This exceptional freedom from drunkenness and crime is not the least of the many advantages of Colorado Springs as a home city, and is due, more than any other cause, to the absence of saloons. As a promoter of moral cleanliness, the anti-liquor clause is the most potent influence in the city."

Q.—"Are there woman judges and justices of the peace, and how are they regarded by the legal profession?"

There are none that I know of in Colorado. A woman was elected justice of the peace in Wyoming last November. Probably the profession call her their "learned sister-in-law."

Q.—"Are there more women lawyers than if the woman suffrage law had not been passed?"

I think not. Women were admitted to the bar in Colorado some time before 1893. The first woman admitted was Mrs. W. J. Thomas, now of Denver.

Q.—"What is the attitude of the politicians towards woman suffrage?"

"Woman" suffrage may well be loved for the enemies it has made.

Q.—"Are its former opponents any the less opposed to women voting?"

Some of them are, and some are not. The women who didn't want the additional burden are certainly in a position to say, "We told you so," for it is a burden. On the other hand, they have found that the ballot is handy to have, and even those who are not enthusiastic would think a good many times before relinquishing it.

Q.—"Is there, or has there been, any attempt to change the law on woman suffrage? What is the public opinion now in regard to woman suffrage?"

At the election just passed the constitution was so amended as to make equal suffrage part of the organic law of the state. The sections of the constitution under which women were enfranchised read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First, He shall be a citizen of the United States, or not being a citizen of the United States he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second, He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The general assembly shall, at the first session thereof, and may at any subsequent session, enact such laws to extend the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified according to the provisions of this article. No such enactment shall be of effect until submitted to and approved by a majority of those voting thereon."

The amendment adopted substitutes the following section:

"Section 1. Every person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: He or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state twelve months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law."

This amendment was drawn up by Senator Casimera Barela, one of the men who always opposed the extension of the franchise to women, from the constitutional convention of which he was a member in 1876, down to the time when the question was again submitted and ever since then.

The Democratic state convention endorsed it, and most of the county conventions of the Republicans. The only organized opposition came from the labor unions and was leveled at the provision requiring a year's residence in the state before voting. A mining population is always changing, and they felt that this would work them a hardship. There is, and has always been, perfect good feeling between the labor unions and the women. At the last school election they supported the woman candidate, and at the last annual conventions of the Western Federation of Miners and The American Labor Union a resolution endorsing equal suffrage heartily was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Q.—In the next question I am not making sport, but I am most sincere, for surely, the opponents of woman suffrage did not fail to make use of the argument indicated. Have the last ten years of political equality with men made Colorado women less womanly? Are they any the less good daughters, sisters, sweethearts, wives, mothers? Do the young women care less for matrimonial alliances and homes of their own? Do mothers neglect their children and homes, and wives their husbands, for politics?

If the foregoing answers do not sufficiently reply to this seeker after information, it seems more adequate to quote from sections where women have voted two or three times as long as they have in Colorado. Without wishing to be flippant, let me remind the inquirer that women have voted in Utah for twenty-four years; from 1870 until 1897, and since the adoption of their state constitution in 1895. When they had been voting seventeen years the United States government disfranchised them, because the men of Utah were not content to marry one, but wanted a number of them for wives. If this seems a frivolous answer, let us turn to the state of Wyoming where women have voted for more than thirty years, and the divorce rate is the lowest in the Union. The *Laramie Boomerang* cites the following results of equal suffrage in that state:

1. The statute law allows no discrimination to be made in the salary on account of sex, when the persons are qualified and the labor is the same.
2. The compensation is the same whether the teacher has one pupil or twenty.
3. The school board of any district "has power to establish industrial and manual training schools in connection with the public schools, and kindergartens for children between 4 and 6 years of age."
4. The law requires physiology and hygiene to be taught in all the common schools.
5. Of thirteen county superintendents of schools, ten are women and three women serve on the board of trustees of the university.
6. One-fifth of the teachers in the state university are women, and two of them are professors, having full charge of the chairs they represent.

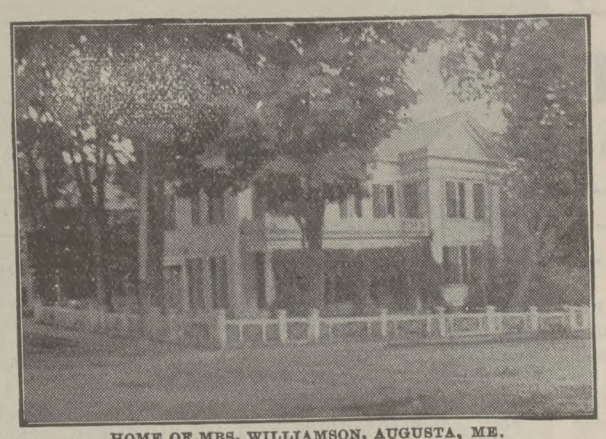
It appears that the women of the state, despite their being "burdened by the ballot," find as much time for good works and social enjoyment as do women elsewhere.

"One lady, Mrs. Pearce, explains that 'women were called to serve on the jury because it was hard to get juries that would convict murderers and other desperadoes, public sentiment being largely lawless and not demanding their punishment. Chief Justice Howe believed that women on the juries would remedy this, and his expectations were fulfilled. One of the jurors was a minister's wife, who used to gather the other women about her and put up a prayer for divine guidance in reaching a just verdict; whereas, it is said that former juries had often decided upon their verdict by casting dice.'"

The first result of the suffrage agitation in Colorado was the election of Mrs. Ione T. Hanna to the school board of District number one, Denver, and the first fruit of their enfranchisement was the incorporation of the kindergarten in the public school system.

Most of their work has been purely altruistic. They are trying to live up to the charge laid on them by Lucy Stone, to "make the world better," not for themselves alone, but for those who shall come after them, not for their children only, but for all the children of men.

Denver, Col.



HOME OF MRS. WILLIAMSON, AUGUSTA, ME.
Where General Dow was entertained while securing the passage of the Maine Law.

Suggestive Program for Prohibition Rally Day.

March 20, Birthday of Gen. Neal Dow.

By Anna A. Gordon.

1. Singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."
2. Scripture reading: Ezek., 34 chap., vs. 6, 11 to 16, 23 to close of chap.; Ephes., 6 :10 to 17.
3. Prayer.
4. Singing, "How Firm a Foundation."
5. Recitation (a boy or girl): "Where there's drink there's danger."

"Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gin-shop fine,
Write, aye, write this truthful line—
Where there's drink there's danger."

(For remainder of recitation see p. 46, Marching Songs No. 2.)

(Miss Willard has said she wished every boy and girl in the land might commit these words to memory.)

6. Exercise by the Loyal Temperance Legion.
   a. March to platform with flags and banners.
   b. National rallying cry, "Prohibition."
   c. National Senior or Junior Motto or both.
   d. National salute.
   e. Chorus, "Prohibition Song."

There's a song on our lips that makes happy all who sing;
Merrily its echoes chime, merrily they ring
From the ocean on the east to the ocean on the west,
While thousands join the chorus of the song we love the best.

(For remainder of song see p. 50 Marching Songs No. 2.)

(If there is no Loyal Temperance Legion to take this part, train a chorus of Sunday school or public school children to sing.)

7. Address, "The Life and Work of Neal Dow."

The following biographical data will aid in the preparation of this address:

Neal Dow was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. His parents were Friends, as were his paternal and maternal ancestors for many generations back. He attended various "Dames'" schools in Portland as a little lad, and later the Portland Academy, at a time when Henry W. Longfellow was also a pupil. At thirteen years of age, in company with a sister, Neal Dow entered the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Mass., making the journey by water in a whaling vessel. He tells us that during the voyage, which was a long one owing to unfavoring winds, he was permitted to go aloft with the crew to assist (?) in making or shifting sail.

Very early in life he became interested in the temperance cause, largely under the teaching of Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Mr. Dow's study and work led him to believe that no permanent improvement in the condition of the people could be expected while the temptations of the grog shops were permitted.

In those days Maine was cursed by the liquor traffic and had many breweries and distilleries. Neal Dow devoted himself to the work of enlightening public opinion on the evils of the traffic in strong drink, showing that it was inconsistent with the public welfare and ought therefore to be put in the category of forbidden occupations.

An incident which was back of the state prohibitory law has thus been told by Mr. Dow himself: He received a note one day from a lady whom he knew, expressing a wish to see him. Her husband was a graduate of Harvard, and had an important office in the government service. He was a dipsomaniac. There was a large family whose only dependence was upon the salary of the father. His chief had warned him that he could not retain his position unless he improved his habits. His wife told Mr. Dow that he went only to one shop for his drink, and if the keeper would not sell him any she could keep him in the house until fit to appear again at the office. Mr. Dow went directly to the rum shop, and said, "Is Mr. Blank here?" "No," said the rum-seller; but hearing voices in the back shop, Mr. Dow opened the door, and seeing Mr. Blank in the group of drinkers, he pulled him out and stated the case to the proprietor, and begged him to sell no more to this man, otherwise he would certainly lose his situation, and his family would be at once without resources.

"It is my business to sell rum," the rum seller replied; "I have a license to sell rum; I shall sell it to any one who wants it and has the money to pay for it; I support my family by selling rum; I want none of your advice; when I want it I'll send for you; until then keep it to yourself."

"You have a license to sell rum, have you?" Mr. Dow replied. "You will sell it to any one who can pay for it, will you? You support your family by destroying the families of others, do you? Heaven helping me, I'll see if I cannot change all that."

Taking Mr. Blank by the arm, Mr. Dow led him home, and from that day began a war of extermination of the grog-shops.

For ten years after the date of this incident Neal Dow made missionary tours through the Pine Tree State, traveling by carriage, as this was before the days of the railroad in Maine. One, two or three friends accompanied him on these tours. Meetings were arranged in advance, which were always crowded with farmers, their wives, sons and daughters. To these audiences Neal Dow would set forth the true character of the liquor traffic, as the cause of a very large proportion of the poverty and crime of the country and the misery and wretchedness of the people. On these excursions Mr. Dow carried large quantities of temperance literature, throwing leaflets out at the doors of homes as they passed along and distributing them freely among the children at the schoolhouses and giving them to those who attended his meetings.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Dow was elected mayor of Portland. The legislature was in session, and with an anti-liquor bill carefully drawn, he went to Augusta and was given a public hearing in representatives' hall, crowded to its utmost capacity. At the close of the hearing the special joint committee unanimously adopted the bill as presented by Mr. Dow. It was reported to the legislature the next morning, this being the last day of the session, and was enacted on that day without change by a vote of 18 to 10 in the senate, and 86 to 40 in the house. This action took place on Saturday, May 31, 1851, and on the 2d of June the governor signed the bill and the famous Maine law immediately took effect.

Neal Dow made several trips to England on the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain, addressing a large number of meetings.

He gave his pen, his voice, himself freely and unsparingly to advance the temperance cause. At the age of ninety-three years, beloved and honored the world over, Neal Dow passed onward October 2. 1897.

8. Address, "The Maine Law."

The following paragraphs prepared by Mrs. Stevens will be found invaluable in connection with this address:

The Maine Prohibitory law was enacted in 1851, repealed in 1856, and re-enacted in 1858. In 1884 the Prohibitory law was made a part of the constitution of the state, being submitted to the voters of the state for this action, and the vote was more than three to one in favor of dignifying the law and making it more permanent by placing it in the constitution. Attempts since then to resubmit with a view to repealing the law do not prevail. In the legislature of 1901 the vote was 106 against resubmission to 37 in favor. The question of resubmission is before the legislature of 1903, and the committee to whom the petitions were referred have voted eight against resubmission to two for it.

The following words of Neal Dow are thus far verified: "The friends of temperance in Maine will never consent to establish by law and give legal protection to a trade which inflicts far more evil upon the community than comes from all other causes of evil combined."

And why should the liquor trade be protected or legalized? Again let Neal Dow answer: "It creates no wealth, it earns nothing, it lives upon the earnings of other trades, it adds nothing whatever to the wealth or power of the state, nor to the prosperity or comfort of the people. This trade is wasteful, like war; it destroys more of the wages of the people and the results of useful industries than 'war, pestilence and famine combined'; it creates more than three-fourths of the poverty, pauperism and crime of the country and more than one-half of the insanity; it inflicts a premature and shameful death upon more than sixty thousand people annually; it transforms hundreds of thousands of good, industrious citizens into drunkards, vagabonds and tramps; it sends an infinite misery into hundreds of thousands of homes; it puts the people down and keeps them down; its effect is to make the people ignorant, coarse, vulgar, brutal, enemies to law, order and good government. Such are a part of the certain effects of this trade. There is not now and never has been in this country a locality where the policy of license has diminished the liquor traffic or the evils coming from it. No one has ever suggested that under license the demand for liquor would not be fully met and freely supplied."

What are the substitutes for the prohibitory law which the liquor fraternity approve—and more's the pity, which some really good people recommend or have recommended in times past? High license, the dispensary system, the municipal or state control.

The failure of high license as a temperance measure is so very apparent and is so generally acknowledged at the present day that we need not bring any proof. It may be well, however, to state that it is easily provable that the restrictive features of a high license law are not so well enforced as is the prohibitory law of the state of Maine.

The Dispensary.

Although it is in operation to some extent in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, South Carolina is the only state which, as a state, has adopted this system.

The first dispensary in the United States was established at Athens, Ga., and as a temperance measure is acknowledged to be a failure; in fact, those who are connected with it are classed as liquor sellers and violators of law and are on the same plane with other licensed liquor sellers. Some of the leading churches have taken action which debars any church member from being in any way connected with the dispensary. From a reliable source we learn that the preachers of South Carolina are against the dispensary. If a member of the Baptist Church is appointed and accepts the position of salesman in a dispensary, he is excluded from the church. Numbers of churches have excluded their members for renting their property for the use of the dispensary, proving that the dispensary has sown discord among the churches. Preachers and laymen say, "It is a blighting curse."

Mr. T. J. LaMotte, of Columbia, S. C., a gentleman of high standing, and whom we had the pleasure of meeting when we were there a year ago, gives a carefully prepared statement, based on carefully tabulated figures, which certainly ought to be convincing proof to those who really wish to know the truth, showing that under the dispensary system the amount of liquor sold increases and that the evils resulting therefrom increase in like proportion. These figures plainly show that the dispensary system is even worse than the license system, for "comparing the statistics of crime under the dispensary with those of years immediately preceding the present regime, we find that crime against the person has increased over 10 per cent, homicide nearly 100 per cent, and against property more than 100 per cent for the six years; during the last two years of the dispensary rule the figures are even still greater over the last two years of the old system. These figures are taken from the reports of the attorney-general and must be correct." There is no doubt but that the "purpose of every one in any way connected with the distribution of intoxicants through the dispensary is to foster its influence, increase its sale and make the business permanent in the state. The 'blind tigers' are more numerous in either of the two larger cities in the state than the ninety-four dispensaries and the twenty-four illegal beer dispensaries run by the state by reason of their valuable patronage; the dispensaries are screened from prosecution, as is shown by the fact that out of 2,311 cases of violation brought into court, only 550, or 24 per cent, were convicted."

We might quote similar statements from scores of reformers, philanthropists and educators of the South. Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, who has spent much time in South Carolina, writes: "When the dispensary was first fastened upon South Carolina several restrictions hedged it in to give the people some show of hope, but by degrees these were weakened, until to-day, with the exception of only two or three features, the dispensary is the same as an open saloon. The law regarding it is

(Continued on page 14.)

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

UNDER THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY MARY HENRY-ROSSITER.

AMONG the treasures of my library are some unpublished sketches of types of children, left by my mother, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. They are just such children as we all have to deal with and I am sure that our women will value the suggestions offered by a few of these genuine and characteristic incidents.

The Child with Many Masters.

There is peculiar pathos in this question straight from the heart of a child: "How many folks does one have to mind all at once?"

As in a flashlight comes before me a scene which would touch the heart of the staunchest disciplinarian.

A little fellow of about seven years is sitting on the ground just outside the kitchen door, between a chip basket and an old tin pan, with his toes in his hands, helplessly crying big, hot tears down into his blouse.

"What in the world!" I exclaim, as I come round the corner of the house. "Can I do anything for you, little friend?"

"No—o—o ma—a—am," he sobs.

"No? Why not? Try me and see. Something ought to be done so that a little boy need not have to sit on the ground and cry like that."

"Ye—es, 'm," he assents, with an emphatic nod that speaks volumes.

"Well, then, let us find out what it is, and how to do it. Let us see: you didn't fall down and hurt you; I can see that; you just deliberately sat down to cry, and nothing else; and that is pretty hard work. If you must cry, you ought to have help, but I can't cry with you this fine morning. Isn't there something that would help you to laugh and get up and run about happy again?"

"Yes, 'm, there is."

"Well, what is it? We'll find it if we can."

"We can't," was the laconic rejoinder, while his sobs broke out afresh.

"Can't? Are you sure?"

"Yes'm."

"Why? Do tell me!"

"'C-cause they all lives right here with me, and wants me to jump quick. Ma wants the chips just as quick 's I can get 'em, and Aunt Lizzie wants the potatoes this minute, and grandma, she wants hers always, 'quick now, run!' And they all scolds if I don't—'n I can't, and I just wish I had—dn't nobody but my m—ma."

What could any reformer do with such a problem as was presented by the sobbing, discouraged child?

Look at my little friend;—discouraged, crying such tears as no child ever ought to shed, all because he will be scolded for not being able to run in three opposite directions upon as many different errands all at the same time. And hear him, reminding us of David's, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away and be at rest," crying out so pitifully, "I just wish I hadn't nobody but my ma."

I heard one fatherless boy many years ago say with a contented sigh:

"Oh, I'm so glad I haven't anybody at my house but mother! I don't know what I would do if I had to live like Charley Smith."

"What about Charley Smith?" I asked.

"Why, his mother tells him to do something, and his father tells him something else, and everybody else tells him something else. Nobody seems to want him to do what anybody else does, and he gets awful bothered. He's going to run away when he gets a little bigger, where he won't have anybody to boss him. He wanted me to go with him, but I told him I didn't have to, for I hadn't any one but mama; and I was awful glad I hadn't."

"Wouldn't you have liked a father to help you grow up?"

"No'm, not—not now. I used to think I would. It seemed awful not to have a papa; but since I see how 'tis, most always I'm glad I ain't got none."

Human experience everywhere has demonstrated it to be a wise arrangement that, while almost everything else in the body is in pairs, the head is always single. A two-headed beast is a monstrosity, whether in nature, mythology or prophetic symbol. The gunner who would be sure to hit the center of a mark does not load up with a handful of shot,—and government that is on the shot-gun order is quite as sure to hit almost anything but the real game as is the weapon in question. What has been recognized as absolutely necessary everywhere else in government, is no less necessary in the home.

The mother with whom the children must grow up during their first years should be the one through whom, as a rule, instructions, privileges and penalties should be administered, and every child should know that she is supported by the father and every member of the family in this responsible office.

This, of course, does not mean that others are not to ask favors and make requests for little services such as the child can render, but their requests should be made sparingly and should always be subject to the plan of the day's work which has been outlined for the child, and according to which he is working under his mother's instructions.

Aunt, uncle, grandparents, and guests, should most religiously respect the right of the child to be free from many masters, and the right of the mother to direct the conduct of her children in the way that seems best to her husband and herself, without interference from any one; and she and he should thoroughly understand each other. If, however, any guest or member of the family so far forgets what is involved in this right as to begin to "order the child about" and correct him in any way, the mother should as unobstrusively as possible remove him to a place of refuge and let him understand that she recognizes the wrong, but that it is of a nature that can not be resented, and must be patiently endured by them both for the sake of peace.

Do not have one word of discussion about the matter with the meddlesome guest in sight or hearing of the child. In case of aged and sick members of the family, who are not quite amenable to reason, and who may attempt to exercise perplexing authority over the child, the only way is to teach him to endure patiently for Christ's sake what can not be cured. Even then the parent should be careful not to allow the little ones to undergo too severe tasks of endurance. Keep them away as much as possible from those who do not know how to treat them.

There is a better way than to "order about." A request should never carry that sort of sting in it. An "order" provokes all the latent wilfulness there is in child or man, while a request set to the "please" and "thank you" accompaniment will, other things being equal, bring with it an inspiration to cheerful obedience.

In the hard world of competition and selfish strife a man who is dependent upon his labor for an income soon learns that he must obey promptly or starve; but to have to go and come under orders, is, all the world over, contrary to the perfect law of liberty.

The authority that has the power to enforce law must either be loved and accepted for the sake of that love which pre-supposes obedience, or, even though it be obeyed because there is no help for it, it will be feared, hated, and escaped if possible.

The home life should be so free from all suggestion of authority that no child ever becomes conscious of it, unless by disloyalty he puts himself where he must feel it. Then there should be found in full force that power which is of the Holy Spirit, by which alone the parent can rightly exercise authority, and by which alone the child can be won to obedience.

Obedience is a function of the soul, and can be brought into exercise only by the one power which is invested in the Holy Spirit. It springs from within, and must flow out into the life according to the law of liberty, or like a subterranean stream, remain unuttered, undreamed, denied, until some convulsion shall bring it to light.

"The best that I can do is to do what I know my father would want me to do if he were the man he ought to be," is the way one young man expressed it. His father called him an "ungrateful, disobedient rebel;" and, so far as the letter was concerned, he was disobedient; but all the while there was in his heart, as it had been made new by the power of the Spirit, the most tender, faithful obedience to all that his father ought to require, and would have required if he himself had been true and pure. In this manner that son honored his father beyond all deserving, even while in every act of his life he seemed to be reproving, and even defying him.

We must never forget that there is One and only One who has the right to direct and control human conduct. He is very careful how He interferes with the rights which He has delegated to the father and mother in the home, and holds almost entirely in abeyance the power to exercise his authority over any individual, having long ago resolved commandment into promise, demand into invitation, and supreme power to control into supreme power to help.

The Crying Child.

"When a child cries, should it be told to 'stop right away?' Should one insist on making it stop, or hold the hand over its mouth to stop the noise?"

Any one of these proceedings is useless as regards the object in view. Forcibly to shut off the breath of a crying child is dangerous. There is reason to suppose the child has something to cry for. It may not be easy to discover the cause, but it is best to find it, if possible, and remove it; and until this can be done it will be more effective either to treat the child as if it were ill, by some soothing remedial process, like a warm bath, a massage, wrapping it up in bed, or perhaps leaving it alone. For a case of obstinate wilfulness, to leave the child entirely alone is the most effective remedy.

Do not tell the child to stop. That command, "Stop!" has something very irritating in it. Do not call attention to the fact that the child is crying. Ignore the noise, but seek quietly for the cause and the remedy, that no connection may remain in his mind between his crying and your efforts. Otherwise, he may repeat the process simply from a desire to have you pay him unusual attention. Do not allow him to realize any profit from such a demonstration.

The Self-Willed Child.

"When you ask a child to do anything, how would you get him to do it if he refuses?"

First, be sure that the right example is set before him. If he refuses you, it is probably because he himself has been refused again and again in reasonable requests, or without the explanation which would have made him understand the right of refusal, or because he has heard you refuse the requests of other members of the family.

No child whose reasonable requests are treated with uniform courtesy, and who never hears or witnesses incivility in his home, will refuse to do what is asked of him, unless there is a reason which to him seems perfectly warranted. Take it for granted that there is a reason, find out what it is, and treat him as you would like to have him treat you under the same circumstances.

In a clear case of self-willed rebellion, let him make his own choice as to whether he will regard your wishes, with the consequences which obedience will bring, or choose rebellion with its consequences. Make all the consequences, in either case, swift, sure, and as natural as possible.

What would be natural in a case of open rebellion? The loss of all the home privileges, which obedience would, of course, insure. A rebel is necessarily cut off until such time as he ceases to be a rebel. Let the child feel this. Let him undertsand that he only is responsible for the loss that he must suffer, and that in a minute he can end the trouble as soon as he chooses. But be very sure that you are all this time true to principle, so that in coming over to your side for the sake of peace and privilege the child does not become conscious that he is sacrificing what is right and true.

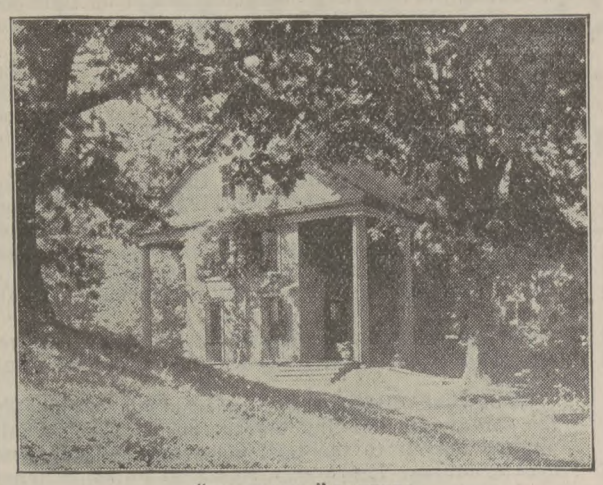
How to Employ the Child

"What means would you employ to get small children interested in their work?"

Let the children work with you. Share with them, and they with you, in all the occupations of the home. Talk, explain, sing while at work; and there will be no lack of interest. It is only when the little ones are left to work alone, or with other children, on tasks which they do not comprehend, that they become listless. The healthy, happy child is naturally an enthusiast in anything which he undertakes. He likes work. His play is work,—business, and he would prefer to spend his energies in some way which will "help," if he only knows how to do it. Of course, he must not be kept at one thing until the muscles and faculties employed become wearied. After he has kept his arms, hands, legs, and feet moving in a certain way for a few moments, he must change. He will change, so as to bring other parts into play, unless he is arbitrarily prevented; and if he should be arbitrarily prevented from making this restful change he will lose interest at once, and become a dull, sullen, uninteresting "bother of a boy," judged by the ordinary onlooker, when, in fact, he is only tired out and suffering.

Did you ever hear of the "tired boy,"—the one who never gets rested? He has been the joke of the grown-up world from time immemorial. But it has been a poor joke. He has been a sufferer, and has made the world suffer with him. Constant occupation is the law of the growing child, because the law of his growth demands it. The work of the home and its environs is admirably adapted to this necessary, constant change, unless it is reduced to the system which is best suited to older people. Then there is, of course, no place for the child in it.

The trouble is, the children have been counted out of the home-making and housekeeping, and "hired help" has been substituted. The Originator of the home never intended that it should be run by hired help, but designed that father, mother, and children should co-operate in doing its work; that the "stranger" and the "poor" should be taken in as a part of the family, contributing and enjoying their share of all that goes to make up home life; that all the energies of each, from young to old, should be spent in practical usefulness, redeeming not only the time, but also the powers that have been sold under sin.

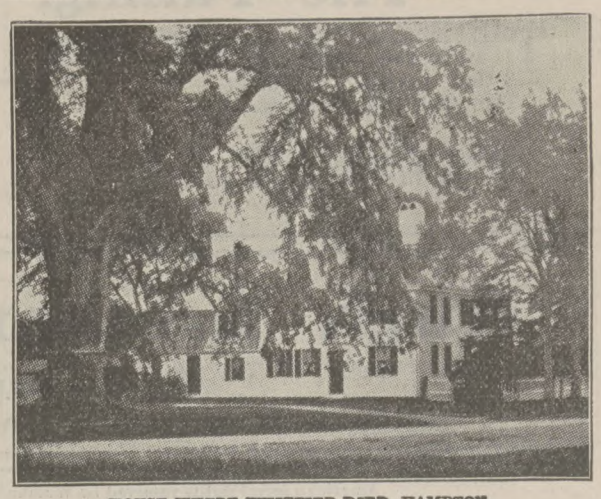


"OAK KNOLL," DANVERS.

My Whittier Days.

Amesbury-Oak Knoll.

By L. Mabel Freese.



HOUSE WHERE WHITTIER DIED, HAMPTON.

II. Oak Knoll.

IT would be hard to find in all New England a more picturesque spot than that in Danvers, Massachusetts, known as Oak Knoll, the last home of the poet Whittier.

After his home circle were all gone, he kept the Amesbury house, visiting it whenever he wished, and going to Oak Knoll he lived with his cousins, to whom he was a very dear friend.

Speaking of Oak Knoll, after he went there, he said, "This is my home. Here when I shut my door at night, I haven't a care."

Indeed, the two homes, Amesbury and Oak Knoll, mark two different epochs of his life: Amesbury, the burden and heat of the day; Oak Knoll, the quiet eventide, free from care and financial and political struggle. Although we do not perhaps so often think of Whittier in connection with politics, he looked closely after the political wires and sacrificed much to better his country.

It was the writer's good fortune, one recent summer day, in company with a friend whose father was a playmate of Whittier's, to spend a delightful morning at Oak Knoll.

Upon our arrival we were courteously greeted by Mrs. A. J. Woodman who introduced us to Miss Carolyn C. Johnson and Miss Mary E. Johnson. They and their aged father, with Mrs. Woodman's daughter Phebe, comprised the family when Whittier lived there. Phebe, now married and living in Salem, was the Red Riding Hood of his poem.

Mrs. Woodman said: "Whittier came here in 1876. My father, to whom he was very dear, was living then, and when he died he said, "Take good care of Greenleaf."

That the cousins fulfilled their father's request was evident to us as we conversed and mingled with the charming household.

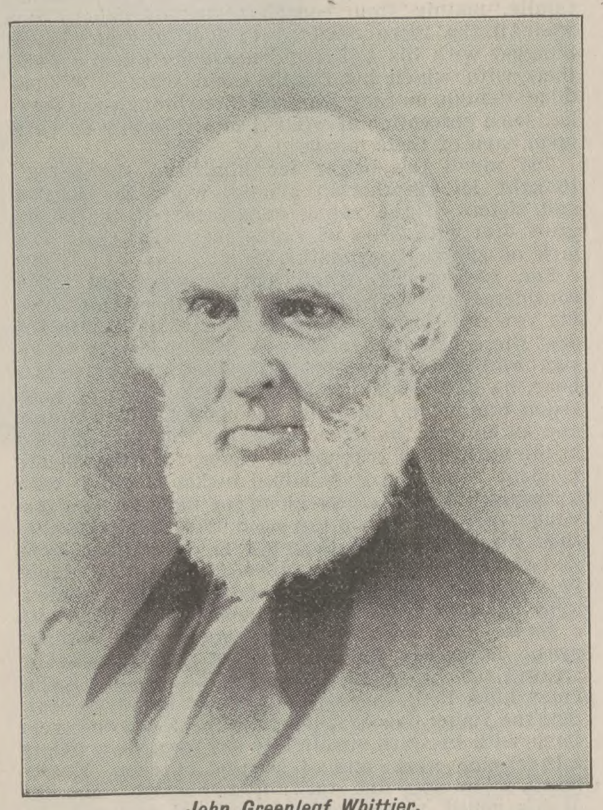
The first thing that our hostess showed us was the large portraits of Whittier. The one in the parlor was taken when he was fifty-eight years old; that in the sitting-room represented him at seventy-five years; and in the study are two, one taken at thirty-eight and the other at eighty years of age. After looking at the portraits, we went into the poet's pleasant study. It has a large glass door at the right looking out upon the knoll. The desk is near the door, and memory reviews the quiet hour sitting there where he wrote among other beautiful poems "The Vision of Echard," "Red Riding Hood," and "At Eventide." It was there that Mrs. Woodman read us some of the poet's last letters in which the man, who was even greater than the poet, was revealed to us. As the beautiful view, the warm sunlight, and the musical cadences of the reader entranced us, we could not wonder that he wrote in a personal letter the summer before he died, when he was away from Oak Knoll, "I wish I were at Oak Knoll this hot day. It is as hot there as here—but the sight of green fields and trees seems to make heat less severe. I am sure the garden is greatly improved and the roses must be in the best of bloom."

When he was away from the household at Danvers he wrote two letters weekly to them, and these are now precious, vital reminders of him whose death was so great a grief.

Following the talk in the study, my friend and I slipped out into the pine grove back of the house. Here, while the breeze wafted the fragrance of the pines to us, the blue sky revealed heaven, the sun shone through the trees, flooding our whole being with joy, the birds awoke a melody in our souls, and we reverently thanked God that we were alive.

After our little season of communion, Miss Mary, followed by Teddy, the dog, acted as our guide over all the grounds. There are winding paths in many directions and these lead to parts of the grounds appropriately named by Whittier. There is the Oak Knoll, an elevated grassy plot at the left of the walk as we entered, the house being at the right. Growing on the knoll is the oak tree which names the place. There is South Ridge, the Oak Walk, South Knoll, Columbine Hill, Prospect Hill, The Pines, etc. Miss Johnson said, "Many times a day Greenleaf would come out here. We in the house would say, 'Are you going out?' 'Yes, I must; Dick has ordered me,' was the reply." (Dick was the little terrier.)

The trees at Oak Knoll are more beautiful and of greater variety than we had ever before seen in one place. There are the fragrant pines with a circle of oaks at the right, the magnolias, the southern cypresses, the "painted beeches," as Whittier styled them, the chestnuts, larches, weeping beeches, where Phebe had her play-house, the mountain ash, the fruit trees, and many others. The large spruce tree back of the house which especially attracted our attention, was named by Dr. Holmes, "The Poet's Pagoda."



John Greenleaf Whittier.

Miss Mary entertained us with sprightly stories of her famous cousin. One day when he was seventy years of age and Phebe and he had been pelting each other with acorns out under the oaks, he remarked when he returned, "I didn't know whether Phebe was seventy and I seven, or she seven and I seventy; anyway we acted like sixty!"

We returned to the house by the way of the beautiful garden, with the sweet smelling hedge, and before luncheon was served one of the ladies read us Paul Hayne's poem which contains an excellent description of Whittier.

We were glad to learn from those who knew him best that our favorite poet never took any spiritous liquors except for medicinal purposes, and that smoking was disagreeable to him.

In speaking of Whittier's religious poems, Miss Johnson said, "Dr. Horder of London, who was here a few days ago, said, "I consider Whittier the greatest preacher the world ever knew."

We went away bearing in our hands beautiful flowers from the garden, and happy in the better knowledge of him who wore the white flower of a blameless life.

Bangor, Maine

Need of an Appropriation for Women at the St. Louis Fair.

By Helen M. Barker.

THERE seems to be some disappointment that there is to be no Woman's Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Whether this shall be a detriment to woman's work in the exposition depends upon the use to which this building was to be devoted.

At the centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, the first distinct woman's building was erected for fair purposes. Here was found all there was of woman's work in the fair, and we all remember how disappointed we were at the meagre display of embroideries, fancy work, carved work, etc.

When the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition was appointed by act of congress "to have charge of all matters pertaining to the interests of women," congress in that act appropriated $200,000 for a Woman's Building. When the Board of Lady Managers met, one of the first resolutions adopted was that "there shall be no separate woman's exhibit," and that the woman's building shall not be used for exhibits but as a great national home for the women of the country. There was great unanimity in the sentiment that the time had come when woman should take her place beside her brother in all the exposition buildings; when her work should be judged upon its merit, and that it should claim award because it was worthy, rather than because it was the work of a woman. Hence woman's work was exhibited in the Fine Arts building, in Liberal Arts, in fact, in nearly every building on the grounds creditable exhibits of woman's work were installed.

As an illustration, I may say, that the committee on fine arts reported work exhibited by 1769 women artists. There were paintings in oil and water colors, 220 exhibits in sculpture, and in Liberal Arts their exhibits were almost countless. In the Manufacturers' Building the percentages given by manufacturers, representing the work of woman in these exhibits, was certainly astonishing. Perhaps the most surprising were the exhibits of women in mines and mining—not merely large collections of well classified metals and minerals, but exhibits by women who owned and operated their own mines and assayed their own metals.

While the Woman's Building was itself an exhibit (being designed and decorated by women) it was not intended for an exhibit building but for social and philanthropic purposes. Later, however, it did receive exhibits, of foreign women mostly, which were received too late for classification in the general exhibit. Displays of woman's work not placed for award were found there.

In view of the great advance from 1876 to 1893, we could not believe that the board of managers at St. Louis would for a moment think of utilizing a Woman's Building for exhibits, but if they chose to exercise one of the recognized prerogatives of woman, namely, home-maker, it would be fitting that they should have control of one building for headquarters and where they could invite the thousands of women who will visit the fair, where quiet resting and reading rooms would furnish tired women with a more private resort than could be provided in any of the more public exhibition buildings.

It would seem but just, if a board of women are deemed essential to the success of the fair, that they should have an adequate portion of the five million appropriated by congress for the expenses of the great exposition. We feel sure that the commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will see that the able women who are appointed to help in this work will not be left empty-handed, for certainly without adequate means they can accomplish little. If, however, the work of women were to be judged by the display in a Woman's Building alone, it would be no misfortune if no building were provided. I may say, in closing, that the notable work done by women in the Columbian Exposition was largely due to the very generous appropriation made by congress for their use.

Evanston, Ill.

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

The Tuning.

By James Buckham.

THE tuning of life's harpstring
Must even here commence;
But God is loving, yearning,
The while He draws it tense.

O Father! make me patient
To bear life's stress and strain—
This gradual ascension
Of character through pain.

I would not flinch the process,
Though it were anguish fine.
Tune Thou my soul, O Master,
Unto Thy song divine!

Melrose, Mass.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against The Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter I.

THE ancient city of Barminster nestled smilingly in the shelter of protecting hills, a haven of peace and rest.

It was Sunday morning. From an early hour the bells of venerable churches, scattered plentifully almost within a stone's throw of each other, had been vociferously proclaiming the fact. That it was no ordinary Sunday the throng of well-dressed strangers bore witness. Ordinarily, save for the hurried footfall of some early worshipper, the quiet High street lay silent and deserted at this hour. To-day a small crowd streamed slowly up the roadway, throwing interested glances over the quaint old houses that bordered the narrow pavements. Now and again one of the numerous family groups would pause, as if purposely to stare into the face of some adventurous maiden, whose curiosity had drawn her too near to the low, heavily-framed window that overlooked the street. She need not have retreated, blushing hotly, as she invariably did retreat. It was not the guileless face of the maiden, but the quaint frontage of her home, that had attracted a passing attention, and with a brief comment, the strangers would walk on, leaving the unsophisticated heart of the girl to beat the faster because of a pair of solemn young eyes that, momentarily, had been lifted to hers. For, almost without exception, to each group of these early worshippers was attached a clerically attired son or brother, whose self-conscious air betrayed the fact that his habits of body and of mind had not yet adapted themselves to the severities of his clerical collar and long coat. Noticeable among the rest, by reason of his independent bearing and his liberal endowment of good looks, was one who strode alone rapidly up the steep street. To the residents he was well known as a native of Barminster, and the son of one of its leading lawyers. To these it was no surprise that he lacked the support of his family at the early service, for, in this obsequiously devout cathedral town, it was a notorious fact that the Brothertons were not religious people. On the present occasion, the fact did but lend an additional interest to their only son, and from behind the safe shelter of the window-curtains, more than one pair of girlish eyes followed him with admiring sympathy. Their admiration was not without excuse, for among the candidates for the ordination to be held that morning by the bishop of the diocese in his cathedral, there was not one goodlier to look upon than Hugh Brotherton. Nor did the young candidate's character belie the promise of his looks. If the lawyer shrewdly conjectured that certain youthful gifts of oratory were the mainspring of his son's religious convictions, he was wrong or, at any rate, he was not wholly right. If Hugh had his secret ambitions, he had his aspirations too, and if it was his firm determination to climb, as speedily as might be, to the top of the tree, it was at the same time his earnest desire to use that commanding elevation for the furtherance of the glory of God as well as of his own. Secretly he was conscious of his gifts, and by the help of those gifts, and, of course, by the help of God, he meant to rise; and in rising, he meant to benefit the world. At this moment his intention was expressing itself in every purposeful stride, and to his alert self-consciousness there was something pleasantly prophetic in the fact that, one by one, he outstripped each of his fellow-candidates in his progress up the hill. Presently, leaving the more leisurely groups of strangers far behind, he turned out of the High Street, and ten minutes' rapid walking brought him to a pleasant, roomy house standing in small, well-kept grounds on the outskirts of the city. Swinging in at the open gate, he strode round the smooth lawn and up the steps into the hall. When, a moment later, he entered the breakfast-room, he found the greater part of the family already at the table. A dignified, careworn man sat at the head, facing him his handsome, imperious wife, and a pretty daughter at either side.

"We didn't wait, Hugh, for fear of being too late for a good place," said the elder daughter, as the son of the house went round the table with his greetings.

For, religiously disposed or not, the entire family purposed witnessing the ceremony of Hugh's ordination.

"You are quite right; I meant to ask you not to do so. I knew I should be late," said her brother, as he took his place, and tried to look unconscious of the undisguised admiration of his womenkind.

"That ridiculous get-up suits him well enough, doesn't it, mother?" remarked his father good-humoredly.

A smile, and a glance from him to Hugh, was sufficient answer.

"How is grandad?" asked Hugh, by way of changing the subject.

"The same ever," replied his father shortly.

The cloud that instantly overshadowed his face, and that of his wife, remained there long after the conversation had turned upon the approaching ceremony. Perhaps the cause of it was still in his mind when he and Hugh stood waiting in the hall for the mother and her girls.

"It may strike you as coming oddly from me," he said abruptly, "but don't forget that we Brothertons were religious folks at one time. For good or ill, religion isn't of much account among us now. Still, I should be none the less disappointed to see you turning traitor to the faith you profess; mind that!"

"I trust, indeed, that you never will see me so far forget myself," said his son, much shocked. He was not exactly offended at the implied warning, but he thought the remark not only uncalled for, but entirely out of place. Still, he knew that his choice of a profession had escaped the serious opposition of his family, mainly from considerations of policy, and was all the more resolved to justify that choice. Mingled with his self-confidence were other convictions with which his family could scarcely sympathize, though, as they watched him through the service, some perception of what it meant to him dawned upon each of their minds.

"So much the better for him, and the safer," thought Mr. Brotherton grimly, while the mother and sisters of the young candidate felt their eyes grow dim with tears of vague regret for their own lack of spiritual sympathy.

For, temporarily, Hugh had forgotten all lesser considerations as, with rapt earnestness, he made his vows to God in the face of the Church. In the past there had been moments—rare moments of insight and self-distrust—when, looking forward to this hour, he had shrunk from it; but the time of indecision was behind him now, the chosen future before, and as he took the irrevocable step, his soul exulted in the prospect of triumphant victory. At the solemn moment when the grey-haired bishop, looking with a certain sad earnestness along the rows of steadfast young faces, asked of the candidates a pledge that they would use their diligence to order their lives, and the lives of their families, so that they might be wholesome examples to the flock, Hugh Brotherton's vigorous tones led the answering promise with a fervor that brought fresh tears to his mother's eyes. Doubtless the intensity of the moment increased the fervor of the pledge, but, so far as he knew himself, it was with an honest and true heart that the young deacon knelt to take orders, and went forth with his face steadfastly set towards a life of self-denying work, and of assured success. He listened, as humbly and dutifully as could be expected of his youth, to the bishop's counsel and exhortations, and, on reaching home, went straight to his room, and did not appear again until the gong summoned him to early Sunday dinner. Then he came slowly down the stairs with the look of earnest purpose still upon his face, and as he entered the room in which the rest of the family were already assembled, a limp, paralytic figure, in an arm-chair near the window, stirred, and a pair of bleared eyes turned vacantly towards him.

"Well, grandad, how are you?' asked the young clergyman, with the careful tolerance that was grandad's choicest portion in this life.

The old man's lustreless eyes peered inquisitively into the handsome young face, while his loose, jabbering mouth strove to enunciate something intelligible.

Out of the fullness of his present goodwill towards all mankind, Hugh bestowed a kindly pat on the back of one palsied hand, and turned away without troubling himself to interpret the confused mumblings. The action was not entirely due to indifference. Often there was wisdom in not seeking to interpret grandad's attempts at speech; but the dim eyes followed the clerically-attired figure round the table; and throughout the dinner-hour, amidst all the pleasant homage of his mother and the girls, Hugh was conscious of their senile leer. "The old sinner," he inwardly commented. For although grandad's history had been sedulously hidden from his grandchildren, his everyday character had at no time been one that they could hold in high esteem. His own specially-prepared dinner had been administered to him an hour ago, and his sorely-tired attendant had gladly handed over her charge to the family, in order to avail herself of the privilege of her "afternoon out." Hence his unwonted presence in the dining-room. While the rest dined, grandad continued to amuse himself with his own thoughts. For some time his jabberings and mouthings were studiously left unnoticed; but the old man was manifestly anxious to make himself understood, and losing patience at last, Mrs. Brotherton availed herself of the temporary absence of the parlourmaid to take action in the interests of peace.

"Madge, he does not intend to be ignored, so you may as well try to find out what it is that he wants to say."

Somewhat distastefully, grandad's favorite left the table, and standing before the old man's chair, applied herself to the task of sorting out the jumbled syllables. It proved a sore trial to her patience.

"I can't make it out," she said at last pettishly. "If he means anything at all, it sounds like 'a parson! just such another as his grandad; he, he, he!'"

"He, he, he!" gurgled grandad triumphantly.

This time there was no mistaking his meaning, and forsaking their dinner, the startled family stared with one accord at the chuckling, leering old reprobate by the window. The faces of his grandchildren expressed angry bewilderment; those of their parents a mixture of annoyance and dismay. After the first shock, it was at them that Hugh gazed, while a hundred half-understood incidents and recollections sprang to new meaning in his mind.

"Father," he said impetuously, as a sudden conviction sent the hot blood flaming into his face, "grandad was not—is not—a clergyman, is he?"

For a moment, save for the senile chuckling in the background, there was dead silence in the room.

"Unfortunately, he is. Now, perhaps, you can understand why I was not particularly well pleased to see you bent on the same profession," said Mr. Brotherton drily.

The girls looked frightened, Mrs. Brotherton's lips trembled, and a cloud of horror settled over Hugh's face. The maid returned at the moment, and the meal was concluded almost in silence. As they left the table, Mr. Brotherton called his son aside.

"Your mother wished, and hoped, to have kept the knowledge from you," he said kindly; "but, as I have often told her, such unhappy truths will out. We had begun at last to hope that he had really forgotten what he once was, but your dress must have quickened his memory."

"I may as well know the worst of it now," said Hugh gloomily; but his father shook his head decisively.

"To what end? It is a miserable story, that is best left to be forgotten. He was a disgrace to his church; let that be enough for you to know. See to it that things turn out very different with you."

There was that in his manner that prohibited further inquiry, and Hugh joined the rest of his family with the cloud still overshadowing his face. The shaking, slobbering figure of his grandfather had always been distasteful to him; within the last hour it had become utterly abhorrent. It was greatly to his relief that grandad disappeared from the family circle for the remainder of the day.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Brotherton attended the afternoon service, but both the girls went, escorted by Hugh. The eloquent bishop of the diocese was to preach in aid of some local rescue agency, and the vast cathedral was crowded to the doors. Hugh found standing-room for his two sisters before joining the rest of the newly-ordained in their robing-room. When he again entered the choir with the procession, all traces of perturbation seemed to have passed away, and many sympathetic eyes followed his steadfast face and stalwart form approvingly.

The bishop more than realised the general expectation, and the most sermon-hardened shared in the universal thrill when, following a characteristic impulse, he turned with an impassioned gesture from the general congregation to drive his warnings home to the hearts of the white-robed priests and deacons on whom he had so recently laid his hands. Once more reminding them of the life-long warfare to which they stood pledged, he solemnly named the flagrant vices by which they would be confronted on every hand.

"Ay! perhaps in the secret places of your own hearts, for you are but men, and which man among us knows of what vileness he is capable until temptation puts him to the test?"

With few exceptions, all eyes were riveted on the preacher's face; but at that moment Connie Brotherton furtively pulled her sister's sleeve.

"Madge, look at Hugh! Isn't he horribly like grandad? I never noticed it before, but do look at him now!"

Hugh was glowering sullenly at the bishop, while his lips twitched.

"Be quiet! How horrid you are!" whispered Madge, all the more sharply for having recognized at a glance what her sister meant.

Happily, the sermon ended with words of encouragement and cheer, and by degrees the cloud passed from Hugh's face. He and his grandfather did not again meet, for, duly warned by her mistress, grandad's attendant took care to delay his first appearance on the following morning until after "Mr. Hugh's" departure for his curacy.

(To be continued.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

With Louisa Alcott. By Olive Clark.

I WAS one of Miss Alcott's many girl-lovers, and when Mrs. G.—, my hostess of that Boston visit, told me that I was really to meet Louisa M. Alcott and be under the same roof, my delight was almost unbounded.

Were you ever introduced to one you had idealized? Did you know what to say? And didn't you forget the nice little speech you had repeated to yourself over and over? I remember that I said something about my love for "The Old-Fashioned Girl," how I had read it again and again, and kept it on the table beside my Bible. I must have said it awkwardly, for in a reassuring manner, Miss Alcott put her arm round my waist and sweetly replied, "I like these new-fashioned girls a great deal better."

She looked like her pictures, except that none can portray her sweetness of expression—that indescribable sweet sadness which shines from the face of one who has by suffering risen to the heights of soul-peace.

I was a good deal of a hero-worshipper then, and the chats we had in those few days seemed as sacred as oracles. The Boston that was to me almost a place of enchantment, had been the scene of many childhood days and of later hardships and successes. I never, in after life, passed the old United States hotel without recalling her story of how she used to go there with her band-box for the pie and cake a kind lady saved for her, for the little Alcotts rebelled against their father's prescribed diet for them —boiled rice, minus sugar, or plain graham mush.

Boston Common was Miss Alcott's play-ground, and in "Poppy's Pranks" she tells of the lively scenes in which she was chief actor. With a smile she recalled her fall into the frog pond—and she even ran away. She had been playing on the Common and wandered off with some children; night coming on, the weary little runaway sat on a door-step and rested her head on the back of a big shaggy dog, who seemed very friendly. The town-crier came along, crying out the loss of "a little girl, six years old, in a pink frock, white hat and new green shoes;" she quickly informed him, "Why, dat's me." She atoned for the afternoon's experience by spending the next day tied to the arm of a big sofa. Louisa was considered an unusually sunny child, and yet she said she had "sad spells" even when quite young.

Out-of-door life she loved; she said laughingly that if the theory of the transmigration of souls is true, in some previous existence she must have been a horse because she liked to run and race so well. On her seventh birthday her mother gave her a doll, saying, "Here is a quiet playmate, for my active little Louisa."

I was greatly interested in the plays the Alcott children had. Many of them are described in Miss Alcott's books. She called the Concord days the happiest of her life, but some features would seem severe to a girl now-a-days: for instance, for a ten-year-old to rise at five o'clock in the morning and take a cold water bath.

I almost envied her having known Emerson. When she was fifteen she said she read Goethe's "Correspondence with a Child," and straightway she decided to be another Bettine with Emerson for her Goethe. She wrote letters to him, which she never sent, and sentimentally laid flowers on his doorstep. Years afterwards she told Emerson about it, to his great amusement. Her mother, who was, in my opinion, the real philosopher of the family—since her philosophy was practical, while Mr. Alcott's was only theoretical—gave her these life rules:

"Rule yourself. Love your neighbor. Do the duty that lies nearest you."

These rules were observed, for certainly no life was more self-sacrificing. In her hard struggle with poverty, she went out to service, taught school during the day and served for money in the evening and wrote stories, always planning and saving for a warm garment for her mother, a new dress or bonnet for one of the sisters or something for her father. She often found it hard, she said, to wear old clothes and be cheerful about it, when so many other people had so much.

Once when friends invited her to visit them, she refused the invitation because she had "only a dollar in money, no good clothes, and a discontented mind." But she was to make thousands of dollars from her books.

Success, money and admiring friends came to her, sorrow and ill health were also hers, but through these she was as brave as when in girlhood days, she said "a boy's spirit" was in her.

When she had youth and health, she said she had no money for enjoyment, and when she had money, youth and health were gone. Worn out with her struggles for others, she died March 6, 1888.

One of her most pathetic utterances was that written to a friend a few months before her death:

"The learning not to do is so hard after being the hub of the family wheel so long. My verse lately has been:

> 'I am no longer eager, bold and strong,—
> All that is past;
> I am ready not to do, at last—at last.
> My half-day's work is done,
> And this is all my part,
> I give a patient God a patient heart.'"

A touch of life with Louisa Alcott was an inspiration to the true, the lovely and the heroic, which comes back now and then like an invigorating breeze.

I wonder if she guessed how that young girl visitor treasured her every word and how the memory of those days would shine out over her after-life, making the dark days brighter and the glad days lighter.

Chicago, Ill.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to Puzzlers' Packet, The Union Signal, Chicago.

1.—*We All Like It.

My first in crystal stream is found;
My second rests within the ground;
My third on yon high mount is seen;
My fourth,—it runs in pastures green;
My last is found up in the sky.
My whole keeps traffic moving by.

P. F.

2.—Duplex Transposition.

(Two separate answers.)

I am a word you often see,
The cause of untold misery.
Transpose me, and at once behold
A priest of God in times of old.

Adā.

3.—*A Lesson in Arithmetic.

1. Take 101 from harmony of sound, transpose the remainder, and you will have the full amount.
2. Take 54 from a part of the body, transpose the remainder and have a syllable of the musical scale.
3. Take 104 from politely, and leave poorly.
4. Take 51 from making lists, and leave a sharp pain.
5. Take 500 from a poet, and leave a barrier.
6. Take 400 from propped, transpose the remainder and have a wild animal.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 12.

1. Moonlight.
2. Springfield.
3. 1, Upset the coffee pot. 2, Large feet. 3, A novel without a wedding. 4, A baker; he always has his hour of knead. 5, "What o'clock is it?" 6, When he has the rheumatism he is every inch aching.
4. Disproportionableness. (Said to be the longest word in the language.)
5. 1, plate, late. 2, Late, ate. 3, Otis, 'tis. 4, True, rue. 5, Upraise, praise. 6, Hair, air. 7, Rice, ice.

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P L O T          T
L O T H        O U T
O T T O      T U T O R
T H O U        T O P
               R
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A Little Helper.

"My father says I'm a great helper,"
Said little Miss Dorothy Gay.
"There's just only us and our Bridget,
So I have to work ev'ry day.
On Monday I help do the washing
By wiping the plates dry and bright;
On Tuesday I help Bridget iron.
By folding the towels just right;
On Wednesday I help do the mending
By threading the needle up fast.
And Thursday I help clean the silver
By counting it over at last;
And Friday I help with the sweeping
By dusting as hard as I can.
And Sat'day I 'most do the baking
By buttering every pan;
And Sunday—well Sunday, my father
Says he doesn't actu'ly know
But he'd break right down in his sermon
At meeting if I didn't go!"

—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, March 5, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Our Official Organ.

(Reprinted from THE UNION SIGNAL of December 11, 1902, emphasizing, as it does, our latest announcement and promise of good things to come.)

IT is gratifying indeed to know that our readers appreciate the improvements made in THE UNION SIGNAL. The editors and publishers, on their side, are grateful for the many compliments and commendations which come to them from white-ribboners and from outsiders. So numerous these days are the letters of praise and appreciation that we find it impossible to reply personally to each, as we should like to do, hence we take this opportunity to say to our friends, one and all, that we are glad they are pleased and glad that so many of them take time to tell us so.

Only those familiar with the mysteries and the intricacies of the journalistic craft can understand just what these improvements mean both as regards mental and mechanical labor. And few even of such initiates can know what it means to edit and publish weekly a paper which goes out as the official voice of a world-wide organization with a do-everything policy. That THE UNION SIGNAL has taken a distinct step upward on the journalistic ladder is due not only to the carefully considered plans of editors and publishers, but also to the skilled and faithful execution of those plans by the toilers in the mechanical departments.

When the price was raised from a dollar to a dollar and a half, it meant that the paper would be worth at least half a dollar a year more to the subscriber. Only eleven months have elapsed since the change was made and who will say that the publishers have not abundantly proved this intention and their ability to carry it out.

At a dollar a year THE UNION SIGNAL was not and could not be, a thing of beauty or a joy to those who loved it. It bore the official messages, it had an able staff of contributors, but its outward appearance was not worthy of the one nor of the other, was not commensurate with the dignity of the great organization it represented. No one knew and deplored this more than the beloved leader whose name is linked indissolubly with the W. C. T. U., and who was wont quaintly and pathetically to refer to THE UNION SIGNAL as her "letter from home."

White ribboners demanded—and justly—that their official representative be better dressed. Why, it was asked, should not THE UNION SIGNAL be as well dressed (and "well dressed" means appropriately dressed) as the representatives of churches and other societies with which, in their homes, it associated? At a dollar a year it was impossible for the publishers to meet this demand. At that price it was necessary to use a cheap grade of paper, limiting the make-up in manner and matter to an extent which debarred enterprise. At one dollar, THE UNION SIGNAL, while splendid and progressive as to tone and character, was necessarily old-fashioned and shabby as to attire. Like a precious stone it lost much of its brilliancy and value by a cheap setting.

At a dollar and a half our official organ is printed on superior paper, has finely illustrated articles, secures up-to-date typographical effects, and in every way compares favorably with two-dollar and three-dollar weekly journals. No W. C. T. U. woman need hesitate now to lay it alongside her church or club paper on the library table. In short, THE UNION SIGNAL goes forth each week on its mission round the world appareled somewhat in keeping with its true worth and standing. And not only this, the extra fifty cents a year from each subscriber enables it to provide a feast in larger quantity as well as with finer appointments. Improvements, be it noted, are to continue. As has already been announced, the first issue of every month, beginning with January, will be a twenty-four page paper properly illustrated. Think of it! Twelve special numbers a year! Eight pages additional—half as much again—every four weeks! What with the gain in externals and the increase of helpful and interesting reading matter, it is easily seen that subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL are now getting more, in proportion, for their money than they were getting before the price went up. If under the dollar policy our readers received full measure—and not one will claim that she (or he) did not thus receive—it may truly be said that under the dollar and a half plan they will get Scripture measure —"pressed down, shaken together and running over."

We might devote a paragraph or two here to exhortation and appeal in behalf of our paper, but we are mindful of the fact that those who read these words obviously do not need to be urged to take THE UNION SIGNAL. To do so would be to talk to the wrong audience, like the pastor who from the pulpit exhorts the people to go to church. But we do ask our readers, first, to appeal to those in our ranks who do not read these pages—to emphasize at conventions and other W. C. T. U. gatherings, the importance, the necessity, of a close acquaintance with the official organ; and, second, to see that their own subscriptions are promptly renewed.

To adopt the aphorism of a certain radical journal, the white ribboner who does not take THE UNION SIGNAL does not know how to take the W. C. T. U. It is the non-subscribing member who imagines that the anti-canteen law does away with the entire post exchange; who blames Mother National for this, that and the other thing. The woman who "belongs" because she really wants to help in the battle of the home against the saloon, never refuses to take THE UNION SIGNAL when she finds that it helps her to help. Such a woman does not subscribe in order to "support" the paper; she subscribes that she herself may derive support and inspiration for the work she has undertaken to do.

A Tribute to Our National President.

By Eva Kilbreth Foster.

IT was the great and good Phillips Brooks who bade his fellow-sufferers: "Hurry across the lowlands, that you may spend more time on the mountain," and it was a great and good woman, Lillian M. N. Stevens, who took her fellow-sufferers by the hand in an hour of sorest trial and sorest need and led them "across the lowlands," up and up and up to the noble heights of a noble victory—a victory over Death.

The sweetness and simplicity of a child, the strength and dignity of a woman, all are crowded into the words of Mrs. Stevens, spoken in the first hour of her leadership, when gently and tenderly she lifted the implements of office just laid down by Frances Willard's master hand: "Did I not believe she still lives I could not stand here." And the same faith which helped her to "stand" in that hour, makes her a mighty leader today.

It is no perfunctory greeting which the white ribboners of America offer their National President on this occasion. However faulty the utterance of tongue or pen, the hearts of her people beat with a love and loyalty that know no wavering.

Nobly and unfalteringly, this mighty leader of a mighty organization keeps on her way, undaunted by the sleet and the drifts encountered as she journeys along—the cold sleet of corrupt legislation and the heavy drifts of the many opposing forces.

With its tent-ropes ever widening, its tent-pegs ever more firmly intrenched in old and new soil, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may well hail its chief on her natal day, may well count the first of March a Red Letter Day in white ribbon annals. Long may she live to lead us!

Newton Centre, Mass.

Prohibition Rally Day.

(Continued from page 9.)

constantly violated, liquor is sold to minors and to drunkards, and in many establishments liquor is drunk on the premises."

In view of all this it is not strange that some well-meaning people who a few months ago advocated the dispensary system are changing their minds somewhat. They recognize the force of the argument of temperance people that the municipality or the state should not be profit-sharers in the liquor business, and they now advocate using the profit from the sale of liquor for inebriates' homes, for places of recreation and amusement. This is a distinction without much of a difference. As a rule the town or the state has to care for a large share of the inebriates and in many places for their poverty-stricken families. It may sound well to some people to talk of using profit made from the sale of strong drink to provide places of amusement and recreation, but no self-respecting, well-informed man or woman would care to patronize places of amusement or recreation supported in such a way, at such a price.

One of the arguments being presented to the people of Vermont in the Battell bill in favor of a dispensary is the "financial results," stated as follows: "The profits of the sale of liquors are very great. A low estimate of these profits for Great Britain and Ireland, and also in the United States, based upon the known sales, gives about $3 per capita. Supposing these sales to be reduced by one-third by the state control system, there remains a profit of $1 per capita." The unreasonableness of presenting such a proposition, especially to a prohibition state, may be seen at a glance. In the state of Maine the entire revenue, according to the internal revenue reports of the general government, derived from the liquor traffic in Maine is only 4 cents per capita. Could any sane person who desires the promotion of the welfare of the people propose to substitute for the prohibitory law a system which in addition to carrying on the necessary expense attending places, however economically run, where liquor would be sold, would leave a profit of $1 per capita? The unreasonableness of such a statement is apparent, and yet, strange to say, there are some who are befogged and misled by just such statements which are being sent out in many ways, in various forms.

It may be easy for a liquor seller to make "an eight cent profit on a ten cent drink," but it will be impossible for the advocate of the state control system or for anybody else to find a way to make a one dollar profit out of four cents' income.

Even as all forms of license in the past have proved ineffectual as temperance measures, so all of those now being proposed with a new setting will prove quite as unsatisfactory. To those who desire the overthrow of the liquor traffic, the prohibition of the sale for beverage purposes of that which causes so much misery and crime is the only reasonable and sane method of dealing with this great question.

9. Address, "Our National President's Work for the Prohibitory Law of Maine."

As the observance of our Red Letter Day, March 1st, the birthday of Mrs. Stevens, is largely one of deeds in securing new subscriptions for our official organ, of which she is editor-in-chief, it is fitting in connection with the commemoration of Neal Dow's birthday, during the same month, to speak of the

magnificent work our National President is doing for the maintenance of the prohibitory law of her native state, as well as her efforts in past years as a co-worker with Neal Dow.

For twenty-six years Mrs. Stevens has been president of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has done incalculable service on behalf of our two great principles, total abstinence and prohibition. Gen. Neal Dow and Mrs. Stevens were close counselors, and in Mr. Dow's later years Mrs. Stevens became his chief co-adjutor, conferring with him two and three times each week in regard to state and local work. When General Dow knew that his earthly work would soon be ended he turned to Mrs. Stevens as the one on whom he could most safely depend to carry forward the agitation and education necessary for the continuance and enforcement of the prohibitory law. Mrs. Stevens' unremitting fidelity to the best interests of her own state and her wise direction of the W. C. T. U. forces there, while carrying the heavy burden of duties as President of the National W. C. T. U., are beyond all praise.

Neal Dow said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is today the largest, best organized and most influential temperance society in the country. It has attained this position by brains, conscience, true, persistent and sympathetic work. The temperance cause in all its departments is its only field of labor, and to this it devotes all its thoughts and energy. From a very small beginning the union has been brought up in a few years to its present commanding position in this country, only by the wisdom, prudence, singular devotedness and persistent work of the women who lead in its great endeavor to protect wives, mothers, children and homes from the brutal, murderous warfare upon them by the saloons."

10. Singing, "America."
11. Benediction.

Notes.

Decorate the platform with flags and a photograph of Neal Dow, and use evergreen boughs as a symbol of the Pine Tree State.

Enlist the ministers and the young people of the various church societies to co-operate in the meeting.

Give literature to those who attend the meetings. Nothing could be better than Mrs. Stevens' "Reply to Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell Concerning Portland." Send to W. T. P. A. for this leaflet. 5 cents each, $3 per hunderd.

President's Letter.

My Dear Comrades:—We are glad to announce definitely the time and place of our next National convention—Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13-18, 1903.

Some weeks ago the Cincinnati papers stated that we were to meet in Cincinnati, mentioning that we planned to make a little pilgrimage to Hillsboro. Upon reading this statement Mrs. Thompson wrote to ask us what it all meant, for we had decided that it was best not to say anything to her of our plan until we were perfectly sure Cincinnati unions could provide a suitable building, and of this we were not assured until today. Mrs. Thompson is deeply touched by our plan to round out our third decade by holding our Convention as near to Hillsboro as possible. She is very fragile, and feels that there is great uncertainty about her staying here much longer, but she wants us all to come to Hillsboro to see the place, the church, the Memorial room, and her home. We fervently pray that we may see her also. We believe that we shall, and that we shall with grateful reverence walk the streets of Hillsboro, hold a service in the Presbyterian church, and in the Memorial room sing together, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears."

Plans are maturing for the World's Convention to meet at Geneva, June 9-12. An executive meeting will be held on the 9th, when important amendments to the Constitution will probably be adopted, to go into effect immediately or during the entire Convention. The effect of one of these amendments, which will undoubtedly carry, will be to do in the Convention the business which has heretofore been largely done in the executive committee. I earnestly hope that a large number of delegates will go from the United States. The present indications are that this will be so.

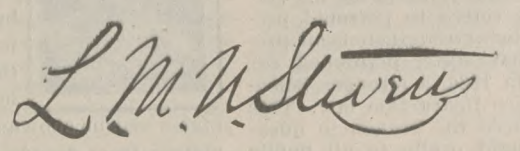
We are gladdened by reports from Lady Henry Somerset indicating that she is recovering from the severe illness that came upon her soon after her return from America. Today we have a cable from her regarding Vermont; and she, in common with every true, well-informed temperance person, regrets the defeat of prohibition in that state; but I feel even more confident than I did a week ago that so small a majority as 729 will not finally settle the matter for Vermont. I am sure it will not if the temperance people of the state do their best. We are pleased to read today an editorial in one of the leading daily papers, not outspoken for prohibition, that "It is not safe yet to reckon Vermont as one of the states that has gone over permanently to license."

The liquor fraternity is true to resolutions passed during the year at the Liquor Manufacturers and Liquor Dealers' conventions, and are, accordingly, doing everything possible through money and falsehood to secure the repeal of prohibition in Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Kansas, and to prevent its spread in other states. There is one statement sent out by the liquor element which we are confident is correct: that the sentiment in favor of prohibition is fast increasing. Because they know this they are unusually alert. They are, of course, doing their best to break down prohibition everywhere, especially in Maine, but they will not succeed; and because we now hear so much about what a few clergymen (and, comparatively, they are very few) say against the prohibitory law, it should not be construed as a discouraging note. It is deplorable that the utterances of any preacher should be gleefully quoted in the papers published by the liquor advocates, and that several hundred copies of a paper which published an anti-prohibition sermon should be purchased by a liquor seller and by him sent to the members of the legislature where the question of prohibition against license was pending.

In the progress of every great reform there have always been a few who were gifted and brilliant and who, in the main, stood for the advancement of truth but acted as obstructionists in the progress of reform, and thus joined hands with the enemy. The temperance reform is no exception, and we have no cause for discouragement.

In the beginning of the resubmission campaign here in Maine there were some honest temperance men who believed that it would be well to give the voters of Maine an opportunity to again reaffirm their belief in the prohibitory law, but their numbers are growing fewer and they are joining the anti-resubmissionists, for the reason given by Charles Dunn, Jr., Samuel F. Pearson's successor as High Sheriff of Cumberland county. Mr. Dunn recently said that six months ago he thought perhaps the agitation and education of resubmission would be a good thing for the temperance cause, but he was obliged to change his mind when he saw the law-breaking, law-defying and altogether the worst element of society clamoring for resubmission; he said he did not wish to train in that company. Some day there will be a combination of clearness of vision and honesty of purpose, a desire to promote that which is highest and best, and then our cause will go more rapidly forward towards the victory which is sure to come.

Truly and affectionately yours,



Portland, Maine, Feb. 23, 1903.

Monthly Bible Reading.

TOPIC: Stewards, or Thieves?

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

WHAT IS STEWARDSHIP? I. COR. IV: 2.

We make the idea of stewardship so broad and general as often to destroy its very purpose. We say we are "all consecrated to God," that "All we have is His," and then we absolutely do as we please with most of our time, strength and money.

"Will a man rob God?" (Malachi 3:8.) Certainly, and a woman, too. How? "In tithes and offerings." If you do not feel the obligation of tithing, you certainly cannot evade that of stewardship, and as a steward is "one entrusted with another's goods or estate to use for that other," you certainly must accept three facts:

1. A steward must be regular in carrying out his obligations.

A good steward must not return profits to the owner simply when he feels like it, nor in as large or small a degree as he chooses.

System and proportion are absolutely required of a steward, but alas for the churches who wait till stirred up by an agent to return to God his own, for any benevolent cause! Alas for the local union which only pays dues when visited and revisited, scolded and re-scolded by some wornout treasurer!

II. or., 9:5. (R. V.) Paul asks that "the same might be ready, as a matter of bounty and not of extortion." So Paul plans system.

I. Cor., 16:1-2. A regular time to offer, and next the right proportion in offering. "As God has prospered him," is the New Testament rule, and, be sure, with some that means more than one-tenth of net income. For next, a steward must account to his employer for the use of all entrusted to him. A Christian steward must be a correct book-keeper. Retaining what he needs, he must return all other profits.

I knew a lovely young woman who, having no room-rent to pay, gives to her Lord's Box one-third of every dollar earned as a music teacher. I know pastors who hand back to God's cause in different departments one-fourth of their salaries. I know working men with large families who can give only one-tenth of their wages to God, but all are happy in doing "as they are prospered." There is hardly any other gladness, after conversion, equal to that of systematic beneficence, save the joy of winning a soul to Christ. I firmly believe that, as a rule, temporal prosperity follows.

At length we have not to set aside a small part of our income to God, but to take out what we must have for our own needs, and, making a list of our un-necessaries, we hand over to our Lord with joy the amount of their money value.

So it is easy to see how a stenographer sets aside from her earnings enough to preach the gospel, through a substitute, to 1,000 souls in a distant land. So a school-teacher, out of a salary of $1,000 sends $500 to a far-away worker, using the other $500 for himself and the cause nearer home.

Two friends of mine are supporting from small incomes a Bible-woman in India, and a Sunday school class is working by proxy in the Philippines. Ah! they were loyal Chinese converts who, being reproved for sending so much to a needy province, answered, "We can live on rats, but they cannot live without the Gospel."

It is many a person's duty to make money honestly for God. Deut. 8:18, "He it is that giveth thee power to get wealth." Spiritual enlargement comes just as surely in response to temporal benevolence. Starving spiritually, many a one needs only to open his pocket-book as unto the Lord, to realize that the Christian who opens the broadest outlet, in proportion to his means, for beneficence, secures the widest entrance-way for the Holy Spirit which he ever knew.

Chicago.

We are always wanting to be doing, to be giving, to be planning for the future, to be mapping out all our life; instead of resting and receiving day by day, leaving the morrow to our God, and rejoicing in Jesus Christ amidst all our falls and failures. Instead of going on rejoicing in Jesus, we are tempted to despond, and to go on desponding, after every failure, negligence and sin.—George H. Wilkinson.

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REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Organizers.

DEAR COMRADES:—From our wonderful convention at Portland I came to Boston and spent a few delightful hours in the home of our old friend, Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, and had the pleasure of having a visit with Mrs. Fry also, who was spending a few days there. Then on to Westchester county, New York, where I remained two weeks, addressing public meetings and organizing two W's and one Y. I found the union at Yonkers carrying on a coffee house, one of the very few that have proved a financial success. They have in connection with it a fine reading room and a nice public hall, in which they hold their meetings. Besides providing a temperance restaurant and reading room, they clear about one thousand dollars each year for their work.

As our state convention immediately preceded the National, I was very weary when I had finished the work in this county, and having taken a severe cold, rejoiced that my next point was my native town for a week's rest with friends, but alas, for the hopes of an organizer! Upon my arrival at 7 p. m., my friends met me at the train, saying, "Our union has arranged a parlor meeting to-night and advertised you to speak." Of course, there was nothing else to do but to hasten to the home of the hostess and make a hurried toilet for the evening. With the consolation of helping those faithful women and adding a few new members I was sustained and glad that His strength is sufficient for us when we put our trust in Him.

After reaching home I prepared the literature for my Purity department, gave a parliamentary drill in our city union, spoke in one of the Sunday-schools on World's Temperance Sunday, securing a large number of pledges, and made ready for an organizing trip in Seneca county, New York. During my two weeks there I spoke at twenty meetings, organized three new unions and secured 109 active and honorary members. I have spent the last two months with my family, but have not been idle. Aside from a two weeks' illness I have been at my desk, speaking in our city churches, at parlor meetings, conducting parliamentary drills in the Senior L. T. L.'s, and in various ways trying to help the local work.

I expect to begin Institute work in this state in April. This is the first year that New York has, to any great extent, carried on this work, but these meetings have been remarkably successful and have interested the outside public much more than our conventions have ever done. Our state president, who is conducting many of them, is greatly encouraged by the results. In nearly every county these two-day Institutes are taking the place of the winter convention, and two speakers go together, taking them in line, so as to reduce expenses. I would certainly recommend the Institutes in every state.

From March 1 to April 8 I can accept engagements wherever most needed. I am now hoping, God willing, to attend the World's Convention, but expect to be at my post in Chautauqua W. C. T. U. headquarters by July 4, and shall be glad to greet any of our white-ribboners and aid them in their work as best I can. If any wish to secure good but inexpensive board, I will gladly give them all the information in my power. I believe there is no place where one can spend a more delightful and helpful vacation at a reasonable price. Hoping to meet many of you there, I am sincerely yours for the upbuilding of our beloved organization.

HELEN L. BULLOCK.

Elmira, N. Y.

Superintendents.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.

"TOO bad we have lost Vermont," the temperance people are saying to each other all over the country.

"The real reason for that majority against prohibition is the love of liquor," said a gentleman, a close observer, who had spoken several times against license in that state during the late campaign.

How does it happen that the people of Vermont, the first state to enact a Scientific Temperance Instruction law had not learned better than to vote for liquor? I am asked.

It is true that Vermont, in 1882, passed the first law ever enacted requiring the public school study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics as a part of physiology and hygiene, but it was a very weak law, which practically resulted in putting the study into the high schools only, thus reaching a mere fraction of the pupils, the voters of to-day.

Four years later the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that state, led by their president, Mrs. A. J. Perkins, realizing that the scientific temperance education of only about five per cent of the coming voters (the number reached by the high schools) would not educate a majority of Vermont's future voters to personal prohibition and thus strengthen legal prohibition in that state, petitioned for and secured, in 1886, a stronger Scientific Temperance Instruction law. This new law required the branch in question to be taught orally to all pupils unable to read, and with graded textbooks in the hands of all pupils who had books in other subjects, with a penalty for non-enforcement.

The same forces, that were then and always have been working against Vermont's prohibitory law, opposed with utmost venom the passage of this strong temperance education law. The opponents evidently foresaw that it meant prohibition for the state forever. Nevertheless, the law passed.

Two years later the defeat of this measure, which open opposition could not accomplish, was secured through accident, mistake, or ————. The legislative bill for the consolidation of the school laws of the state, through mistake or otherwise failing to enumerate the new Scientific Temperance Instruction law with those to be retained with the other codified laws, at the end of the bill specially cited the number of this new law as one of those which "are hereby repealed." Not a member of the legislature heard from nor the governor who signed the bill knew that the new temperance education law was thus repealed until months after, so it was said.

The next legislature restored the first old law, with no requirements of the study in the lower grades, of textbooks for pupils' use, and no penalty for non-enforcement. The sequel to all this recorded itself on the ballots that were cast on February 3, 1903, which made the Green Mountain State a commonwealth that gives its towns and cities the right, if they so choose, to make "a covenant with sin and death in licensing the sale of the greatest of all causes of degeneracy and crime."

Blackstone says, "Law is embodied sentiment." Prohibitory law is embodied sentiment against alcohol. Such sentiment must be made by education before it can be embodied into statutes, and when once secured, if prohibitory statutes are to be perpetuated, the same sentiment must be maintained by education that will teach each succeeding generation coming upon the stage of action that alcohol is by nature an outlaw that should be outlawed. The stream will not rise higher than its source. The chief source for anti-alcohol sentiment in the twentieth century is the schoolhouse. The states that year after year are teaching as a progressive study all their public school children, especially in the lower grades, where alone the largest class can be reached, the physiological reasons for obeying the laws of health, including those that teach total abstinence from alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, are, other things being equal, the nearest to the overthrow of the awful dominion of alcohol within their borders.

MARY H. HUNT.

23 Trull street, Boston, Mass.

Health and Heredity.

NOTE.—The following is from the report of this department for 1902. The National Superintendent trusts that the Practical Hints, and New Hampshire object lesson, may be of value as supplementary to the March, 1902, Responsive Reading—a Plan of Work with programs, etc., in this department.

PROGRESS in this department is written everywhere. Every report received and every communication is significant of the growing interest. We not only live better—i. e., healthier (statistics show that)—but we live longer. The United States census shows an increase in population from decade to decade; the medium age in 1899 was 21.8, in 1900, 22.8, and all because of the rapid progress in medical and sanitary science. The change is so marked that the close of the old century and the beginning of the new reaches the dimensions of a health epoch.

Practical Hints.

What can we do? We twenty-five or more state superintendents and a great host of local and county and district workers; state presidents, who to keep pace with the times must include this in their curriculum of work or be left in the rear. There are some state presidents notably faithful in this line, and results are apparent. There are also National superintendents of related departments, notably Mrs. M. M. Allen of the department of Non-Alcoholic Medication, who has written for one of the Syracuse dailies this year on health topics.

1. Every union should be a committee on sanitary conditions; an interrogation point as to street cleaning, dumping grounds, collecting and disposing of garbage, receptacles, etc.; also on environment, undrained marshes, stagnant water and other typhoid fever prolifics; unhygienic neighborhoods, houses, tenements, etc. The supervision of every passenger steamer which sails from Boston on a ten days' voyage is more severe than of any house in Boston.

2. Every union should be a board of health, co-operating with the state or municipality, or instituting health measures important for the locality.

3. Milk inspection, food supplies, bakeries, the poultry law—all these and more are included in the great subject of household economics. It is estimated that one child in every five is killed by improper feeding or dosing.

4. School Hygiene.—The individual communion cup, sanitary conditions inside and out, ventilation, exercise, cleanly habits, dress, books, attitudes, posture, manners, etc.

5. Petition your state legislatures for

(Continued on page 17.)

Like a Derrick.

Pure Food Lifts the Sick Up.

Only those who have experienced the delicious feeling of returning health and vigor can properly appreciate the value of pure food. When the improper food is left off and scientific food, such as Grape-Nuts, is used in its place, one begins to feel the glow of returning health. It feels as though some powerful derrick was lifting one up into the realms of sunshine once more.

"Some time ago I was taken sick, and got so very low that I thought at times I would never be able to get out again," writes a business man of Wilmington, Del. "One day my wife saw an article in the paper about Grape-Nuts and read it to me. I was so impressed that I asked her to get some. How thankful I am that I did so! I was at that time reduced to a shadow of 75 pounds, but the first week's use of Grape-Nuts brought me to my feet so that I could stand alone. By the second week I could walk out, to the great surprise of all, and now I can get out to my business without any trouble, and I have made the phenomenal gain up to 160 pounds.

"Improper food nearly killed me, but when I left it off and used Grape-Nuts it did not take long to put me back in health." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Feed right, feel right," is a true axiom. Remember, Grape-Nuts food is **for athletes, as well as the sick.**

Latest Leaflets

Home Leaflets For Mothers' Meetings

No. 3 The New Century for Mothers. Mrs. Nettie B. Fernald.

No. 13 Why a Mothers' Meeting? Mrs. J. H. Myers.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Mothers' Meetings, Purity Leaflet

No. 3 Safeguard the Home. Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Price 2c. each; 100, 50c.

National Leaflets

No. 2 Suggestions for Treasurers. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

No. 31 The Philosophy of Fashion—What Shall We Wear? Louise C. Purington, M. D.

No. 94 American Liberty—Will Alcohol Help the Soldier Maintain It? Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.

No. 95 A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage. Amos Wells.

No. 96 A Lesson in Finance. Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

No. 97 Facts Concerning the Canteen. Margaret Dye Ellis.

L. T. L.

No. 214 Mission of the Senior L. T. L. Herbert C. Shattuck.

No. 215 The Province of the L. T. L. Charles Wesley Burns.

Price, 3c. each; 50, 50c.; 100, 75c.

Department Leaflets

Y. W. C. T. U.

No. 56 The Ideal Y. Member. Miss Laura Smith.

L. T. L.

No. 182 A Study in L. T. L. Methods. Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

School Savings Banks.

No. 222 How School Savings Banks are Run. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.

Soldiers and Sailors.

No. 192. What Makes a Good Soldier. Lord Roberts.

Parlor Meetings.

No. 242 How to Win. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Narcotics.

No. 47 Why is the Cigaret more harmful than Tobacco used in other ways?

Food Economics.

No. 216 Part I. Louise C. Purington, M. D.

No. 217 Part II. Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Price, 50, 15c.; 100, 25c.

Total Abstinence Leaflet

No. 18 Experience. The Schoolmaster.

Signal Lights.

No. 4 How Can I Win New Members? Mrs. M. B. Platt.

Price, 25c. per 100.

Miscellaneous Leaflets.

God's Nobleman,
White Cross Movement,
The White Shield Society; Its Purpose and Membership,
High Ideals for Schools,
Practical Benefits of the Curfew Law,
Consider the Lilies,
The Power of the White Ribbon,
A Mother's Letter to the Y Girls.

Price, 50c. Per 100.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,

184 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

(Continued from page 16.)

health ordinances. For instance and by way of illustration: "We, the undersigned, do most earnestly beseech and petition your honorable bodies to pass a bill with penalty affixed to prohibit expectoration in public buildings, public conveyances and upon sidewalks."

Bills to prevent adulteration of foods; for purity and preservation; also against misbranding and imitation.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Ada P. Shaw, Wolfboro, superintendent, gives an outline of work very suggestive in this department.

The following statistics are as alive as figures can make them, and to one who reads between the lines they are both vivid and prophetic:

Thirty-five per cent of the 110 unions of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. report work done in the department of Health and Heredity. An increase of five (eleven) superintendents (local) reported. Six Health meetings have been held; twelve papers on Heredity written and read by members; fifteen discussions on Heredity by members; two sermons preached by local pastors (by request); two unions have taken up special study of Heredity; one address on "Dress Reform," by state superintendent of this department; three unions have used the March, 1902, Responsive Reading programs; one L. T. L. has had lessons on Heredity and Environment; four report day and Sunday-school teachers interested in Heredity; fourteen churches have adopted the individual communion cup this year through the efforts of union workers; five schools visited, and the individual cup now in general use as a result; six report distributing "drinking cup cards" at public places; six report sanitary work in schools; four report an effort this year for the enactment of the curfew law (petitions now in the hands of city council and other officials); nine unions take health magazines, "Good Health," "Health in the Home," etc. Many report public library as having volumes on Health or Heredity (most of them Health), but only three gave the number, which equals 142 (all "Health" but one—"Heredity"). Eight unions have distributed literature furnished by state board of health; one farmer's bulletin, No. 63, to milk dealers; four have worked in sanitary lines with good result; sixteen unions report distributing Health and Heredity literature, but few give the number of pages.

The New Hampshire union petitioned this year for a law, with penalty attached, against expectoration in public places.

At the state convention a plea was made in behalf of the habits of the child, especially the manner of eating and drinking.

Domestic Science and Sanitation.

Mrs. Marion A. MacBride makes the following requests: Please use your influence for the passage and enforcement of a pure food bill by the United States Congress. (The bill has passed the House.)

Ask for a vote in state conventions, and when passed, send copy signed by the state W. C. T. U. officers to Dr. H. W. Wylie, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Ask your representatives in congress to vote for the bill supported by Dr. Wylie, who is our leader, and stands for government honor and home protection. Mr. A. C. True, of the Department of Agriculture, also stands by this bill.

"The Science of Nutrition," by Hon. Edward Atkinson, through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is in nearly every public library in the United States. It contains rules for every-day cooking, prepared by practical and trained teachers. The cooking method advocated is the Aladdin oven.

Sanitation.

Cleanliness in public places must be compulsory if health is to be secured and maintained. Where bad conditions prevail, report to your local board of health. If they are indifferent, appeal to the state board. If the red tape there is too strong, enlist the co-operation of other organizations of women in your vicinity. Women can cut red tape if they will. Newspaper men and women are loyal co-workers.

Louise C. Purington, M. D.
23 Allston street, Dorchester, Boston.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

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The Work in Australia.

We note with great pleasure that the Society for the Prevention of Consumption has placed many notices prohibiting expectoration on the footpaths (penalty £20) in our streets, similar notices having been posted in the street cars. A distinct improvement is noticeable.

All friends of boys will be glad to hear that an Anti-Cigaret League is shortly to be formed, with branches in all parts of the state. Gympie union has discussed the local option clauses of the licensing act, and purchased literature on this subject and on the duties of citizenship. At Bundamba the president gave an inspiring gospel address, the keynote being praise for the splendid victory at the recent local option poll.

The president of the Fairfield union, Mrs. M. Wilkins, having returned from a tour around the world during which she attended the B. W. T. A. Conference, was welcomed warmly by her own union, by the district executive, and at the closing gathering of the state executive for the year. At each of these she gave interesting accounts of workers she met in other lands.

Gladstone union and L. T. L. held a most successful picnic on the King's birthday. Their march through the streets with flags and banners attracted much notice. One hundred and sixteen names are now on the roll of this Legion, and instructive blackboard lessons are given.

Very general sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Sagar, one of our oldest and most devoted workers, and Australasian superintendent of agricultural shows, who mourns the death of her husband. Mr. Sagar was a firm friend of our cause and always ready to help in every way that lay in his power.

At the closing meeting of Ithaca union, an autograph tray-cloth was presented to Mrs. Trout for her loving and faithful services. The proceeds augmented the union funds.

Thompson Estate union held a thanksgiving social to celebrate the freedom of their hall from debt. There was a good attendance and several addresses of encouragement were given, each speaker mentioning some personal experiences in connection with the hall. The building was purchased about thirteen years ago, for mothers' meetings, and by untiring energy and devotion on the part of the members, the full price has now been paid. The crowning effort was made by the L. T. L., who by their recent bazaar, realized £5 2s. 3p. for this purpose.

A very pleasant afternoon was recently spent at the home of Mrs. E. B. Harris, state president, when the executive was invited to a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowntree, who were on a visit to our state. After tea had been served, both the visitors gave interesting accounts of temperance work in England and of different aspects of reform work.

C. A. Brentnall,
Correspondent.

Queensland, Australia.

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Subject for March Reading,

Christian Citizenship.

By Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford,
National Superintendent of the Department of Christian Citizenship.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Busy Day for the W. C. T. U.

In one day the W. C. T. U. convention at Portland considered the liquor traffic, tobacco, purity, mormonism, mob violence, military appropriations, child labor and the coal strike. Yet we are told that when women get together they talk of nothing but dress and their neighbors. Out upon such vile slanders.—Denver Post.

"Can I ask you one more question, papa, if it ain't foolish?" inquired Bobby, who had been badgering the old gentleman all the evening. "Ya'as, ya'as." "Why is it, papa, that the more a little boy's nose is stopped up, the more he talks through it?"

Noise is not usually a passport to popularity. But the Archbishop of Canterbury by his stentorian voice won the affections many years ago of a Devonshire farmer, who was overheard to say, admiringly, near the bottom of a church where the then Bishop of Exeter was preaching, "I du love the beshup, 'cos he hollers proper."

I would rather see the devil any day than a beautiful woman raising a glass of wine to her lips. Neither the brain nor any part of the nervous circulatory system of the female is so constituted as to resist the insinuating evil effects of wine. Alcohol in any form or shape begins at once to undermine the constitution and moral character as well of womankind. The girl in her later teens who sits down at a dinner party somewhat shyly and with a pretty self-consciousness, but who feels on better terms with herself and those around her after her first sip or two of champagne, has already placed her dainty foot on the topmost rung of the ladder that leads to the bottomless pit of the lowest social life.—Dr. Gordon Stables, of Englind.

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To Stay Sick, When a Postal Will Bring Help.

Please note this offer again.

Send no money—just a postal, stating which book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Just think what that means.

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Let me convince you. You are waiting when you should be well. When the test is made, I don't want a penny, unless you are glad to pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

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Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
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Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A "District School" entertainment given by the union at Marietta, Ohio, netted nearly $150.

Miss Verdalyn Lucas won the silver medal by reciting "Old Soapy" at a contest in Ottawa, Ill.

Miss Lois Russell is in the field in Wisconsin, speaking to large audiences and organizing unions.

Mattoon, Ill., union presented Miss Willard's picture, handsomely framed, to the city high school.

A Y of twenty-five members has been organized at Maysville, N. Dak., by Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart.

Reports of Willard Memorial meetings come in from all parts of the country. The treasurer's report will soon show the unions which held them.

"What is the most interesting thing you know about the W. C. T. U.?" was the topic of an experience meeting given by the Central City (Syracuse, N. Y.) union.

The W. C. T. U. of Watertown, N. Y., is strongly advocating the passage of a curfew law for that city. A rummage sale and a medal contest will soon give them working funds.

More than eighty of the boys in blue stationed at Fort Washington, Md., have joined the soldiers' union. A movement is on foot to organize an L. T. L. there for the children.

A "Current Events" social is an appropriate undertaking for an educated class of women like the W. C. T. U. constituency. Houston, Texas, union gave one with satisfactory results.

Hubbard, Minn., W. C. T. U. recently held a debate on the question of restricting foreign immigration. It was decided that immigration should be subject to some restriction. Two new members were gained.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath was petitioned by New York State W. C. T. U. to abolish the canteen and saloons near the grounds of the home.

Miss Belle Kearney is to be in the east all of April and May. For dates for those two months, and indefinitely after, write to Miss H. Frances Jones, 812 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has charge of Miss Kearney's itinerary.

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields speaks at the penitentiary in Mexico City every Sunday morning. She deals principally with physiology and hygiene in its relation to alcohol and narcotics. The Mexican government co-operates with Mrs. Fields in every way.

North Carolina W. C. T. U. presented a portrait of Miss Willard to the State Normal and Industrial College on the afternoon of February 17, Memorial Day. The portrait was painted by Mr. W. G. Randall, a North Carolina artist. Mrs. Mary E. Cartland made the presentation, and Dr. McIver accepted it for the college.

The best is none too good for Indiana. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hattie W. Brand, is making lecture engagements for Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Marie C. Brehm, Miss Lillian Phelps, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Miss Anna A. Gordon and Rev. Frances Townsley. It will be well for National banner holders to look to their laurels.

For thirty years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been making history. Now these histories are being written and put into enduring form. Mrs. O. S. Garretson, president of No. 1 union of Buffalo, has written a comprehensive and interesting account of Erie county W. C. T. U. from its organization in 1885 to the present.

An interesting feature of a temperance meeting in Ottawa, Ill., was a comparison of the temperate home and the reverse by means of tableaux, poetry and song. "The Cotter's Saturday Night" was read, the pictures illustrating the reading. The opposite kind of a home was illustrated while "Father, dear father, come home with me now," was sung.

Central City, Neb., union showed wisdom in giving a reception to the public school teachers of the town. A close touch between the school, the pupils and the union is thus maintained, and W. C. T. U. work in the school strengthened. A paper on the relation of parent and teacher was read by Mrs. Mary D. Russell, and responded to by one of the professors.

Mrs. E. L. Parmenter, W. C. T. U. president of the twelfth district of Michigan, and for many years leader of the temperance forces at Menominee, is critically ill at her home in that city. Mrs. Parmenter has been an untiring worker in the cause, and her influence and example have been felt in the whole of the upper peninsula. Her many friends are greatly distressed by her illness.

Since the Colorado annual convention that tireless Friend, Ruth H. Spray, its entertainer, together with her union in the mountain town of Salida, has been again waging war on the gambling in that railroad center. They have succeeded this time, compelling the adoption of an ordinance in conformity to state law, and being themselves voting citizens, as well as Christian citizens, they expect to hold the ground they have won.

All the saloons of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are to be visited by committees of the local unions. These committees have already begun their work. The saloonkeepers are at first puzzled to know whether a Bible or a hatchet is to be used, but when the object of the visit is made plain, they answer the questions asked, namely: "Does the Sunday theater interfere with Sunday night saloon trade?" "What attracted you to the saloon trade?" "Did you realize its effect on humanity?" The women wish to be informed by personal inspection of the liquor traffic and the conditions that surround the bar-rooms.

A Vermont correspondent writes as follows: "Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman's itinerary in the Vermont campaign against license was long and arduous. From December 12 until February 3 she covered parts of eight counties, taking long, cold drives at hours early and late, with the thermometer below zero a large part of the time. It was a trip that even a Vermont woman would dread to take. But her brave efforts were well rewarded. During the time she made fifty addresses, and from every appointment came warm words of praise. Many acknowledged that she changed their vote. She will be very welcome in Vermont should she return."

Crowned.

The echo of the roll-call in Heaven has again sounded in the El Reno, Oklahoma, union, and Mrs. Mary L. Ingraham has answered. She was Evangelistic and Purity superintendent, and accomplished much good in her quaint and characteristic way.

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A new magazine is being started out in Colorado and for the first year will be sent for 10c. a year.

The idea is to publish stories of adventure, engravings of grand mountain scenery, sketches of lucky "finds" in gold mines, etc. Typical of the West. The first edition will soon be ready to mail. It is really an honor to become a subscriber to the first issue of any paper and here's a chance for our readers. Back of the magazine is an old and solid publishing company that will insure success. Send 10c. for a whole year. Clubs of six 50c. 12 for $1. Or, six years to one person, 50c. Tell all your friends. Postage stamps taken. Send all subscriptions to the **Rocky Mountain Magazine, Denver, Colo.**

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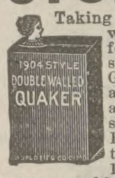

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A Fight Against Odds

By Kate Anderson

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

(The Kilgour family are engaged in a desperate struggle to save the idolized youngest son, Claude, from the curse of cigaret smoking and the evil life it had led him into. The death of his brother Willie seemed to arouse his weakened manhood, and he was allowed to go to work in a shop. It is soon found that he is continuing his evil course of stealing, lying, gambling, and using tobacco. Finally he disappears from home in company with two boys older and more depraved than himself.)

Chapter IX.

AT the edge of a small hamlet in the far Georgian Bay district there dwelt in a little log hut, alone and unknown, an old, old man whom the villagers called "Old Man Malatt." Nobody knew whether or not this was his name, and local curiosity concerning the hermit had died out many years before. It was generally believed, however, that the old man was a miser, and that he had stored away in his tiny domicile long-gathered hoards of gold.

One evening, about dusk, a laborer named Will Haldimand was passing the miser's hut. Across his shoulders was slung a bag containing a bushel of plums, a present from his employer, which the lad was carrying home to his widowed mother in the village. Suddenly he stopped short, and retraced his steps back to old man Malatt's den.

"Guess I'll leave a plate of these with the old beggar; it'll please mother," thought Will, who would have blushed deeply at any imputation of a kind thought on his own part. He had formed a habit of frequently leaving some little gift of fruit or vegetable at the old man's door. "What if the niggardly old fellow could buy me up and all the village? I guess he has no happy time of it with no folks, poor old man." Thus would Will excuse himself.

His knock bringing no response, he entered. The old man was crouched up beside his bed, his body contorted, his face to the floor. He was quite dead. The room was disordered, as if everything had been pulled about; but without pausing to take note, the terrified youth fled from the place, shrieking: "Help, help! Murder!"

After a few hours' investigation it was found that robbery had been the motive for the crime. The room had been completely overhauled, but whether or not any booty had been secured the detectives were unable to determine. Evidence indicated that the robber had been interrupted and had hastily fled. The old man had been bound securely with cord, but appearances indicated that he had made a brave fight for life and liberty. He had been dead three days.

Will Haldimand was arrested, though no one believed him capable of the bloody deed. The officers thought best, however, to retain him, explaining that he was kept as the most important witness. It was a time of unspeakable anguish to the horrified lad and to his poor mother, but he was released at the preliminary hearing, no circumstance being found which could point even to a suspicion against him. The murder was adjudged to be the work of tramps, and the provincial detectives were unremitting in their efforts to unravel the mystery.

They did not have a very complicated case on their hands. Three tramps had been seen in the vicinity—all young men, two of them mere youths. These wretched boys were finally traced. Two of them were arrested in Owen Sound, and one had made his way to Port Arthur.

Brought to trial, they stoutly and persistently denied all knowledge of the crime, until each detail was relentlessly, hopelessly fixed upon them by overwhelming circumstantial evidence. Then they confessed, but their confession brought them no favor in the eyes of the court. Evidently the trio did not realize the horror of their deed—indeed, one could scarcely doubt, from their independent demeanor and ill-concealed bravado, that they secretly gloried in the tale of their adventures.

The youngest of the prisoners was a tall youth, apparently seventeen or eighteen years of age, though he insisted that he was only fifteen. He had a muddy, sallow complexion, dark eyebrows and close-cropped dark hair. He gave his name as Dave Adams, and his home as Chicago. It was but a very short time after his arrest that the discovery was made that this boy had disguised his real appearance with walnut stain and hair dye. After he was subjected to a process of vigorous scrubbing and expert manipulation, his countenance was revealed in the clear, beautiful red-and-white English coloring and faultless features of Claude Kilgour.

Almost simultaneously with the arrest of the prisoners, Ralph Kilgour arrived on the scene, accompanied by Mr. Hector Gaspard, man of letters and breeding, city clerk, and father of Adrien, one of the misguided runaways.

The story of the crime can best be told in Claude's own words, when put on the witness stand at the assizes:

"We never intended to kill the old man. We had made our way along without harming anyone. We wouldn't deign to rob a poor person, but we have no use for rich, old curmudgeons who don't help humanity. We are socialists and believe in equal rights for all parties, and that the bloated rich man should be forced into sharing alike with everybody. Whatever we took from anyone who had too much (a series of robberies had been traced to the trio) we always shared up with the first fellow we came to who was in hard luck. When we got to this hamlet we found ourselves down in our luck. We'd been put off the freight and needed money to get on with. We found out about this old man and made up our minds he had got to disburse. He had more hid away than he would ever use. He was an old man, though, so we made up our minds not to scare him or harm him, but just to tell him our views and make him come down reasonably. We waited till dark, and then we started for the place. When we knocked at the door he opened it and asked us who we were, and we told him just some visitors who wanted to see him on important business. We pushed in, and he lit a lantern. My pard (indicating Adrien) told him what we had come for and how we had got to have some of his pile, and if he wouldn't give in quietly we'd get it anyhow. The old man showed fight, so we tied him up and gagged him while we searched the room. We found forty-three dollars in a little tin box on a shelf, and were looking for more when we saw a light. It seemed to be coming across the field. We got frightened, and we made up our minds to quit with what we had. The old man didn't seem scared, but he was very angry. I think he understood we didn't intend to do him any harm, only just to teach him a lesson that it wasn't good for rich men to do as he was doing. Frank told him that we were going to ungag him and set him loose, but that he must promise not to raise any outcry for at least twenty-four hours. Then Adrien and I ungagged him, and he set up such a row that we didn't untie him. Frank took out the revolver and told him if he didn't stop instanter he'd be a dead man. We had begun to be scared at the noise he was making, and Frank did that to frighten him, but Adrien thought maybe Frank was in earnest, and he said:

"'We'll gag him again and leave him here.' The old man was quiet by that time, and Frank said, 'Will you promise to do what we ask?' The old man wouldn't answer, and then Frank and Adrien began to row. Frank was for threatening him till he promised to give in, and Adrien was for leaving him tied there, and getting away. Adrien tried to get away the revolver, and it fell on the floor, and I picked it up and said to the old man: 'Here, now, you'd better give in!' Before God, I didn't intend to shoot, but Frank made a rush for the revolver, and it went off and hit the old man. Adrien said, 'Now you've done it!' and we all got away as quickly as we could."

Cross examination failed to elicit much change in Claude's original story. Adrien Gaspard's evidence substantially agreed with that of Claude's; Frank Fulton denied every detail which would tend to set blame on his own head and charged Claude and Adrien with all responsibility. Adrien stuck to the story of the altercation as related by Claude, but it could not be determined by his evidence as to which of the other two the crime rested upon. Claude stoutly denied any intention to shoot when he picked up the revolver, and he maintained that he had meant nothing in the way of a threat when he advised the old man to surrender. He had picked up the weapon because, although Frank has borrowed it that day, it belonged to him, and he intended to put it into his pocket and end the altercation, but before he could do so, Frank had reached for it and the shooting had occurred.

Thus the issue rested between Frank Fulton, a young man nineteen years old, who had possessed an unsavory reputation as a transgressor from early boyhood, and Claude Kilgour, who, despite his extreme youth, had displayed such a total lack of remorse and emotion, such an unabashed front to the court, that the hearers set him down as the most hardened young reprobate of the three—a degenerate, a moral idiot.

The judge's speech to the jurors was marked by depth of feeling, profound thought and judicial understanding of the case from every standpoint. He used to the uttermost his advantage to point out the awful effects of yellow literature on the youth of the generation, to refer to the evils of cigarets, of bad companionship and of defective home training. He pointed to the late alarming increase of youthful criminals. He likewise discoursed well and soundly upon the prevalent and pernicious practice of the free handling of firearms by foolish, wicked and irresponsible persons, pointing out that scarcely a week, even a day, passed that did not unfold some fresh tragedy of "accidental" shooting. It was becoming too much the fashion to threaten, whether in jest or anger, and in either case it should be regarded and punished as a crime. It would take only heroic measures to check this fast-growing evil, which was engendering in the breasts of many carelessness with regard to the sacredness of human life. Where firearms and threats were freely used in connection with a foul and cowardly robbery, the question of actual intention was an unimportant issue. The life had been taken, human blood shed, and it was high time a grave example should be made.

The verdict was "Guilty." The sentence was, fifteen years imprisonment for the lad Gaspard, and hanging for Frank Fulton and Claude Kilgour.

(To be continued.)

A Layman

Gave Doctor a hint about Coffee.

Speaking of coffee, a doctor of Decaturville, Ohio, says: "We used to analyze coffee at the medical college, and in spite of our laboratory tests, which showed it to contain caffeine, an active poison, I continued to use the drink, and later on found myself affected with serious stomach trouble, indigestion, headaches, etc.

"The headaches came on so regularly and oppressed me so that I found it difficult to attend to my regular duties. One day last November I met a friend whom I had known to be similarly afflicted. His marked improvement in appearance caused me to inquire what he had been doing. He announced that he had, some time ago, quit coffee and was using Postum Food Coffee. To this change he attributed the change in his health.

"I took the hint, even from a layman, and made the same change myself. The first week I noticed a little difference, but not much. The third week the change was almost magical. I have continued with the Postum, and now my digestion is perfect, the nervous headaches have entirely disappeared, and I am well. My own analysis of the Postum Food Coffee shows it to be a pure food drink of strong character, which is a marked contrast to the old-fashioned coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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CONSUMPTION

Parliamentary Difficulties.

Conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin

A Study.

QUES.—What is meant by the motion to reconsider?

ANS.—To consider a second time.

QUES.—When is the motion necessary?

ANS.—After a question has been adopted or rejected or suppressed, it cannot during the same session be again brought before the body except by this motion to reconsider.

QUES.—When is the motion in order?

ANS.—In a series of meetings the same day or the day following; in a local society holding meetings once a week or once a month, during the same meeting or the one following.

QUES.—Can the floor be taken from a member to move to reconsider?

ANS.—It can; but the motion cannot be acted upon while another question is before the house.

QUES.—Can it be made when the motion to adjourn is before the house?

ANS.—It can; even while the vote is being taken a member may secure the floor and move a reconsideration, in which case, as above, it would go on the "record."

QUES.—Suppose a motion has been made and entered in the journal, who can call it up?

ANS.—The mover need not call it up until the next meeting on a succeeding day. If the mover then fails to call it up, any member can do so.

QUES.—When called up where does it rank?

ANS.—It takes precedence of everything except to adjourn or to fix the time to which to adjourn.

QUES.—Who must move to reconsider?

ANS.—Except when the vote is by ballot, one who voted with the prevailing side.

QUES.—Can a vote taken by ballot be reconsidered?

ANS.—It can, except in election of officers. If a member who is present is elected and does not decline, that vote could not be reconsidered.

QUES.—Can any and all other votes be reconsidered?

ANS.—Except to adjourn and to suspend the rules, and an affirmative vote to table or take from the table.

QUES.—Why cannot the motion to table be reconsidered?

ANS.—It is much more direct to move to take from the table.

QUES.—Can the motion to reconsider be itself tabled?

ANS.—It can, but would carry nothing with it.

QUES.—Suppose a motion with an amendment, or with two amendments (an amendment to the amendment), has been *carried* could the amendments be reconsidered?

ANS.—Not until the vote on the main question has been reconsidered.

QUES.—Is this motion to reconsider debatable?

ANS.—If the motion to be reconsidered was debatable; not otherwise.

QUES.—Suppose the vote was taken under the previous question, and such a vote was reconsidered, would the previous question still hold and so make the main question, otherwise debatable, undebatable?

ANS.—It would not hold, except where the previous question was only partly executed. For instance, if the original motion with an amendment was before the house, and the amendment had been adopted or rejected, and before the principal motion was acted upon a member should move to reconsider the amendment, that main motion would not be debatable, for the previous question is still in force.

QUES.—Could a vote for the previous question be reconsidered?

ANS.—Not after it is partly executed.

QUES.—On a vote to reconsider suppose the "ayes" have it, where is the question?

ANS.—Exactly where it was just before it was voted upon.

QUES.—Could a member speak to the question who spoke when the motion was first before the house?

ANS.—She could not, but she could get in her speech while the body was debating whether they *would* reconsider.

QUES.—Suppose a motion that requires a two-thirds vote fails to pass, who then would move to reconsider?

ANS.—One who voted against the motion; the same would hold true of a tie vote.

QUES.—Can a secondary motion be reconsidered?

ANS.—It can; in which case it would, of course, take precedence of the main question.

QUES.—Does the motion to reconsider require a two-thirds vote?

ANS.—A majority vote.

QUES.—How many times may a vote be reconsidered?

ANS.—Once only.

QUES.—Do these same rules hold in a committee?

ANS.—Not on all points. A committee can reconsider a vote regardless of the time that has elapsed since it was taken, providing that when the reconsideration was moved every member who voted with the majority is present (this means, of course, before the committee has reported to the body).

This may not be denominated an "exhaustive study," as has been insisted upon by some, but will answer for the present distress, and is (in a sense) "a model" for any "study."

The trouble in understanding "to take from the table" in February "Difficulties," will be fully reconsidered in April UNION SIGNAL.

Portland, Mich.

A traveling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a wagon load of water. "Where do you get water?" he asked. "Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied. "And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?" "Yep." "Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveler. "Because it's just as far one way as the other, stranger."

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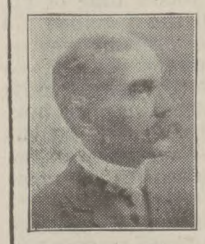

THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB.

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

THE fog was thick enough to cut on the night on which the Club met and the street lamp shone a dingy saffron hue; but the members sang, "There is Sunshine in My Soul Today," as heartily as if they were all basking in a Southern California sun glow.

A newspaper reporter who had been drawn in by the rumor that a lot of cheerful lunatics met to throw nose-gays at the world, blinked and scratched his head and actually rolled up the window shade before the second verse was through, as though he expected a burst of sunshine to pour in.

"We ought to have a meeting and a half to devote to Redstone, Col.," said Deacon Hilarious, who was in the chair, and who insisted that the bonnet be passed first for the offering, as he never enjoyed a meeting to the thirty-third degree until he had given something.

"I'm your song-bird for Redstone," sang out O. B. Cheerful. "I'm just from there. It ought to be called Ruddy-stone, Rhinestone, Rubicund stone. Why, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has a public school, kindergarten, boys' club, girls' club, cooking class, sewing class, night school, reading-room, recreation hall, gymnasium, and—I shall have to stop to get my breath—all for the benefit of their employes. O, yes, there's a hospital the equal of anything in Chicago, besides the hundreds of sanitary workmen's cottages, with bathrooms, etc., that take the place of huts and tents. They publish an illustrated magazine, entitled "Camp and Plant," and for a nimble dime the August number will tell you the whole story."

Mrs. Confidence Smyle fluttered something white in her hand. It could not be a flag of truce, for optimists never surrender. It proved to be a letter from the alert and optimistic secretary of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, calling attention to an editorial in the "Journal of Education," crediting much of the increase of total abstainers among the young to the temperance education of the past fifteen years. Mr. Robert Woods, of the South End Settlement House, in his recent work, "Americans in Process," also bears strong testimony to the falling off of the saloon business, and this, too, may be attributed largely to temperance education in the public schools.

"Don't let any one think," said Prof. Gleeful, fixing his eye on the reporter with the penetration of a X-ray, "that the human race is deteriorating because we get columns of murders for breakfast. Only the other day Dr. Gunsaulus awarded four medals for heroic life-saving, one to a sailor, one to a policeman, one to a fireman, and one to a fourteen-year-old girl."

"Firemen and policemen are expected to do brave deeds," spoke up Mrs. Thankful Frame, "but how many of you have seen, in the December Century, Dr. Weir Mitchell's recapitulation of seven hundred and seventeen accounts of efforts at life-saving. This article tells of fifty-three children under fifteen years of age who risked their lives to save others."

"But please remember," added Harry Heartsease, "that those who save the body are not the only heroes who sacrifice and risk. St. Bartholomew's church, New York, has enrolled 1,050 street boys in clubs, and provides them attractions to keep them off the streets at night. Besides these it has a men's club of 600 and a working girls' club of 1,300. Its employment office filled over 4,000 applications for work last year, and it has a loan bureau that did a business of $177,000. This is only a part of the story."

Then followed a roll-call in which each member present answered to his name with one good deed of which he had read during the week. This is the way the minutes read:

"Judge Gray, of the Anthracite Strike Commission, sent a Christmas box to Andrew Chippis, the Hungarian boy who testified to working for four cents an hour to pay to the company the debt of his father, who was killed in the mines.

"A club store is run by a Presbyterian minister at West Chester, N. Y., that sells groceries to the poor at cost.

"Mrs. Emma Harkens is rightly called 'the wreck heroine.' After the recent Westfield wreck, she opened her home as a hospital for the wounded and a morgue for the dead, and with a revolver she drove away two ghouls who were attempting to rob the dead and the wounded.

"A woman mill operative in America has saved money enough from the loom to endow the 'Easter Lily' bed in a hospital in India.

"Emma Wilson, a negro woman of Mayesville, S. C., is a female Booker T. Washington, who has established an industrial farm where the children of her race are taught needlework, weaving, dyeing, and will be taught printing and other industries as fast as appliances can be added.

"A great corporation, the Boston Elevated Railway, has adopted a pension system by which all employes over sixty years of age who have served the company fifteen years, and all disabled men who have served twenty-five years, will receive $25 a month. It will cost the company $250,000 a year."

There is also a minute in the Club book, that the newspaper reporter was heard to mutter that he wished to gracious goodness, or words to that effect, that the Optimists' Club would buy out his paper and make him editor; he'd rather be a honey bee than a vulture, any day.

Boston.

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

THERE are a great many people, otherwise not fond of athletics, who are much given to jumping at conclusions. After jumping, they are prone, whenever possible, to rush into print with their conclusions. Thus many senseless controversies are started, the space devoted to which might be better employed for the benefit of inquiring humanity. Because it is reported that thirteen ladies are present to hear a man speak on domestic problems who had recently drawn a feminine audience of three hundred and fifty to hear his address on Browning, the stand is taken that interest in household matters is on the wane and that the country (largely for want of pie) is going to destruction in a bee line.

Isn't is quite likely that the ladies had suspicions that a man who knew how to interpret Browning would have ideas more curious than illuminating on culinary topics? He could talk well about "Pippa passes," certainly, but patties—that was quite another thing!

The busy modern woman has no time to waste on culinary lectures which are not backed up by experience and clinched by ocular demonstration. Glittering generalities may do elsewhere, but in the field of domestic science "seeing's believing." A chef of reputation on the platform would have called out most of the three hundred and fifty Browning ladies, and many of their sisters and cousins and aunts.

O, no, the country is not going to the bow-wows just yet, simply because lovely woman cares more for literature than for baking day! Undoubtedly there is as good pie being made today as at any previous time. Higher education, a certain amount of culture and a few accomplishments may coexist with a strong ambition to shine in the department of domestic duties—why not? The woman of the Browning study-class type is also the one who takes the lead along domestic science lines. Is it credible that "the Vassar girl thinks it a joke where cake falls to dough?" It does not seem to accurately represent the Vassar girl, not the spirit of her alma mater. Instead of laughing, I feel sure she ascertains without delay the cause of failure, and proceeds to make another cake, of which she shall have reason to be proud.

Is her "education a fraud and a humbug unless she can make a pie?" It depends on the view-point as regards pie or what it stands for here. Remember, these are days of wide activities for women. Their talents blossom out in every direction, instead of being folded in a napkin. Thousands have chosen paths leading away from the domestic environment and are living contented, useful lives therein, with never a crumb of piecrust showing on the horizon of their ambition. Clara Barton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Willard, Louisa M. Alcott, and others who might be named in the bright galaxy, very likely could have made pie, and good pie. It is fortunate for us, however, that they did not.

This is not by way of undervaluing the study and application of domestic science. The health of the nation and its future welfare depend on the woman at the range. Let our daughters be carefully taught along these practical lines, for in spite of changed conditions, matrimony is still the goal to which the majority of women tend. To have the care of a home and administer all its affairs is a fine developer of character. In it labor, far removed from mere drudgery, is dignified and raised to a high plane by loving service. Household tasks of a menial description, if properly regarded and performed in the right spirit, may ennoble and inspire, not degrade. "Sweep a room as to God's laws," and it will "make the action fine."

It is of great importance that the poor should receive instruction in economical and nutritious ways of cooking food, preventing waste and improved methods of work. Is not the prevalence of intemperance among laboring men largely traceable to the contents of their dinner pails? Their heavy, indigestible, badly prepared food seems to them to need something more potent than the bitter, black coffee in their flasks to wash it down. All hail to the work being done by means of various clubs, schools and social settlements to enlighten the ignorance of the poor on these vital points!

To return to our pie. This old-fashioned dish, a *sine qua non* to most masculine palates, is pronounced injurious and is tabooed in many homes. As a matter of fact, rightly made, of good materials, properly baked, and eaten in moderation, pie is an excellent dessert, well deserving of its popularity.

Puff Paste.—Make this in a cool room, with washed butter, pastry flour and ice water. To one quart of sifted flour allow one pound of butter. Before washing the butter, rub one-fourth into the flour; make a smooth paste with ice water, having the paste about the consistency of the washed butter. Roll (always from you) about one-half inch thick. Place the washed butter on one-half, and fold the other half over it. Cover and place in the ice-chest fifteen minutes; then roll out (in one long strip), fold one-third over the middle third, then the remaining third over that, repeating the process six times. If you have the time to spare, place it in the ice-chest several times between rollings. Make it the day before using, and keep on ice over night in covered dish.

Plain Piecrust.—(For one pie.) Sift into an earthen bowl one-half teaspoonful of salt with one and one-half cups pastry flour. Rub the shortening thoroughly into the flour. Lay aside a large handful on the board, and add ice water until the flour will stick together. Roll thin, but be careful to avoid breaks.

Orange Cream Pie.—Beat the yolks of two eggs with one-half cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour and a speck of salt. Pour these into a pint of boiling milk and cook about three minutes. When cool, flavor with extract of orange and pour into a crust already baked. Make a meringue of the egg-whites and one-half cup of sugar, and brown slightly.

Mock Cherry Pie.—One-half cup of chopped raisins, one cup of chopped cranberries, one-half cup of cold water and one cup of sugar. Fill into an under crust, dot with bits of butter, put on top crust and bake.

Cream Pie.—Beat to a stiff froth the white of one egg, mix a cup of thick, sweet cream with a scant cup of sugar, one tablespoon flour or corn starch, and flavor to taste. Bake in two crusts. If the cream is a trifle sour it may be used, adding a little soda, just enough to correct the acidity.

Chocolate Pie.—Scald one and one-half cups of milk, and add six tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls flour, made smooth in a little water, a little salt and five tablespoonfuls of chocolate dissolved in a little hot water. Stir until well mixed, remove from the fire and pour on the beaten yolks of two eggs. Bake with one crust, make a meringue for the top, and brown.

Banburys.—Cook over steam until thick one cup chopped raisins, juice and grated rind of one lemon, yolks of two eggs, one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water. Make a rich piecrust, roll thin, and cut in rounds as large as a saucer. Put a tablespoonful of the mixture on one-half, fold the other over and bake a light brown. A great favorite with little folks.

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 18.

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The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

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HINTS ON HOME NURSING

By AMELIA E. GRAESSLE.

Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses. Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

Common Emergencies.

UNDER the head of common emergencies, which often arise in the home and require prompt attention, are hemorrhage from cuts and of the nose, burns, sprains, sunstroke and heat exhaustion, fainting, drowning, the lodging of foreign bodies in nose, throat and eyes, and bites of mad dogs and serpents. If an arm or limb has been cut and there is hemorrhage, it may be checked by the use of the tourniquet. This can be made of a knotted handkerchief, tied, and twisted with a stick, just above the wound. The knot should be over the artery, but the tourniquet must not remain on more than a half hour else it will result in the death of the part. Attention must be given to the position of the injured part, keeping it elevated. Morphia may be given for the pain and to secure rest and quiet. Morphia also sustains the heart's action. Water may be given in small quantities to relieve thirst, and the patient should be fed well and often.

Epistaxis, or Nosebleed.

The head and arms of the patient should be elevated and pressure with the fingers should be applied to the nostril from which the blood is flowing. Often a small piece of cotton moistened with vinegar, or a piece of lemon inserted in the nostril, will cause contraction of the blood-vessels. The patient should not blow the nose, as it will disturb the formation of clots. Ice may be applied to the back of the neck and forehead.

Burns.

If there is a severe burn, shock may be looked for. For this a stimulant of black coffee may be given, and a mustard plaster may be applied over the heart. If there is no blister, make a paste of ordinary baking soda and water. Keep it moist, and wrap the affected part in clean cotton in order to exclude the air. If blisters have formed, open at one side, with a needle, and allow the fluid to run out on a piece of cotton. Sweet oil, vaseline, or zinc ointment, may be applied. Wounds caused by burns are very susceptible to infection, hence the necessity for cleanliness. Water may be given in small quantities, to relieve thirst, and the diet should be nutritious.

Sprains.

If the limb or arm is sprained, place it in moderately hot water. Gradually add hot water until the temperature is raised to the degree as hot as the patient can bear. Place the part in a comfortable position and continue hot applications.

Sunstroke.

The symptoms of sunstroke are a high fever, flushed face, and frequently unconsciousness. The patient should be put in a cold bath and rubbed with ice. If this is not possible, cold water may be poured over the patient, from pails, and cold cloths kept on the head. Cold water enemas may be given, and, in fact, the cold water treatment should be kept up until the fever has fallen to normal. If there are signs of rising temperature, the same treatment should be renewed. The patient should be put to bed, and if there is depression, moderate stimulants may be given.

Heat exhaustion is caused by exposure to very high temperature. The common symptom is shock. A hot bath should be given and heat applied to the patient. Stimulants may be given.

Obstruction of Organs.

If there is a foreign substance in the ear—such as an insect, a small particle of coal, or dirt—the patient should be placed on the side with the affected ear upward, and a little warm water or olive oil poured into the ear. The particle will then float to the top. If there is any difficulty in removing the cause of the trouble, an ear specialist should be consulted at once.

A foreign substance in the nose may be removed with a bent hairpin or forceps.

If an obstruction in the throat cannot be removed by drinking water or by swallowing a piece of bread, an emetic of warm salt water or of mustard and water may be given.

A foreign body in the eye may be removed by having the patient look down and then seizing the lid, turning it over and wiping off the particle.

Drowning.

In asphyxia from drowning, if the patient is breathing when taken from the water, he should, if possible, be removed to a nearby house and put into a hot bath, which will act as a stimulant. After the bath, rub briskly with a rough towel. Elevate the head and shoulder and apply heat over the heart and other vital organs. The throat and mouth should be cleared of the mucous to prevent suffocation and to assist the air to the lungs. If the patient stops breathing, resort to artificial respiration. To produce artificial respiration, remove the clothing and quickly dry the body. The mouth, throat and nose should be cleared and the tongue pulled forward. A roll may be made from a coat, or even a piece of wood can be used, to place under the shoulders. The arms near the elbows are grasped and swept horizontally, away from the body, until they meet over the head. This movement raises the ribs and expands the chest as in inspiration. The arms are brought down to the sides, the elbows almost over the pit of the stomach, and pressure is then made on the chest, producing contraction of the chest walls. The arms are held in the latter position a few seconds, and then the movements are repeated. This is done from twelve to fifteen times per minute.

Influenza.

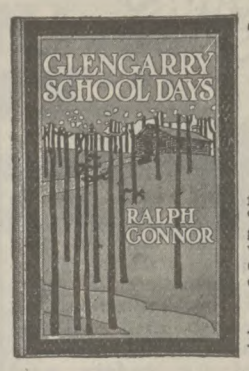
Influenza, commonly called "grippe," though not under the head of emergencies, is a case which frequently calls for prompt attention at home. The patient should be put to bed and given liquid diet. Rubbing with witch-hazel and hot applications will relieve the pain in the head, chest, limbs and back, and the cold may be relieved by giving a sweat. Bathe the feet in hot mustard water, give a drink of hot lemonade and put the patient between blankets, with hot water bottles at the feet and around the body, over the upper blanket. Great care should be taken not to remove the blankets too soon, as more cold may easily be taken when the pores of the skin are open. The patient must be guarded from draughts, and stimulants should be given if the pulse indicates heart failure. La grippe is infectious through the discharges from the nose and throat.

In all emergencies the nurse should remain calm, as loss of presence of mind may cost the patient's life. In notifying a physician, if possible, a written message should be sent, that there may be no mistake and that he may come prepared for his case.

Awful Disease, Cancer of the Lip.

The most frequent location of terrible disease in the male caused from the constant irritation produced by smoking or chewing tobacco. Dr. Bye the Specialist on the Treatment of Cancer, Kansas City, Mo., advises early treatment in such cases, as most cases terminate fatally after the lymphatic glands become envolved under the chin. Mr. N. H. Henderson, of Wilsey, Kansas, was recently cured of a very bad cancer of the lip by the Combination Oils. Persons afflicted with this disease should write the Doctor for an Illustrated Book on the treatment of Cancer and Malignant Diseases. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, 9th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

BOOKS.



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Publishers' Notes.

"The Mormon Menace."

THE MORMON MENACE, by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., and Helen M. Fallows, A. M., shortly to be issued by the W. T. P. A., is a timely, valuable, authentic showing of the leprous situation that confronts our nation. Beginning with the history of Mormonism, its rise and progress is traced with an accurate hand. The immoral characters of the Mormon leaders and the monstrous atrocities instigated by them and perpetrated in the name of religion, are depicted with an awful realism, and remind one of the horrors of the Dark Ages, while the puerile, inane declarations of the Mormon faith lead one to wonder if any but unbalanced, weakened intellects can embrace such doctrines.

There is much new and valuable material in this absorbing account of a religion which makes polygamy its essential element. It will form a most valuable addition to the extensive library already issued upon this subject.

Those who have read the advance sheets of this remarkable exposition of the greatest blot upon American history, pronounce it one of the most notable works of its kind which has appeared.

An Average Number.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL:—I cannot tell you what a help THE UNION SIGNAL is and has been to me, but I want to tell you the valuable things I found in one copy. It was an old paper with two clippings taken out and used for our W. C. T. U. column in our town paper, so I did not want to "pass it on" and thought I would cut out anything more we could use in local work.

The first was a helpful poem to slip into a letter to some friend, then a story to show the young girls how they can help the boys to be more truly manly. Just what I wanted for my scrap book for girls. Three more articles for the W. C. T. U. column that only needed a little added to them.

A condensed history of the temperance work from 1885 to the present time. Two helpful articles for local option work. Enough on L. T. L. work to make an interesting union meeting for that department. Enough Y items for Roll Call and one good letter for a Y meeting.

Two articles to be used in a Mother's meeting. Instructions for work from three different superintendents for their departments and eight helpful suggestions for local work that could still be cut out.

If we could only get our members to take and carefully and prayerfully read THE UNION SIGNAL, the question would no longer be, How to make our local meetings interesting, but How to find time for all the work we ought to do.

Yours truly——

Health Studies.

A constituency entirely apart from our own would find valuable and essential knowledge and instruction in the new leaflet "Studies in the Problem of Food," from the pen of Dr. Louise C. Purington, but to our own family of white-ribboners it is absolutely necessary. "Relation of Food to Character," "Food Value," "Its Adaptations and Requirements," "Breakfast Foods," and "What Shall We Drink," are a few of the many things about which we all should know, and Dr. Purington is able skillfully to tell us. Send 5 cents for this leaflet or, better still, for you and your friends 10 copies will be sent for 20 cents.

Dr. Purington's "Nerve Dissipation, Causes and Cure" should be in the hands of every man or woman who suffers from our national disease "Americanitis," which translated means "living at high pressure," and who in our ranks is not a sufferer from that disease? Surely those who make things "go" know the symptoms. A mere reading of the leaflets is restful, and its instructions carried out, sure cure. This leaflet is 2 cents for one copy, or 10 copies for 15 cents.

"The Spiritual Athlete," the third new leaflet, by Dr. Purington, is on a somewhat different order, but is helpful and contains new thoughts and up to date ideas that we want to be posted on as well as the writer. One copy 2 cents. Ten copies 10 cents.

MISS ELIA BOURGE

One of the Beautiful Women of Chicago relates an experience.

Miss ELIA BOURGE, of 47 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., wrote to Dr. Pierce recently, as follows:

"I am glad to be able to testify to the public what your medicine has done for me. I had been troubled with catarrh for a number of years; had used many other remedies but failed to find any change and was about to give up all hope. I at last tried your medicine and found it just what it is represented to be. I used a number of bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and will say that I have not felt as well in several years. My headaches, which had become a common occurrence, have entirely disappeared, as well as the burning sensation I endured through my eyes and nose. My voice has wonderfully improved since using your medicine; I would not be without it, and I shall forever give praise to your worthy medicine."

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Recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for coughs, nose and throat troubles. It cures Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Weak Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, public speaker's Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Suppression or Loss of Voice. This vegetable tonic has ingredients which allay a cough, and at the same time it purifies the blood, thereby getting at *the seat* of the difficulty, for a cold or catarrh is produced by a stagnation of the blood supply. The "Discovery" purifies the blood by eliminating the corrupt and poisonous accumulations which are the source of many diseases. It gives new life and strength.

E. D. LOE, of Princeton, Mo., sends his sincere thanks to Dr. Pierce, as follows:

"About one year ago I took what our home doctor called La Grippe, and was bothered with a dry hacking cough, also bowel trouble, all summer. People of my acquaintance said I was going fast with quick consumption. Had weighed one hundred and eighty pounds before having Grippe, but had become very thin when I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking five bottles the bowel trouble was completely overcome and my cough was gone."

Sick people, especially those suffering from disease in chronic form, are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, *free.*

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"The Doom of King Alcohol."

"The Doom of King Alcohol," by Mrs. Clara B. Drake, is a poetical drama in three acts, suitable to be given in a parlor or hall. While it is gracefully written and effectively planned, it is also a strong lesson for temperance, and is especially adapted for the use of a local union. Perhaps nothing is more difficult to secure than material for a good evening's program, but in "The Doom of King Alcohol" this need is fully supplied. The curtain rises with Tellus (the earth) mourning over the desecration of her children, the spirits of the field—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Hops, Grapes, Apples and Peaches—by King Alcohol.

In the second act King Alcohol and his minions—License, Avarice, Appetite and others—are in the throne room, and listen to the appeals of the Spirits of the fields. License speaks for the King, refusing their requests. The Angel of Prohibition enters and hurls King Alcohol from his throne. The last act shows Tellus again. Around her are the spirits of the fruits and grains rejoicing. Over the ruins of King Alcohol's palace stands the Angel of Prohibition ready for flight.

Those desiring material for an evening's entertainment will be delighted with this little drama. Send for a copy. The price is 10 cents.

Special Anti-Cigaret Issue.

The February YOUNG CRUSADER is a keen weapon against the cigaret. Its sixteen pages of original testimony present the best scientific thought concerning the evils of cigaret smoking. Educators, ministers, physicians, business men and athletes speak to the American boy and girl in clear, unmistakable argument. Among the many contributors are Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University; Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Chicago; Charles H. Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, and F. H. Yost, trainer, University of Michigan.

An extra large edition of this number has been issued to meet the demands of L. T. L. workers. Our last Anti-Cigaret CRUSADER was exhausted while calls for more were still coming in. Send your orders early. Remember there are special Anti-Cigaret Programs and all material necessary for use in this department. The price is $2 per hundred.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

March Responsive Reading.

The March responsive reading on "Christian Citizenship" is written by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, National superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship. This reading portrays beautifully the dovetailing of each department and plainly demonstrates that the thought of Christian Citizenship can be woven into each department of work. Make this the subject of an early meeting. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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Our readers should not overlook the offer of our friend, A. T. Cook, on page 21. Mr. Cook is for Temperance, as his Catalog shows. His offer is VERY liberal, and no one should miss it.

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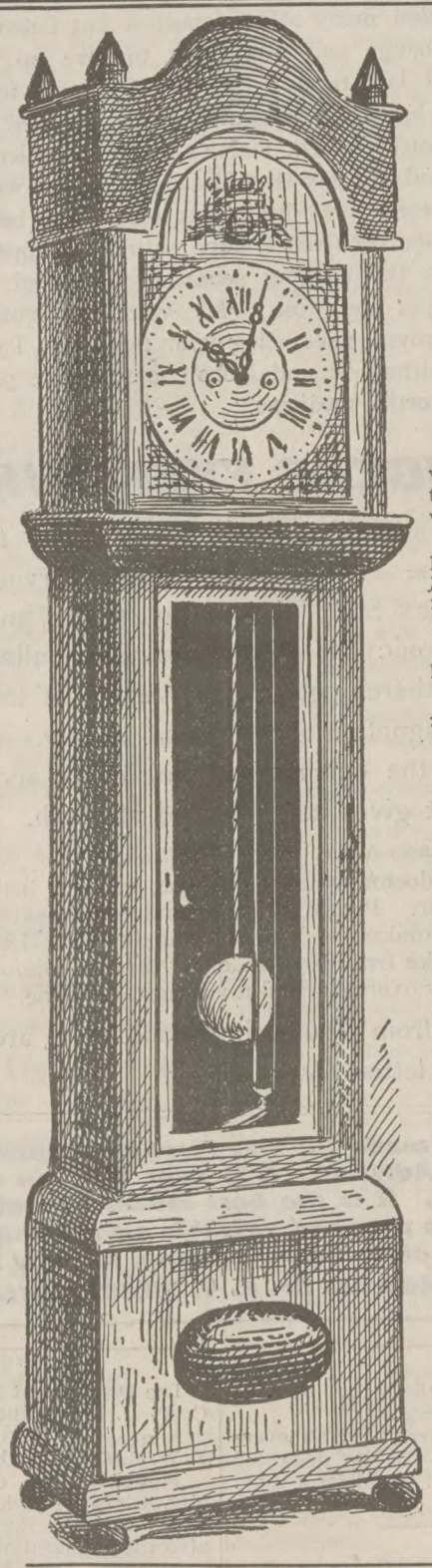

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Red-Letter Day.

March 20, Prohibition Rally Day.

BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL NEAL DOW.

News of the Week.

Ira D. Sankey, singing evangelist, said to be losing his eyesight.

The Elmira Anchorage, W. C. T. U. rescue home at Elmira, N. Y., destroyed by fire March 7.

Illinois legislature appropriated $5,000 for the famine sufferers in Finland and North Sweden.

Rev. J. R. Campbell succeeds the late Dr. Joseph Parker in the pastorate of City Temple, London.

Influenza is epidemic in St. Louis, where 15,000 persons are said to be suffering from the disease.

General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, sailed for England, after a most successful tour of this country.

James H. Blount, for twenty years a member of Congress from Georgia, and later paramount commissioner to Hawaii, died at Macon, Ga.

Three new 16,000 ton battleships ordered by Congress will be named Vermont, Kansas, and Minnesota, and two 12,000 ton vessels Mississippi and Idaho.

A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarets and cigaret paper to children under 18 years of age passed the Missouri senate March 9. It had previously passed the house.

Secret of restoring lost eye-sight claimed to have been discovered by Prof. Peter Steins, Paris; apparatus invented by him supplies place of eye, while function of seeing is performed by brain.

Turkey gives official recognition to the American Medical College at Beiruth, and concedes the right of the wives and children of Armenians who have become naturalized Americans, to leave the country.

Sixteenth anniversary of death of Henry Ward Beecher observed by great mass meeting in New York. Ex-President Cleveland made the principal address, and plans laid for a great memorial to the distinguished preacher.

For the first time in history of labor organizations in the United States an injunction was granted at St. Louis to restrain ordering of an original strike. The writ was issued on application of the Wabash Road, whose trainmen and firemen voted to strike.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind student whose marvelous attainments have astonished the world of science, appeared before the Massachusetts legislative committee and made a plea for the state education and employment of the blind. She has learned to speak mechanically and was understood perfectly.

Popularity Not Our Aim. When we hear a white ribboner bemoaning the fact that the local union to which she belongs is not popular, we are reminded of Mary Lathrap's words when speaking of the dangers attaching to popularity: "When the reformer grows popular he has missed his mission and made terms with the enemy."

A White House Saloon. The liquor seller who bought the sideboard presented to Mrs. Hayes by the young women of Cincinnati has, it was stated on the floor of the national house of representatives, obtained other relics sold from the White House and intends to fit up a "White House Saloon" at the St. Louis Exposition. These valuable mementoes include a mirror presented by Count Rochambeau and bronzes presented by General Patterson to President Jackson. A resolution was offered by a democratic member of the house directing the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds to prepare (in conformity with an act passed in 1900) an inventory of the public property at the executive mansion, the cost if still in use, the price received if sold, to whom, etc. This act was received with ridicule and tabled amid jeers from the republican side.

Lawyers' Wineless Banquet. The eleventh annual banquet of the West Superior, Wis., lawyers was unique in its history inasmuch as it was celebrated without wine or beverage other than cold water. At the instigation of some of the prohibitively inclined members of the bar, this innovation was an experiment. The wine question, it seems, arises each year to trouble the consciences of the attorneys when the subject of their Washington's birthday banquet is agitated. Now that these legislators—whose business it is to pass judgment upon human frailties—have downed the ghost at their feast, their heads and hearts will be lighter, and similar gatherings, looking on, will be likely to take knowledge of them and go and do likewise.

Prohibition Pays. The tax-paying citizen, when his eyes are opened, will be the most ardent of prohibitionists. He will see that the licensed drink traffic is a source of expense rather than a source of revenue, that its drain upon the public resources means even from a money standpoint a balance upon the wrong side of the ledger. We state it mildly when we say that for every dollar the liquor business puts into the treasury it draws out two. Political economists do not hesitate to assert that eighty per cent of the crime and pauperism of the country is chargeable to the saloon. On this basis it is no exaggeration to say that for every dollar it puts in it draws out four. To all who are willing to be convinced, official figures everywhere prove that while the trade piles up wealth for whisky trusts and saloonkeepers, it never fails to impoverish the city or state which fosters and protects it under a license system, however high. If the honest taxpayer wishes to lighten his own burden and have state or city with money enough to carry out laudable improvement schemes, let him lend his influence and give his vote to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and get after the tax dodgers.

Prohibition Rally Day. For the benefit of the many new subscribers secured during the first week of March, the suggestive program for the celebration of Prohibition Rally Day, the birthday anniversary of General Neal Dow, is reprinted on page 13 of this issue. The material furnished in THE UNION SIGNAL of March 5 covers the subject so exhaustively that local workers can prepare for a meeting with very little effort. Extra copies of that issue can be secured by ordering promptly of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago

Poor Logic. The drink passion, says Professor Eliot, of Harvard, in his summing up of the results of the work of the Committee of Fifty, will forever prompt resistance to restrictive legislation, and prohibition has, of course, failed to subdue this. Because prohibitory law fails to remove the drink appetite from the habitual drinker (just as prohibitory law fails to subdue propensities to murder or to theft), shall we, therefore, as a state or as individual voters, countenance the forming and cultivation of the drink passion by law? Shall we directly, by vote, or indirectly, by influence, help to create appetite?

Prohibition Votes Not Lost. A vote, to the male citizen, is a very precious thing, and, naturally, he does not wish to lose it. This is why a good many temperance people—so they say—do not vote a prohibition ticket. They really believe, some of them, that their votes will be lost. The old abolitionists never came into power as a party; they never elected a candidate; but no one will claim that they ever threw away a vote. As has been aptly said, "Their votes wore holes in the public conscience as drops of water wear holes in the solid earth." They voted for principle for fifty years, or until anti-slavery sentiment became the paramount issue before the country. With the help of the prohibitionists, anti-liquor sentiment is ripening fast, and soon the people are going to solve the drink problem as it solved the slavery question.

Comparative Good. A Semi-teetotal Association has been organized in Great Britain. Its rule is, "No drinks during business hours." Its members are pledged never to use intoxicants except at midday and evening meals. Lord Roberts, who is its promoter and president, recognizes the importance of sobriety for the business men as well as for the soldier, and his wide experience in army life prompts this new effort in the direction of temperance. It is going too far to suit the liquor seller, and while not far enough to suit the teetotaler, it may yet be regarded as an encouraging sign of the times. Railroad corporations and other employers of labor who now require total abstinence of their employes, began by requiring abstinence while on duty only. The comment of an anti-prohibition paper is significant: "A clouded brain," it says, "cannot do safe work. Even semi-teetotalism is full of danger. . . . Not to drink to excess is commendable; not to drink between meals is a distinct improvement over habitual drinking, but how much wiser and better not to touch alcoholic stimulants in any form, at any time!" Every teetotaler will say amen to this sentiment.

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

Close of Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Many Important Measures Passed. Speaker Henderson Says Farewell.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7:—Stirring scenes have been enacted here in Washington during the past week. The filibustering in the House was kept up without a break for one week. Party feeling ran high and it was a common occurrence for a dozen men to be on their feet at one time, some calling for recognition by the chair, others shouting at each other, and all gesticulating wildly.

Next to the last day, about 6 o'clock in the evening, when endurance and patience were well nigh exhausted, when every man's nerves were on edge, Serreno Payne, of New York, leader of the Republican side of the House, read an editorial criticising the filibustering tactics of the Democrats, which had prevented much of the business of the country from being carried to completion. Shouts from the Democratic ranks demanded, "From what paper are you reading?" "The Louisville Courier Journal" was the response. This brought shouts of derision from the Republican side, and instantly as though a match had been touched to a magazine, fifty men were on their feet, and every one shouting. It was a sorry spectacle for the House of Representatives, and more like a ward primary meeting than anything else. Men from both sides rushed toward the front, and it looked for a time as though there might be personal encounters, but wiser counsels prevailed, some one moved a recess until ten o'clock p. m., and calm followed the stor

At ten o'clock the session was resumed, and continued until four-thirty in the morning, when a recess was again taken until ten o'clock. The members who had gone home worn and weary, were promptly in their places at the appointed hour, looking fresh and ready for the closing ceremonies.

As is usual, the scenes in connection with the closing attracted vast crowds. The monotonous roll call was again taken up, making the eightieth time in that legislative day which continued from Thursday, February 26, to Wednesday, March 4. This continuous legislative day prevented the usual morning prayer which, if offered, might have acted as oil upon the troubled waters. A little sparring was indulged in until eleven-thirty, when a resolution of thanks and appreciation was tendered Speaker Henderson, who, after a term of twenty years in Congress retires to private life. His farewell address was eloquent and inspiring, and touched all hearts. At noon when he declared the House adjourned sine die, some one started the hymn "America," and instantly hundreds of small American flags were waving above the heads of the members.

Speaker Henderson had gone to the floor, and many crowded around to say "good-bye." "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," was sung, and later the familiar strain of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," was taken up and sung over and over. Finally the crowd dispersed, and the Fifty-seventh Congress had passed into history.

The number of bills introduced during this Congress aggregated 17,500, of which 2,918 were reported, and more than 2,000 passed. And notwithstanding all the filibustering and consequent delay, the calendar was clearer at the close of this Congress than it ever has been before, only seventy-eight bills remaining undisposed of.

Perhaps the most important reform measure passed, was the "New Hebrides bill," prohibiting Americans from selling intoxicants and opium in the South Pacific Islands having no civilized governments.

The Immigration bill was successfully carried, and with it the prohibition of the sale of liquor in immigrant stations, and in the capitol building. Thank God for this, that at the entrance to this new country, the government of the United States will not tempt to drink those seeking a home among us. And thank God, that no intoxicating liquor can be legally sold under the dome of our Nation's Capitol.

Another $500,000 appropriation granted to make better surroundings for the soldier, is a signal victory. A million dollars in one year for this purpose, will go far toward keeping the canteen where it belongs, "in durance vile."

After repeated efforts, the bill prohibiting pictures and cards as prizes accompanying tobacco and cigarets, was passed.

As I mentioned last week, the Interstate Commerce bill, after passing the House with a large majority vote, was killed in the room of the Interstate Committee, Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, chairman. Just why the vote was delayed we of course cannot tell, but we do know a quorum was present twice that morning. However we will "push the battle to the gates" next year, and with the help of the people in whose interest this bill was drawn, and the blessing of God, we shall succeed.

The anti-polygamy amendment was also lost in the House Judiciary. That the committee are fully aware of the interest on the part of the people, in this measure, was brought forcibly to mind in a conversation with the chairman, Hon. J. J. Jenkins of Wisconsin who said, "We were here ready to hear the report of the sub-committee, for our committee were a unit in declaring that some action must be taken, when we were hastily summoned to the House, and there has been no opportunity for anything to be done since. Next year, we will commence earlier, we will have a longer session, and something will be accomplished."

Thursday morning, March 5, another vast multitude filled the galleries of the Senate to witness the opening exercises of the "Extraordinary Session" called by the President, and the swearing in of new Senators. The floor looked a veritable flower garden; great bushes of roses, and lilacs and lilies, covered desks, chairs, and the floor about. Seventeen Senators were re-elected. Senator Allison of Iowa, enters upon his sixth term, having completed thirty years' continuous service as a United States Senator; many of the newly elected members were children when he began his public career.

Fifteen newly elected Senators were sworn in, among them Apostle Reed Smoot of Utah. Protests from the Ministerial Association of Utah, and from many other organizations including the National W. C. T. U., against the seating of Mr. Smoot, had been presented and filed with the committee on Privileges and Elections.

This transaction shows the absolute need of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution. With the entrance of other states permeated with Mormonism, other polygamist Senators will follow, and unless an amendment forever disfranchising a bigamist and polygamist is affixed to that great wall of defence about our nation, the constitution of the United States, we shall have this battle to wage again and again.

Local Option Bill in Illinois.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, March 9:—Men and women of Illinois this is for you! The "Chicago Daily News" of March 7th has this to say:

"The republican party is face to face with a crisis as grave as that of the Edwards law of ten or twelve years ago. It is the local option bill that is working wrinkles in the brows of the party leaders."

This means that our law-makers need to hear from a multitude of good men and women from home. Thousands of letters must go at once to fortify them against the influence of the liquor dealers. The gravity of the situation will be apparent when you realize that the question is now hanging in the balance, and the result depends upon instant action. Briefly, the bill provides that a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the voting population of a county, township, municipality, or even ward of a city gives opportunity to vote as to whether license shall or shall not prevail. Should the bill become law, it will doubtless drive the saloons out of a large per cent of the counties and smaller towns and cities of the state. Let there be no time lost, but do your best to overwhelm your representatives and senators with letters and telegrams in the interest of this bill.

Louisiana's Crusade Against Vice.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, LA., March 9.—The press committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Shreveport has issued an appeal to the people of Louisiana to unite in an aggressive crusade against the vices of intemperance, gambling and immorality. To outlaw this lawless business, so strongly intrenched in the state, there must be widespread organization of both ministers and people, both men and women, irrespective of religious or political creed.

When the notorious Louisiana lottery was driven out of the state, an evil similar to the licensed saloon and equally protected by wealth and political power, the people demanded that it should go, and it was done. May the people see and realize the heinousness of these other evils and demand release from their thraldom!

Caldwell parish has had prohibition for about a year, but several whisky drummers have been securing orders in the parish and shipping by express to parties there. They are now, with members of the firm they represent, indicted by the grand jury for selling liquor in Caldwell parish without a license. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court in order to settle the legality of the question.

A Crusade Against Vice in California.

Gabrella T. Stickney, Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 7.—Christian citizenship is very much to the front just now in this "city of the angels," and a strong effort is being made to eradicate some prominent municipal evils.

Shortly after the seating of the new city council the first of the year the city Christian Endeavor Society and the W. C. T. U., under the state department of Christian Citizenship, held a Sunday afternoon service in the Immanuel Presbyterian church, at which Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of the superior court gave the address for the Endeavorers, and Mrs. Mary G. Tongier represented the W. C. T. U.

At that meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the "crib district" and requesting the city council to "take steps to rid this infested district of its immoral tenants and that more aggressive steps be taken to suppress the evil in other sections of the city." Also another resolution asking the same body to take such action "as is necessary to limit the district in which restaurant liquor licenses may be granted to that district in which saloon licenses are now granted," for, be it known that Los Angeles limits the number of saloons to 200, and they mostly in the business center. These resolutions were presented to the city council by a committee representing both societies and were referred to a committee, which has them under consideration.

The indignation of a gambler's wife was the unexpected source from which was started a fire of public indignation against a notorious and so-called respectable gambling resort. The daily papers exposed the law-defying institution until the city officials drove the firm out of the city. That is, just out, for they at once opened business in a barn-like place across the city line, and more than a hundred men daily ride five miles to the place to "play the races." Almost opposite the new location, but inside the city limits, a "social club" had been running for some time in connection with a beer garden, where on Sunday music and dancing drew crowds of boys and girls, who returned home in such an intoxicated condition as to disgrace themselves on the street cars. The Vernon W. C. T. U., in the southwestern part of the city, had not been blind to these things, and on January 26 began a series of gospel temperance meetings. On the last night of the series, many citizens, including the pastors, addressed the audience, and the councilman from the ward was also present and gave a brief address. The result was that a few days later the owner of the social club was arrested for selling liquor without a license and fined, he promising not to again sell liquor upon the grounds. Since then there have been no Sunday dances held.

Against the poolroom a lengthy petition was presented to the county supervisors by a delegation of Vernon men and women. The case is now under consideration. Their labors before the supervisors done, the delegation proceeded to the council chamber, having heard that an ordinance would be introduced to license all social clubs, to enter their protest against such action, but the ordinance did not appear.

Vernon W. C. T. U. has increased its membership during this time of battle, and it gave the twenty-six new members a reception on February 24.

A Quartette of Y's in Michigan.

R. M. Harwood, Correspondent.

PLAINWELL, MICH., March 9.—The principal industry of the thriving little city of Belding is the manufacture of silk. Each of the two mills has a boarding house for its girl employes, and to these the attention of our state president has long been directed as an inviting field for the Y organizer. In January arrangements were made by the local union whereby Miss M. J. Bilz came to the city and organized a Y in each of the boarding houses and one in the city, with a total of forty members. Through her efforts twelve new members were added to Belding union. She also accomplished the preliminary work at Coopersville, which resulted in the organization of a Y a little later by Mrs. Teats, and organized unions at Orleans and Smyrna; all these are in the Fifth district.

As an illustration of what a country union can do to interest young people, we record the offering of prizes by Hopkins Station union to the pupils of all the school districts in their township, between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, for the best essay upon "The Advantages of Total Abstinence from Strong Drink and Tobacco." A cash prize is offered for the best article, a subscription to the Young Crusader for the second best, and a framed picture of Miss Willard to the school district whose pupils won first prize.

No Resubmission For Maine.

Special Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, March 5:—The House of Representatives of the Maine legislature voted this morning on the question of resubmission, after devoting two half days to the debate. The friends of resubmission predicted a large growth in the vote in its favor as compared with two years ago, but the calling of the roll showed a gain of only two votes on that side. The senate will not have a half dozen in favor of resubmission.

Legislative Work in Texas.

TERRELL, Tex., March 2:—There are pending in the present legislature a number of bills in which the women of the state are keenly interested. We are most vitally concerned just now about one which, if adopted, would practically destroy the efficiency of our present good "local option" law. This bill has already passed the Senate, but we still hope it will fail in the House. Protests against its adoption are pouring in from all quarters, from the women as well as from the voters.

MRS. MATTIE R. TURNER.

A bill to prohibit the playing of base ball and football on Sunday has been reported favorably in the House. Of course the women, as well as the farmers, are urging the passage of the "bird protection" bill, which seems to be a popular measure.

A bill to prohibit the employment of children in mills and factories is strongly opposed by the factory lobbyists, who claim that there is no need for such a law in Texas, as there are practically no children thus employed. Friends of the measure argue that as "prevention is better than cure," now is the time to secure legislation against child-labor. If such a law would in no way interfere with the present policy of the factories, the query naturally arises, why are these lobbyists spending time and money to defeat it?

Another bill of direct interest to women seeks to provide separate property rights for husband and wife. Another, which our women are championing, asks for the establishment of a "Home and School for Incorrigibles." Hitherto criminal children have been incarcerated with the vilest "toughs," which is not conducive to reformation in the child.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, state president, and Miss Fanny Armstrong, headquarters secretary, are in Austin for the entire session of the legislature. Mrs. Stoddard is well known and highly esteemed in this law-making body as for the past ten years she has attended each session, guarding the interests of temperance and morality, for the great state of Texas. As soon as she learns of a measure which concerns our interests, she dictates a letter to every local president, apprising the constituency of the proposed law. Thus every local union is kept in direct touch with the latest happenings in the capital.

By invitation of the Senate, the noted industrial advocate and authority on scientific cooking, Mrs. Rorer, of Philadelphia, addressed that body on industrial training. Mrs. Stoddard, who is secretary of the Board of Regents of the Girls' Industrial College of Texas, now under course of erection, was asigned the honor of introducing the speaker, who by her logical presentation of her subject, won the interest of the Senators. The interest was augmented by a seven-course dinner cooked by Mrs. Rorer and served to fourteen guests—Regents, Senators and Representatives.

Our Workers.

Mrs. Nannie Curtis, state lecturer, has given full time to field work this winter. She recently gave two magnificent addresses in Terrell, the tangible results of which are nine new members to the local union. From here she went to her home county, Grayson, where she filled several engagements in the interest of the local option campaign now waging fiercely in that county. She organized a union in Collinsville and in Quitman, and lectured at several places in Wood county, which is also in the throes of a campaign. She is now in Brown county where she will fill fourteen appointments. This county is anticipating an election on prohibition.

MRS NANNIE CURTIS.

Mrs. Curtis will next proceed further west, where her services are in demand.

Miss Rhena E. Mosher, National lecturer, has been in Texas a month, and, beginning at Texarkana, where she entered the state, she organized a number of unions, several of them being Y's.

Mrs. Eliza Peterson, president of Texas Thurman W. C. T. U., has done valiant work among the colored people in Grayson county.

The state convention will be held in Ft. Worth May 6-10.

Gospel Temperance Work in Iowa.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

VOLGA, IA., March 5.—Telegrams have been sent and letters written to our United States Senators asking their vote and influence in favor of the bills in which we are so deeply interested.

Council Bluffs union is immersed in good works, such as enforcing anti-cigaret law, closing Sunday theater, jail services, visiting the sick, etc.

Waterloo union is delighted over the results of a week's meetings in that place, conducted by Mrs. Anna M. Palmer. Parlor Bible expositions were given every afternoon and largely attended. Various churches and the Y. M. C. A. auditorium were freely opened Sundays and evenings to this gentle persuader. Several new members were added to Waterloo union.

Le Grande union, recently reorganized by Rev. A. J. Wheeler, has taken up Sabbath observance work and is endeavoring to secure a curfew law.

Marshalltown has lost two valued members, Rev. and Mrs. Olson, who have removed to Concordia, Kan., where Mr. Olson has accepted the pastorate of a Swedish Baptist church.

Two new unions are reported by Hon. A. C. Rankin, one in Centerville with seven members, and one in Allerton with forty-six members.

Good Reports from Ohio.

Mrs. Anna D. Stillwell, Correspondent.

TROY, O., March 5:—In Columbus and throughout the county work is progressing finely under the leadership of the county president, Mrs. Mary Castle. The Columbus rest room on High street, conducted by the Central and North side unions, furnishes an excellent noon lunch for twelve cents; they make a little money, but the chief object is to provide headquarters, and a noon lunch for working girls. Visiting white ribboners also find it delightful.

We think Ohio was the first state to provide handbooks for the local unions and this year's revised book has received the highest commendation. It contains statement of principles, departments and names of superintendents, new recommendations to officers and local members, helps for organizing, topical programs for each month, welcome service for new members, plan for "Messenger" and membership contest, and state directory of officers and organizers.

Fostoria union has just opened very pleasant reading rooms which are well patronized. Camden recently held a membership contest adding sixty members to a union of eighteen. New unions have been organized at Rocky Ridge and Sugar Grove. Unions and counties are contributing to a "Geneva Fund" to send our state president to the World's Convention.

Miami county had a grand temperance rally in Troy, March 2 and 3, under the auspices of the county ministerial association, following the plan of the state anti-saloon convention. All churches, Sunday Schools, young people's societies, and W. C. T. Unions sent delegates, and fine addresses were made by local and county speakers, by President P. A. Baker, Field Secretary H. G. Furbay, and Attorney W. B. Wheeler of the state Anti-Saloon League, and by Professor Curry of Urbana, on the negro and the temperance question.

Membership Plans in Rhode Island.

Mary E. Olney, Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—The Second district convention, held in Woonsocket and presided over by the new district president, Miss Allie E. Parker, was an enthusiastic meeting. Mrs. J. K. Barney was present, assisting throughout the day and giving the evening address.

Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, state president, presented helpful and suggestive thoughts on the army canteen, and Miss Mary E. Olney, corresponding secretary, a plan for the increase of membership. The unions were urged to try to gain at least thirty-five per cent during the year.

An enjoyable feature of the convention was a W. C. T. U. medal contest, at which temperance truths were presented to a large audience.

One union, which has increased its activity to a remarkable extent, recently held a reception to the state officers which was a great success.

Prohibition at Longview.

LONGVIEW, TEX., Feb. 28.—Longview and Gregg county witnessed to-day the greatest political struggle ever waged in this county in the local option fight here. The victory was with the Prohibitionists by a majority of 150, 140 of which was given by this box.

The ladies met at the churches this morning at seven o'clock and held prayer meetings, going to the polls in a body at 8 o'clock, where they worked all day. The children, some 200 strong, marched to the courtyard and sang for several hours.

An anti band from Grand Saline was captured by the prohibition boys with prohibition banners and changed into a pro band.

At the time the result was announced the women and men crowded into the court house and sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow" and various songs. The fire bell was tolled when the result was known.

Can Dispense with the Dispensary.

Silena Moore Holman, Correspondent.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., March 9.—Two dispensary bills have been presented in the Tennessee legislature. The first was to establish a dispensary in Columbia, a city too large to get the benefit of our new temperance law. They wanted the dispensary as the next best thing to prohibition! A petition signed by 800 people—every preacher in the city, I think, signing it—asking for the dispensary, went up to Nashville. The president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. was the first to protest against the measure.

The Columbia bill passed the house, but a petition with 1,700 signatures against establishing a dispensary in Columbia has been sent the senate, and it is now believed that the bill will be defeated there. Many who signed the first petition for the dispensary took their names off, and several of the ministers in the city are now preaching against it.

A bill allowing any town in the state to establish a dispensary has been introduced in the senate, and the W. C. T. U. is bringing every force at its command to bear to defeat the measure. All over the state the women are working against it as they have never worked for anything before.

It is said that the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League are individually opposed to the measure, but at this writing they have taken no step against it. An earnest appeal has been made to them to use their utmost influence as an organization, in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., to defeat the bill. We are hoping to be able to prevent the passage of either bill.

Press and Contest Work in Colorado.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent.

DENVER, COLO., March 9.—A new venture by the Rocky Ford union is the publication of a monthly paper devoted to the advancement of temperance sentiment, the purpose of the paper, which is most aptly named "The Arrow," being set forth in one of the editorials as follows:

MRS. DORA A. HOWARD.

"Our purpose is to send some shaft of truth, some arrow of conviction which, happily, piercing the joints of the harness, may mortally wound the legalized liquor traffic in our town."

Each issue of the Arrow is distributed throughout the town, the saloons not being forgotten. For the encouragement of those who may wish to carry out a similar plan we would point out the fact that the expense of printing the first five issues has been almost entirely covered by the receipts for advertisements.

The paper is edited by three members of the union. Mrs. Dora A. Howard, one of the editors, is also press superintendent, and has made a fine record in her department, having secured the publication of over 150 columns of temperance matter since August.

A prize is being offered this year to the press superintendent who has published the largest amount of temperance matter, and Mrs. Howard seems to be entering the race with considerable spirit.

The Rocky Ford union is greatly blessed with many wide-awake working members and it is making an earnest fight against the eight saloons which infest the otherwise beautiful little town.

Another energetic superintendent of this union is Mrs. Augusta Kleinfelter, who as superintendent of Medal Contests is doing some fine work. Assisted by Miss Tomlinson, she has held one contest each month. These contests which have become very popular, and a good audience is always assured.

U. OF MO. LIBRARY

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Y Plans and Purposes.

My Dear Young Women:—Those of you who keep in close touch with the National Y Branch, either through personal correspondence, or The Union Signal page, know that your general secretary has several "hobbies." You know also that one of these hobbies is that we should make a larger effort, locally, to induce all those persons to really identify themselves with us who say they are as strong temperance men and women as we are.

A fine program (another hobby) is essential in order that the interest of all members may be maintained. We must work along the lines of our departments in order to add to the sum total of the great educative forces that have done more than any other agency to "make the world wider for women," and to "increase the common joy." But at the same time I believe the hour has arrived when we should plan more aggressively to bring into our beautiful bonds all those who are "almost persuaded" "to belong."

How is this to be done? By forming what we might term a "City Federation of Reform Forces." One of the societies that has already undertaken this is the Y at Gardner, Mass., and I have asked Miss Nellie R. Fitch, the president, to tell you about it. Her article will be found on this page. How I wish every local union in the states were arranging for a similar municipal campaign! I hope that Miss Fitch will be able to tell us soon of a glorious victory. As their election occurs this month, we will not have long to wait.

Lest someone should misunderstand and think I would make membership in the W. C. T. U., or even sighing the pledge, a test of Federation fellowship, I should like to explain further. Experience has taught me that it is a good thing to take people at their word. If a man tells me he is just as much interested in the temperance cause as anybody, I can get him to join hands with me and work, if I act at once as though I believe him, ask him to make suggestions and what he thinks of this plan and that. He will grow cordial at once and probably become one of our most enthusiastic supporters. Herein lies the strength of this scheme. We simply treat all who are nominally interested as though they were heart and soul with us and capable of giving advice, and the result is they do become aroused and help us to the extent of closing the saloons of their town, though they may never become aggressive in the wider movement. Have I made myself clear? And would it be worth the while? Out of such an association would certainly come many new recruits for the white ribbon band.

Again, I want to emphasize the observance of April 14. You have received my personal letter concerning it, I hope (one has gone to every local in the United States), but too much cannot be said about it, so I bring it up again. One reason for doing so is that a letter just received from Miss Smart informs me that her interpreter will probably cost $40 per month instead of $30, as we supposed. This will make it necessary for us to plan more largely than we thought. Dear comrades, will you not make this day one of special blessing to you and the work in the far East? Miss Smart is a W. C. T. U. missionary as well as a Y, and the World's union sends her a sum sufficient for all her personal needs, but if she is to do the wonderful work which it is possible to do she must have aid from us, too. I feel that the union of hearts on this day—ten thousand young women with one purpose—will result in most generously supplying the demands. "I know in whom I have believed."

Have you all the Year Books you need? I have still a few hundred copies which I should like to see in the hands of the members.

You are aware that the 1903 edition of the World's Almanac was not nearly adequate to supply the demand. I wish all state and National secretaries would let me know as early as possible how much larger they will make their orders, so that I may determine how much to increase the edition of 1904.

To increase our influence in every way possible, I am yours to command,

Clara Parrish-Wright.

Progress in Washington.

Dear Y Comrades:—A letter from Miss Emma E. Page, who has been making a tour through her county, revealed to me the wonderful help which a county president may lend to a state Y secretary. Her message ran something as follows: "Visited the Y at A. They have forty members. Several promised to take the L. T. L. course of study; send them some leaflets. The school teacher at B. (where there is no union) signed the pledge and, though busy, will read leaflets sent to her and pass them on. At C. I found two charming young women who promised to study our work. Mrs. S., who is in charge of the Band of Mercy at O., is directing the manufacture of a large scrap book, which may be sent to the boys at the Reform School. I suggested that a page of pictures of W. C. T. U. leaders would be valuable. If you have any extra ones, send them to her." She mentioned peculiar conditions found in certain organizations, the personal needs of some of the members and the particular leaflets that would be beneficial in various localities. The list of addresses which she enclosed enables me to reach by letter and leaflet, the gifted young women whom we so much need. Happy the state Y secretary, who has such support from every county president.

The thought has come to me that a news budget might be of advantage to the state Y secretaries. There are experiences, plans of work and suggestions that would be helpful, but which are not of sufficient interest to warrant their publication in The Union Signal. Any secretary wishing to further this scheme may send a letter of not over four hundred words, and I will undertake to have it copied and sent out. I believe I can get it done for fifteen cents each.

Those who are constantly in touch with other workers will not need this as much as we who are isolated. If each will give her best, I believe it can be made a success.

Yours for advance,

Clara L. Ansorge,
State Y Secretary.

Shelton, Wash.

How the Gardner (Mass.) Y Came to Organize its City Federation of Reform Forces.

By Nellie R. Fitch.

In May, 1900, the Massachusetts state Y conference was held in Gardner. At that conference the Y. M. C. A. secretary, in the course of a brief address, said he would like to see a federation of young people's societies formed and working for the temperance cause in Gardner. As the Y president also desired this, the following September the Y arranged for a public address by Mr. Robert H. Maywood, of Boston. The notice of the meeting was sent to different churches in town and with it an invitation to each young people's society to send two representatives to this public meeting to consider forming a temperance federation. The I. O. G. T.'s and W. C. T. U.'s were also invited and the Y. M. C. A.

After the address Mr. Maywood spoke briefly of the purpose and plans of such a federation, and it was temporarily organized, and another meeting appointed at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

At the first regular meeting the Y president was made president of the federation, and a Universalist pastor was made secretary. The federation was called the Union Temperance Committee, to be composed of two representatives from each religious and temperance society in town.

The constitution drawn up was as brief and simple as possible. Meetings were held monthly, members being notified by postal, as we soon learned it was best to keep our doings out of the local papers; to follow the example of the license men and work quietly.

During February extra meetings were held. No public meeting was held, but teams with drivers, interested in no license, were sent out on election day to bring in delinquent no-license voters.

This work was done so well that even the license men themselves thought they had lost, but the strongest "no" precinct failed us by its stay-at-homes, and license won by four votes. But ours was not an inglorious defeat, as the no-license vote was raised by ninety votes.

With God's help we mean to put Gardner in the "no" column his month. It is a town of about 12,000 inhabitants and has had "license" for several years.

There are three lodges of Good Templars among the Scandinavian people in town, and our naturalization committee is helping them to become legal citizens; between thirty and forty have taken out first papers. This seems to be one of the most important branches of the U. T. C.'s work. We are preparing a card list to be used for a check list on election day, which promises to be of much use at this year's and future elections.

Y Gleanings.

Milltown, Me., has a new Y.

Michigan has four new Y's, which fact rejoices the heart of the state president greatly.

Mrs. Elma Moore Rutledge, Tennessee's state secretary, has set her stint for a dozen new Y's this year.

Mrs. Kuhl organized a fine Y at Owaneco, Ill., last month. Nearly all the members are young married women.

The state officers of Ohio will use every penny of Y dues this year for the furtherance of the work among young women.

Mrs. A. J. Chenowerth, of Elkins, is the new state secretary of West Virginia. She is aggressive and is planning much work for her state.

Mrs. Mary Brown Sexton is the new Y secretary for Burlington county, N. J. She is planning definitely for the organization of several new Y's.

Ohio is pushing L. T. L. work among the Y's. This was the subject of Miss Ensign's last letter in the state paper. The state officers are urging the employment of a paid teacher for this work.

Some of the music written by Mr. W. Carroll Radebaugh, of Mason City, Ill., whose mother is a devoted white ribboner, is to be used by Miss Gordon in the new Y and Medal Contest song book.

The largest number of Willard Memorial meetings reported up to date from any state were held in Maryland. Maryland seems also to lead just now in the number of L. T. L.'s conducted by Y's.

The Evanston Y gave a delightful reception in one of the handsomest homes in that classic city. Miss Brehm and Miss Sawyer, state Y secretary, were present. They are in the midst of a membership contest.

Mrs. Bertha Fitch-Forbes, of Sparta, Mich., a former enthusiastic state Y secretary, is frequently honored by the large W. C. T. U. of the place by having all the arrangements for their meetings put into her hands. She also has opportunity to address Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies.

Miss Harriet Montgomery, Nebraska's secretary, was afield a few days recently and organized two new Y's and an L. T. L. One Y, that at Fairmont, starts out with a membership of over forty. If she can organize twelve new Y's before the state convention the young women can have a night at that time. How wonderfully it helps to set a stint!

The very finest local program received up to date comes from the "Ensign" Y of Cleveland, O. The program for the entire year is fully outlined after the order given in the National Year Book, telling at whose home the meeting is to be held, who conducts the devotions, and everything of that sort. The name of every member is given, honorary as well as active, with full addresses appended. We wonder what society will surpass it.

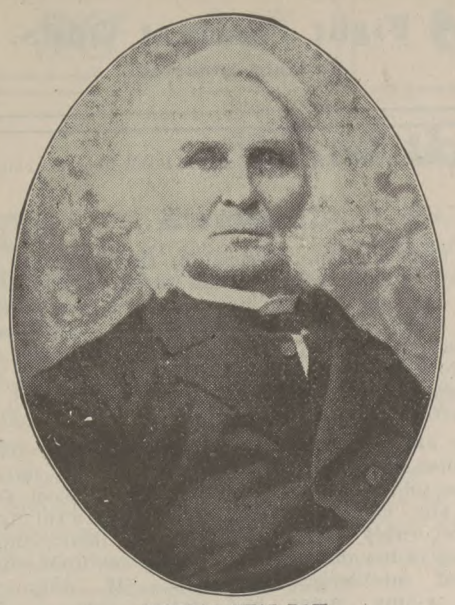
Foreign.

The British Y's have a new post-card out, which has our badge and a cut of the world on it.

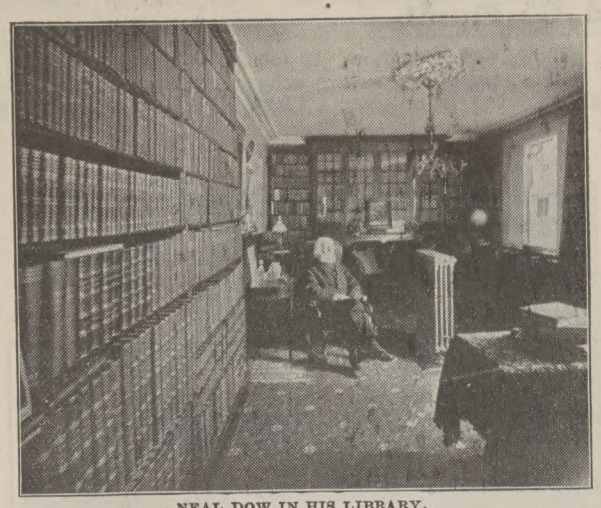
Mrs. Emma L. Evans has sent Miss Kara Smart $90.00, first installment to pay for her interpreter.

On November 25 occurred the centenary meeting of the Chinkiang Girls School Branch of the W. C. T. U. The organization was effected in 1887, since when monthly meetings have been held until now, except when hindered by pestilence, riot, and war.

This occasion was one of unusual interest, and numbers of friends, foreign and native, had been invited. Plenty of good music, such as no other girls' school in China can yet produce, was rendered, with literary and declamatory exercises of the first order. A principal feature was the debate on the question: "Is the World Getting Better or Worse?" The editor has heard many spirited debates in lyceums and debating societies among college students, but he never anywhere heard a more clear-cut, logical and analytical presentation of arguments, pro et con, than from these Chinese girls. It was a mental stimulus to all who could understand the language and follow the arguments and deductions. May their tribe increase!—"Central China Record."



GENERAL NEAL DOW.



NEAL DOW IN HIS LIBRARY.

MRS. NEAL DOW.

Glimpses of Neal Dow at Home.

By Lillian M. N. Stevens.

At the time of the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Portland many hundred delegates and visitors attended the reception given by Miss Dow, gladly availing themselves of this opportunity to visit her home and that of her illustrious father, Neal Dow. Roomy as the house is, it was not large enough to hold at one time all those who came, and the great throng that waited on the street for those already admitted to move on and out, was significant of the great interest which centers in this historic home.

One first enters the old fashioned hallway in which Neal Dow in his late years, when the weather was too inclement for him to go outside, used to walk back and forth a sufficient number of times to insure plenty of physical exercise. In this hall is an excellent portrait of Neal Dow and also one of his honored father, who was well known in Portland a half century or more ago as Friend Dow.

"And from its station in the hall
An ancient timepiece says to all,
'Forever—never!
Never—forever!'"

On the right of the hall is the spacious library, containing one of the finest private collections of books in the state. Neal Dow was a great reader, a great student, but like many another great man, he prized the Bible above all other books, never neglecting to read from it daily.

The chair in which he was accustomed to sit is still in its usual place, in fact, everything in the home, now under the careful management of Miss Dow, moves on much the same as in former days except that Neal Dow and Mrs. Dow have passed on from the activities of earth life.

Throughout the house are many costly souvenirs presented to Neal Dow by admiring and grateful friends and organizations in this and other lands. One of the most valuable and cherished testimonials given to him, now has a place in Rest Cottage, it being among the last requests of Neal Dow that this should be given to Miss Willard.

On the 20th day of January, 1830, when he was about twenty-six years old, he married Maria Cornelia Durant Maynard, and on their wedding day they moved into the house built by him directly opposite the home where he was born and brought up. Neal Dow, in his "Reminiscences," describes Mrs. Dow as "a devoted Christian, her daily walk and conversation being consistent with her profession. Whenever her health would permit she was regularly in attendance upon all the ordinances of the church with which she was connected, obtaining there inspiration and strength for the consecration of her life to the service of her Master through rendering assistance to the least of His children. Though these labors were not substituted for those of her own household, but were added to them, she never wearied in well-doing. Her sympathetic nature led her to constant charities, in which she was aided by her sound and discriminating judgment to extend her help where it was deserved. Suffering and sickness among the poor within the range of her observation were never left unnoticed or unrelieved by her when her assistance would avail. A true wife and noble woman, she bore with pious fortitude and patience the many trials, great sacrifices, and even dangers—of which the world could know but little—that she was obliged to encounter because of the nature and unpopularity of the work in which her husband had enlisted. Naturally retiring in disposition and averse to excitement in every form, she met without complaint that which now was forced upon her. Convinced that it was her duty, she obtained, and inspired other women to assist her in obtaining, the influence of a large number of the good women of Portland in favor of the cause to the service of which she cheerfully devoted herself and which she aided in many suitable ways."

Again Neal Dow speaks of Mrs. Dow as "a devoted mother, who with love and earnestness gave herself unreservedly for all that could make for the happiness of her home and for the welfare of her children. Surrendering those little ones who were taken hence, in humble resignation to God's will, she longed for the lives of those spared, in the unfaltering hope that they might learn to love and serve God."

During the earlier years of their married life the nature of Mr. Dow's business called him much away from home, and later the demands of the temperance work took him to various sections of our country and several times across the ocean, but he made it a rule not to permit a day to pass without writing a letter to Mrs. Dow, and he has said that unless prevented by sickness or circumstances which he could not control, he was never absent from home forty-eight hours without writing. It was Mrs. Dow's habit to carefully preserve all his letters, covering a period of fifty-two years, and these letters greatly helped Mr. Dow in preparing his autobiography, and in other ways.

Neal Dow loved mercy, and he dealt justly. It is well known that while he had always been a total abstainer, belonging to a strictly temperate family, yet the great arrest of thought came to him through the story of a poor woman whose family was defrauded and who was suffering because of the drinking habits of her husband. His mercy extended also to dumb animals.

I recall seeing a postal card which Miss Dow received from her father when she was away from home, written in his fine, beautiful handwriting, telling her that all was well at home and saying that a gray squirrel had just been up from Deering's Oaks to get his accustomed breakfast of nuts.

A horse which had been the pet of the family, when over twenty-eight years old was sent into the country to pass the remainder of his life with a farmer who promised the best of care. Some months later Neal Dow saw old Charlie in town in charge of two rough fellows who said they had bought him. He stopped them and told a boy standing near to unharness the horse and take him to his old stall in his father's stable. This was done and the horse remained there as long as he lived. There was a lawsuit and the affair cost young Neal $75, but he did not care so long as old Charlie was saved from abuse.

Although Neal Dow was not a lawyer, he sometimes acted as such. The first time he appeared before a jury, was before the days of the Maine law when he was "counsel" for a Portland woman who had broken the bottles and smashed the bar furniture and whipped the rumseller in a saloon where her husband procured strong drink, although she had often warned the keeper that she would horsewhip him if he continued to do so. Neal Dow's client was found guilty, but mercy was recommended and a small fine imposed, which Mr. Dow paid, afterward declaring that he was very glad to pay in this way for the opportunity he had of presenting to the assembled lawyers, as well as to the jury, some positive views upon the temperance question in general and the liquor traffic in particular.

In the early days of the work Neal Dow was assaulted on the street; he was waylaid on his return from temperance meetings; bottles were thrown through the windows of his house into the parlor; ineffectual attempts were made to fire his buildings; the insurance agents declined at one time to insure his property; and many other annoyances were heaped upon him. He felt obliged to protect himself by going armed. In those days there was no law in Portland, as there is at the present time, against carrying firearms. One night upon returning to his home, he threw off his overcoat forgetting that he had a brace of pistols in his pocket, when one of the pistols was discharged and the bullet smashed the hall lamp and just missed, in its course, the head of one of his daughters. She was cut by the falling glass, and the shock of her great danger had such an effect upon Neal Dow that he decided it was better to go unarmed, to take his chances with the enemy, rather than that any innocent one should suffer.

Neal Dow was in his home life, as in public life, noble, earnest and true. He loved his home with that truest type of affection that would guard not only his own, but make safe and happy the homes of his city, his state, his country, the whole world.

Portland, Me.

The Temperance Triumph.

(After Tennyson's Bugle Song.)

By Sanford G. Plumb.

A FAR note falls. The trumpet calls
To tell a listening world its story;
The long night breaks and Temperance wakes
Sad years with trumpet blasts of glory.
Blow, trumpet, blow! List, the echoes falling!
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling, calling, calling.

O hark, O hear! How grand and clear,
And grander, clearer, further going!
Ah, no uncertain note of fear,
The trumpet blasts of Temperance blowing!
Blow, with thy tones the foes of God appalling:
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling, calling, calling.

O God, they die who question why.
They faint, who hear and heed Thee never:
God's echoes roll from soul to soul,
Re-echo ever and forever.
Blow, trumpet, blow; retreat or death forstalling;
And answer, echoes, answer, calling, calling, calling.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter II.

HAVING waved his last farewell to his mother and the girls, Hugh settled himself into his corner, chose one of the three or four papers with which he had provided himself, and, ostensibly, divided his attention between it and the country through which he was passing. Truth to tell, his mind took little note of either. For the first twenty miles or so of his journey the thought of grandad maintained an unpleasant supremacy; but after all, Hugh was young and buoyant, and gradually the obtrusive figure of grandad faded before the mental picture of what the Rev. Hugh Brotherton was to be and to do. Brotherton the undergraduate had been a fairly decent sort of chap. He was glad to be able to think so; but mere decency would not be enough to satisfy him now. He sincerely hoped that the Rev. Hugh might prove equal to all that his conscience demanded of him. By the help of God he believed that he would. Although shocked and scandalized by the revelation of grandad's past, he, thank God, had no reason to fear a similar fate, for in accordance with the household rule, now for the first time fully understood, he and his sisters had been trained from infancy in the strictest abstinence. Moreover, he was an abstainer on principle, not by training alone. It was, in fact, on the total abstinence platform that his early oratorical laurels had been won. He was glad of it, more than ever glad of it now. Then he fell to wondering what the manner of his new life was to be, and as by turns he wondered, and scanned his fellow-passengers, and read a little, and wondered again, the smiling pastures of the southern counties were left behind, and the landscape hour by hour grew sterner and more grim. The brilliant sunshine of the summer afternoon had darkened strangely when at last, having sped through a weird district of flaming smoke and furnaces, they rushed into the darkness of a tunnel and presently emerged in Milborough railway station.

Hugh looked up and down the platform, returned the hail of a slight, delicate-looking clergyman who was hurrying up from the other end, and turned back into the carriage to collect his belongings.

"You are very punctual," said the newcomer, after greeting him cordially; "my train, which was due half an hour ago, is but just in. Where is your luggage?"

"Next to the engine," said Hugh, wishing, as at their first meeting, that his vicar could boast a few more inches.

"I've secured a cab," said Mr. Boyd, as they joined in the rush for the luggage van. "For ordinary use there are pretty frequent trains, but to-day, on account of our luggage, we must drive. The Vicarage is a couple of miles from the station, and at that end there are no cabs."

"Do you know the place well?" asked Hugh.

"Scarcely at all. I went over once to meet the patron. Apart from that one visit, I am as much a stranger as yourself."

They were soon in the four-wheeler and rattling through the narrower streets of the smoke-begrimed town towards the district where the pall of smoke hung thickest.

"Pitsmoor is chiefly a mining village, I think?" asked Hugh, breaking a pregnant silence.

"Entirely so. It is for the miners that the village exists. It has but a small population—some two thousand; but I have no doubt we shall find plenty to do."

"I hope so," said Hugh.

"Like yourself, I have everything to learn," remarked Mr. Boyd. "The former vicar was a bachelor, and as I think I told you, died suddenly some seven or eight weeks ago. Since then the Sunday services have been maintained by curates from Milborough, and the parish has been more or less looked after by neighboring clergy; so far, at any rate, as the sick are concerned. The patron, and principal proprietor, is non-resident. What families of position there are in the neighborhood belong to other parishes. There is, I believe, a doctor whom we may find companionable; but beyond the mining population, there is no one else. In our own line of work we shall have everything to find out for ourselves."

Hugh looked out through his window at the black and barren country, and found it a little difficult to rekindle the embers of yesterday's enthusiasm. Inside the cosy Vicarage, where for the present he was to live with Mr. Boyd, things looked a little brighter. They were welcomed by the late vicar's housekeeper, and a plentifully spread table awaited their attention. From the sturdy Yorkshire woman, as she presently waited upon them and took her part in the conversation with a freedom that amused Hugh, they gleaned various items of information, encouraging and otherwise.

"No, sir; there's no public house in Pitsmoor. The old master at the Hall always set his face against it, and the new one, though he don't take the same interest like in the place, haven't seen no cause to give way. Them as chooses can get what they want from the next village—and does."

To an inquiry concerning the friendliness of the inhabitants, she replied candidly:

"Well, sir, if they take to you, as the saying is, they'll treat you very kind and friendly; but if they don't take to you they'll soon let you know it; and they're none so easy to please, isn't Pitsmoor folk."

Mr. Boyd cast an apprehensive glance at Hugh.

"Did they take to the last vicar?" he asked, with anxiety.

"None so much," said Mrs. Naylor cautiously, as she removed the chicken, and put on the hot cakes. "There was them as thought there was oftens more than one meaning in what he said; and that's the kind of thing that Pitsmoor can't do with. They like plain, straightforward speaking, do Pitsmoor folk, and that way Mr. Smith didn't always please 'em. But there's bound to be a something that you'd rather have different, choose who you get. And that's as true of husbands as of anyone else," she added, with a good-natured sigh. "Ay! and they'll happen be finding before long that there's something that might be bettered in either one o' you," she added warningly, when the two young men had stopped laughing.

They laughed again at the prophecy, and between Mrs. Naylor and their unpacking, spent a cheerful evening.

In a desultory manner, as they chatted, they made tentative plans for the working of the parish, and Hugh learned that he was to consider himself responsible for the mission-room, situated about a mile from the church. By-and-by, while examining the contents of a cupboard in his study, Mr. Boyd came across a parish register, evidently compiled for the purposes of parochial visiting, and more or less complete. For the next few evenings Hugh devoted himself to the task of copying that register for his own benefit.

(To be continued.)

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A Fight Against Odds.

By Kate Anderson.

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Chapter X.

The most eminent counsel in the Dominion had been secured on behalf of the three offenders. No money had been spared, no stone had been left unturned which could result in their favor, and after the trial was over, every possible endeavor was made to commute the sentence or to have a new trial, especially in the case of Claude Kilgour; but every effort proved unavailing.

There are horrors too black to be revealed. There is anguish that may not be written. If only it might be told that the mother fell into a swoon from which she never rallied, when the awful truth was irrevocably borne home! But no, death's angel came not to her deliverance, and her tortured senses remained intelligent and alert. If only the broken young sister had fallen into a delirium of illness which would have borne her unconscious through that fearful time! But her strength remained, while the chestnut gold of her beautiful tresses changed to silver about her girlish brow. If only the heroic older brother could have done something for his loved ones which would have kept his longing hands and his great manly breaking heart employed!

Is there nothing, nothing left to tell which rifts the pall of despair? Surely "God's in his heaven."

Yes, two blessed things are to be remembered: A noble father was mercifully spared this fearful knowledge, as was also the sweet, sensitive, winsome-hearted brother, who of them all had been by nature most keenly endowed with the capacity for suffering. But, better than these, was the letter from Claude himself, written ten days before his young life on earth ended. It was not a boy's letter, even a precocious boy's letter, but rather the uttering of a soul who has pierced the veil and caught a glimpse of the hidden meaning of the Plan Eternal.

"My Dearest Mother; My Loved Sister and Brother:

Last night a wonderful thing came to me. You know how I have seemed these weeks to lose all power to think or feel or respond to anything. The chaplain had been reading and praying with me, as he and many others have never ceased to do, and I had wished in my dull way, as I so often have wished before, that it were in me to care enough to see how these things mattered and to take hold of a dying Savior's promises.

"Everything seemed dark, and I could not even rouse myself enough to feel miserable over my lost condition, but I knelt down, as I always do, to say the Lord's prayer and some of the collects I had learned in Sunday-school. I always say, too, in a mechanical way, the prayer: 'Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner,' but I can get up no feeling over it. I knelt a little while after I had said my prayers, trying to think of some petition to make for myself, but there came to me only the old prayer we used always to say after 'Now I lay me': 'God bless dear papa and mamma and dear brothers and sister, and make me a good boy and take care of me till morning.'

"A great peace and comfort suddenly fell upon me, and when I lifted my head a beautiful vision seemed to rise in the dark before my eyes—that of an angel, but having Christ's face, like the picture in the New Testament part of our family Bible.

"I had a wonderful, blissful, indescribable feeling of His coming close, close to me and surrounding my whole being with His presence. Then the verse flashed through my mind, 'He shall gather the lambs in His bosom.'

"For a time I was too happy to do more than just keep on kneeling and feeling that beautiful joy and rest in my soul. Then suddenly words came to me. They did not seem words prompted by my own thoughts, but almost as if dictated by the beautiful Presence. They appeared to become my own words and thoughts as I whispered them. They were: 'Dear Lord, I have not cared about knowing Thee, because it seemed that though I wanted to care, the power was denied me. But thou knowest how it is with me, and oh, stoop down and lift me up, in spite of myself to where I can honestly seek Thee, for I cannot find the way myself. Dear God, I am as sorry as it is in me to be, that I seem powerless to think and to act as thou wouldst have a penitent do, but oh, take me just as I am, and breathe into me the life and power to seek Thee as Thou should'st be sought.'

"Then, oh, my prayer was answered—fully, completely, at once! I have found Him at last; or is it not, rather, that Christ has found me and taken me?

"I did not sleep all night, but lay awake while God talked to my soul, which at last was even more awake than this ruined benumbed mind and body will ever be again.

"Now I am going to try to write a few of the many things which have been revealed to me through this wonderful new light during these past blessed hours.

(Continued on page 12.)

Children's Cozy Corner

What the Boys Found. By Frances Campbell Sparhawk.

"DON'T tell," said Sammy. "No," answered Bob, looking out into space as if he were to see before him the secret that was trembling on Sammy's lips.

"There's a man in there."

"Where?"

"Right beside that path. He's so close to the pool I should think he'd tumble in; only, he's—"

Sammy stopped.

"What?" cried Bob. "Do tell a feller."

Sammy put his arm about the neck of his little companion and drew him close. Then lifting his forefinger to caution him against an outcry, he said, 'Cause he—come and look, Bob."

Together the two children crept towards the place where the man was lying motionless.

Bob drew back and his little face turned pale. "He's dead," he cried. "Let's run away."

"No," said Sammy. "Guess he isn't dead. I guess he's fainted."

"What's that, Sammy?"

"It's when people tumble down as if they'd gone to sleep, and can't move. My sister fainted once; and they threw water in her face. S'pose we throw some on his face.'

They tried it from the pool close at hand, being none too careful as to drenching the man's clothes also. He gasped and sputtered, and opened his eyes and looked stupidly at the children.

"It is Frank Little's father," cried Sammy. "You're sick, aren't you, Mr. Little?"

"Yes," said the man thickly. He roused enough to perceive that these children had never seen a drunken man, and he was ashamed. He had never been drunken in the street before.

"How queer he is!" said Bob. "Let's run and call Frank; he's right round the corner."

Suddenly Mr. Little sat upright. He was wide awake now, for Bob's words had stung him into life and set his heart beating with shame.. He knew how he looked with his heavy eyes and his blotched face. His little innocent boy who loved his father and believed in him must not see him so. "No, no!" he cried. "Stay where you are." He spoke quite clearly, and the children looked at him in amazement.

"DON'T TELL," SAID SAMMY.

"Let's not call him," said Sammy. "'Twould make him late to school; he can't run as fast as we can; he's littler. But we'll tell him at recess how we found you. Bob thought you were dead, but I didn't," and he laughed.

Mr. Little felt guilty. He thought that the boys knew what the matter was and that they would tell his child they had found his father drunken by the roadside. "No, no," he said. "Wait a minute; I'll give you———" And he felt in his pockets. But they were empty; he had spent all his money at the tavern with his companions the night before. The children watched him and seeing that he had nothing for them, prepared to run away.

"No; wait, wait," he said again. And diving down once more, he succeeded in bringing up two dimes. He handed one to each child. "Say nothing to Frank, or to any one, about how you found me———sick," he said.

"No, we won't, mister," returned Bob.

"No, not this time," laughed Sammy as the boys ran off.

"No, not this time," mused Mr. Little, now quite sobered, "and, please God," he said, "there shall never be another time. My own dear boy shall never be called by other children to come and look at me lying drunken."

He never was. For when Mr. Little was tempted, he thought of his boy Frank and resisted. So he gave up drink and grew to be a sober and industrious man.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—Ladder.

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The left-hand upright gives the name of an illustrious American general, the right-hand upright the name of his wife.

Cross-words, beginning with the top round:

1. A prophet.
2. A word in the Bible signifying "hill."
3. A country in the "Land of the East."
4. The name of a man mentioned in I. Chron. vii.
5. A weight of the Hebrews.

B. C.

2.—Riddle.

If you look on scenes of horror
  Or on a woodland fair,
Or in the wild and rocky gorge,
  You always see me there.

You see me in the peaceful homes,
  You see me in the store;
You see me everywhere you go
  And always on the floor.

I'm used by every living man
  In wonder, woe and joy;
You'll find me in the purest gold
  And also in alloy.

You'd better don your thinking cap
  If you would guess me, friend;
But I will give you this one clue,
  I've neither start nor end.

3.—*Transpositions.

1. In a nut-bearing tree find a new and popular article of food.
2. In an early flowering tree find an animal from a modern "Noah's Ark."
3. In the fruit of a tree find the fruit of a vine.
4. In that which is sufficient find a tree.
5. In to gather find a fruit.
6. In a fruit find low price.
7. In a body of water find a salad.

P. F.

4.—Geographical Word Square.

1. A town in Turkey.
2. A town in Arabia.
3. An island in the Indian Ocean.
4. A town in Hungary.
5. A town on the Mediterranean Sea.

B. C.

5.—*Decapitations.

1. Behead the handle of a door, and leave the head.
2. Behead one's idea of perfection, and leave a trade.
3. Behead almost, and leave in season.
4. Behead to hold firmly, and leave a rough tool.
5. Behead to rub out, and leave to destroy.
6. Behead queer, and leave a kind of muffin.
7. Behead a movement of the eyelid, and leave a fluid.
8. Behead a gray pallor, and leave timid.
9. Behead headstrong, and leave a tree.
10. Behead an arrow, and leave skill.
11. Behead crime, and leave something cold and hard.
12. Behead angry, and leave proportion.
13. Behead nine, and leave ten.

The removed heads will name a powerful ruler.

Answers to Puzzles of February 26.

1.—Freshman.

2.—1, Pound, pond. 2, Band, bad. 3, Pain, pan. 4, Four, fur. 5, Snap, sap. 6, Haste, hate. 7, Cain, can. 8, Glance, lance. 9, Ring, rig. 10, Wain, win. 11, Holly, holy. Removed letters, UNION SIGNAL.

3.—Henry W. Longfellow.

4.—1, Elegant in, eglantine. 2, Melt an, mantel. 3, His span, Spanish. 4, Air grace, carriage.

Youthful Wisdom.

A Fatal Comparison.

Once a boy in school was asked to compare the adjective "sick." This is the way he compared it: "sick," "worse," "dead."

Critically Exact.

"James," said mama apprenhensively, "have you ever heard Hugh use any bad words?"

"No'm," answered the little fellow. Then, "Well, yes, I did too, mama. The other day he said *git* for *got*."

They Got Wet.

"What was the first thing the children of Israel did after they came through the Red Sea?" asked a Sunday school teacher.

"I 'spect they dried themselves," answered a small boy.

Continued in Our Next.

"Well, Clarence," asked papa, "how did you like school?"

"O, I like it all right," he replied, " but we didn't get through to-day, so we all have to go back to-morrow."

Fulfilled the Conditions.

One day my little cousin Johnny was asked what fowl had wings and could not fly. Johnny thought a minute, then said, "A dead chicken."

As He was Called.

Our neighbor, little Arthur, aged three, was a notorious little runaway.

On being asked his name, he always insisted that it was Baby. "But," said I one day, "what does mama call you?"

He replied with great earnestness, "Arfur-tum-here!"

An Honored Ancestry.

One day a teacher was impressing upon a class of small children why it was that the eagle was our national emblem, and after she had finished she asked one of the girls to tell her "why." The child looked around for a second and then said with a bright smile:

"We chose the eagle to be our national emblem because it is the father of our country."

—Little Chronicle.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Official Organ of the WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Chicago, March 12, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Neal Dow As A Reformer.

(Written by Miss Willard at the time of his translation.)

UNDOUBTEDLY the central figure of the temperance reform on this planet has for a generation been General Neal Dow. The world will appreciate its debt to him when his figure is seen the more clearly in the perspective of time. He was one of the few soldiers of God whose heroic battles will render the century illustrious.

The National W. C. T. U., by a rising vote in its last convention, agreed to celebrate his birthday (March 20) as "Prohibition Day" and to use its utmost influence to induce other religious, philanthropic and temperance societies to do the same. I have never seen a more earnest audience than that which in Exeter Hall celebrated his ninetieth birthday, Lady Henry Somerset presiding. His work is more appreciated by the temperance people of England than it has yet come to be by his own countrymen. The United Kingdom Alliance, which is the greatest temperance power on the other side, was founded as the result of his devoted labors. He visited England twice, possibly three times, and gave hundreds of lectures in all parts of the country, making no charge whatever for his services, and wearing himself out to such a degree that, in spite of his splendid physique and robust health, he was obliged to seek rest in the famous watercure at Malvern.

James H. Raper, the greatest of our English popular orators, was the loving friend of General Dow and never wearied of telling me about the magnificent work he did for our comrades yonder. Mr. Raper is gone, and Dr. Lees, and now their beloved brother has joined them.

If he had turned his intellectual acumen and rare sagacity into the channels of a merely political life he would undoubtedly have been governor of Maine and a member of the United States senate, but he did something better and infinitely greater: in the senate of humanity he has an undisputed seat.

When a great tree falls in the forest how the sound reverberates, what a wide and desolate space it makes, and how lonely is the place! It seems like that to have him go from us who was so stalwart and true to the core, like one of the splendid pine trees of that native state which has been incalculably blessed by his great life and unwearied services.

The Principle of Prohibition.

THE varying methods adopted by the opponents of the temperance reform are of exceeding interest to one who, from the standpoint of the reformer, makes them a study. Our friend, the enemy, is not always outspoken in his enmity. He sometimes poses as a veritable friend, with arguments so suave and manners so subtle and ingratiating, that it were small wonder if the elect themselves were deceived.

One of the distinct phases of the anti-temperance movement of to-day is that of criticism of, and opposition to, the principle and fact of prohibition. The old cry, "Prohibitory laws cannot be enforced," is changing to the new, "Prohibitory laws ought not to be enforced." We are gravely told that prohibition can never become a true solution of the drink problem because it is based upon an unrighteous as well as upon an impossible hypothesis. Morality, righteousness and religion itself are being ranged side by side with the more familiar cohorts of the liquor traffic as opponents of prohibitory laws.

The combination is an unusual one, but just this combination met us in Vermont and is meeting us in New Hampshire. This abnormal union is being heralded from Christian pulpits and through the religious press. We are being asked to believe—and many, apparently, are believing—that the laws which for a half century and more, the liquor traffic has most strenuously opposed, are the laws which tend to the upbuilding of that traffic.

"Prohibition is wrong in principle." This is the shibboleth of the new cult. As such, we should carefully examine the statement to see if it contains even a grain of truth.

Prohibitory laws are not of recent growth. They date back of the Ten Commandments and are based upon the supposition that wherever the community is interested, its claims outweigh the claims of the individual. Why should not a man murder, or steal, or commit arson if his trend of mind is such as to cause him to find pleasure in such deeds? "Because," is the prompt answer of society, "he has no right to indulge in individual tastes which conflict with the public wellfare. He ceases to have personal rights where those rights interfere with the rights of others."

This principle is also recognized in contagious diseases, in times of national or communal disaster or danger, and wherever the individual man touches the social life of the community.

No man may sell diseased meat, because the welfare of the community is thereby endangered . No man may even keep diseased cattle, as the New England states within the past few months have had occasion to learn. No man, in time of contagious disease, may disobey the quarantine laws however they may conflict with his personal interests. He may not even refuse vaccination though he be never so convinced that it is a "barbaric survival." The whole structure of modern society is hedged about by prohibitory laws without which modern society were impossible.

The prohibitionist claims that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony, both in principle and in practice, with the examples of prohibition to be found all about us. We are told, with a grave and profound wisdom, that "men cannot be made good by statutory law," to which we as gravely reply that we have never supposed they could be. We are told that something more than "Thou shalt not" is necessary in human evolution; to which weighty and original statement we not only give unqualified assent, but we proceed straightway, by every means in our power, to bring about the "something more."

Prohibition is based upon the following principles:

1. Society rights have precedence of individual rights.

2. Whatever menaces the welfare of society as such, must be placed under the ban of the law.

3. The liquor traffic is in every nation, and has been in every age, the greatest menace to social welfare. It is the great producing cause of crime, poverty, pauperism, disease and death. Therefore, society, in the interests of all, has the inherent right to declare against the liquor traffic and to place it, with other public menaces, under the ban of law.

4. When prohibition is rightly understood, it will be seen to be more than a right and nothing less than a duty for the social order to thus protect itself and thus care for the rights of its individual units.

Prohibition is a law upon the highest instinct of self-preservation as well as upon the nobler attribute of true altruism. It is a law in harmony with Gladstone's dictum that the province of government is to make it hard for men to do wrong and easy for them to do right. It is in harmony with Ruskin's great statement: "That is the richest community that nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy souls." It is a state or a nation's emphatic negative to God's question "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?"

Rightly understood, prohibition will be seen to base itself upon no chimercial Utopian scheme, but upon the hard-headed logic which underlies all science of government. When good men shall try as hard to understand its principles as some of them try now to misunderstand them, then will come the vindication, the widespread enactment and the successful enforcement of laws for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"Horrible Example of Vermont."

AND who is it that is so shocked at the "horrible example of Vermont" during its fifty years of prohibition? Who, but the leading officer of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association? And what is the occasion of his pathetic alarm? This: The fear that the legislature now in session at Springfield may pass a local option law.

In Vermont the liquor dealers have been fighting, tooth and nail, for local option. But that was local option in place of state prohibition. In Illinois the liquor interests are combining every means and method of influence to prevent the legislature from enacting a local option law. The two committees which have the bill in charge, the one in the house, the other in the senate, are being vigorously appealed to on both sides.

When an official of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association rises to make a moral argument against prohibition, look out for something pathetic. Mr. Henry F. Maiwaaerm, secretary of the association, has issued a letter addressed to individual members of the legislature. In the first place, they are warned that their action in this matter is being watched, and that those who vote for local option will find themselves spotted next time they want the votes of their constituency. But that is not all. Think of the dreadful effects of any sort of non-protective legislation against the saloon. This spokesman of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association goes on with dramatic appeal to say:

"The passage of the local option bill means the closing of many saloons in your district and consequently the loss of a large revenue derived therefrom, especially to the city of Chicago, without any corresponding benefit.

"The experience in all parts of the country is that the closing of the legitimate licensed saloon does not stop the use of liquor, but causes the opening of blind pigs, holes in the wall and other secret places where liquor is sold, and the turning of the drug stores into saloons, without any financial benefit to the city or town, as, for instance, Hyde Park.

"As a rule, the condition of the city or town without a saloon is infinitely worse than one that licenses and regulates the place where liquor is sold.

"Local option means prohibiting, and it is only in the last few days that after fifty years of prohibition the state of Vermont has voted to license saloons, and, as one of her leading statesmen said, 'Prohibition in Vermont meant fifty years of bribery, fifty years of corruption, fifty years of blackmail, fifty years of plunder, fifty years of extortion, fifty years of drunkenness and fifty years of debauchery."

"Surely you do not wish to inflict upon Illinois a curse. That is what prohibition has done in Vermont and what local option means for Illinois.

"We trust that, in the interest and welfare of our great state you will let well enough alone, for the citizens in the smaller cities and towns of the state now express their wish in regard to the liquor traffic by selection of their local aldermen."

Comment would the text confound. The honorable legislators at Springfield who are taken to be open to this sort of statement and appeal must consider their manhood to be highly flattered.

Hope for the Lone Star.

"THE star that never sets," that bright peculiar star that had so benignly illumined the Green Mountain state for fifty years—has—the pity of it!—gone into temporary eclipse. But for the Lone Star, the star which shines resplendent over that vastest state in the Union, Texas, there is reported to be good grounds of hope.

Already in Texas, under local option 104 of her 23C counties have complete prohibition; 74 other counties restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages to their county seats or municipal towns; and only 58 counties are under general license conditions. This growing dominance of prohibition sentiment, looking towards statewide prohibition, has alarmed the liquor dealers. And the fact that the prohibitionists have appealed to the Texas legislature for a state election to decide for or against statewide prohibition has so startled the liquor dealers that, according to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat,* to head off the movement, they have themselves drafted one of the most drastic liquor laws to be found in any state in the Union and are working this through the state legislature. This bill, drafted and introduced by representatives of the saloons, among other things, provides that no saloonkeeper can get a renewal of his license unless he can swear that he has violated no statute, has not sold liquors to minors or students, has not allowed gambling, and has not kept open after legal hours. If he perjures himself, he is punishable by a severe penalty of imprisonment. If he violates any law his license is to be revoked for two years.

In other states in the South, as Georgia, Mississippi and Kentucky, prohibition by local option now largely prevails. Doubtless one reason for the spread of prohibition sentiment in the South is the fact of the horrible effects of liquor drinking among the undisciplined colored people, who, so obviously, need to be protected against the drink temptation. But among poor whites, as also rich whites, and people in every grade of society, there is seen to be similar need of home-protection against the drink fiend and the organized saloon power.

Some time the education and aroused public conscience—alike in the Southern and the Northern, the Eastern and Western states—will get an eye-opening. The benign passion for social betterment, which is characterizing the new century, will begin to see the true point of attack. If the magnificent commonwealth of Texas, with all its imperial possibilities, is seen to be leading the way, all the world shall applaud.

Experience Corner.

COMRADES IN TROUBLE:—These questions have come from friends in need of advice:

I. "A president's husband owned property which he desired to lease, with the privilege of selling liquor. The wife signed the lease only after much persuasion from the husband, and gave, as her reason for signing, that the property was his before their marriage and she did not think she should refuse to sign the lease. Did she break her pledge?"

Only one state, to my knowledge, has a pledge that includes: "That I will not allow my premises nor any premises subject to my control, to be used for their manufacture, sale, or use, as a beverage." Signers, however, usually count the expressions, "do all in my power to promote the cause of temperance," or "that I will discourage the use of, and traffic in, the same," as covering all such grounds as that under consideration.

If the pledge simply implies the payment of dues and abstinence from drinking, she did not break it. The more educated we become as W. C. T. U. people, the more comprehensive is our pledge. A sensitive conscience would impel a young woman—for I feel sure this president is young—who is so unfortunately mated, to resign her office.

While family peace is an inestimable blessing, it may cost too dear bought at the price of principle. It is exceedingly difficult to advise in such an instance. She is a happy wife who never has such a problem to decide, and she is quite as happy whose unswerving standard of duty has always been such that it takes the whole family with her. There is more than one wife of a liquor man who carries an aching heart inside her silken vest.

For myself, if I lived upon the revenue from the traffic we were born to put down, I should fear to wake some morning and find, in blazing letters on the most irrepressible saloon in all the country, the names of the proprietors, "Joseph Heintzelmann and Mother Experience."

"Is it well to allow her to retain the position of president? If not, what would be the best means to remove her from the place?"

Let the most loving, but persistent soul among you who is her friend, go to her personally, not officially, and show her that the cause suffers through her doubtful influence. After a half hour of prayer, our young president will see her way clear to resign, and no after chatter need even imply that such resignation was enforced. Save the union, but save the worker, too.

II. "If a prosperous union had held entertainments to raise money to build a W. C. T. U. hall, and before spending the money had gone down in membership, and had come to hold no meetings for a long time, should it be called a union?"

If annual dues have gone to the state and no action has been taken to disband, the union is comatose, but not dead.

"What should be done by a county president in regard to the money that had been raised?"

Unless there is an uncommon set of constitutions, local, county and state (which should always fit each other), I am unable to see what jurisdiction any county president would have in the matter. In some states, money left in local treasuries, and not raised for a specific purpose, reverts to the state when the union disbands. I know no constitution which puts it into county treasuries. Yours may be an exception.

"Would the president of said union have a right to use money so raised for state or other dues?"

If an examination of the records of the union—which, of course, were at the time regularly read and approved—show indisputably that the funds on hand were raised for a specific purpose, no one has a right to use them, or any part of them, for any other purpose, not even to pay dues. If it had been simply a sort of indefinite, loose, "general understanding" that the money was going for some such object, it might be admissable for the dues to be paid from the fund. But in this enterprise of building the hall, or any other business matter, the subject should have come before the union by motion, should have been fully discussed, settled by vote, and the records should show it.

This case, like many another, shows the absolute necessity of knowledge of parliamentary law, for civil law is its complement. Courts could do no other than to insist upon carrying out the action of the union.

This gives me a coveted opportunity to say that one who regards parliamentary law as unnecessary red tape is but a limping soldier in our bloodless battle.

III. "If a union has lost its members because they believe the president untrue to her pledge, and it cannot be built up with her as president, what is best to be done?"

Belief must have a sound foundation—that of evidence. If a president or any other member is untrue to her pledge, she can retain membership only by retaking that pledge. If it be a matter of hearsay, or if it be not confirmed by trustworthy evidence, let the members who constitute the real bone and fiber of the union bear bravely and stand heroically to the close of the local year and then have an unquestionable woman ready for the place. Like Caesar's wife, a W. C. T. U. officer must be above suspicion. If there should be the wicked sting of a backbiter in it (for some people are still human), see to it that noble Christian women become no party to social intolerance.

"It must needs be that offences come" now as two thousand years ago. Patience, knowledge of right, and consecrated common sense on the part of the "stand-bys," usually bring justice to all.

Has everybody noticed how little friction there is in white ribbon ranks?—that women of every degree of intelligence, unlike in everything except intense convictions, all adapt themselves to our adjustable harness and pull together for a common end?

We have many a proof that divine love permeates the work of our temperance force. This is one of them.

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." *PILGRIMS PROGRESS*

Low at His feet lay thy burden of carefulness,
High on His heart He will bear it for thee,
Comfort thy sorrows, and answer thy prayerfulness,
Guiding thy steps as may best for thee be.
—J. S. B. Monsell.

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There is no rational principle by which a man can die contented but a trust in the mercy of God through the merits of Jesus Christ.—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

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All the days of the week the winds of worldly care and trouble bend my spirit toward the earth; but with the Sabbath calm I see that though my present root is in the earth, my true desire is upward toward thy haven, O God of peace and truth.—E. M. GOULBURN.

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There are times when the most patient of us feel rather glad that we do not live forever. Respect our moral tabernacle as we may and treat it tenderly, as we ought to do, we may one day be not so very sorry to lay it down, not only with all its sins, but with its often infirmities.—DINAH MULOCK CRAIK.

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Show thy light: if conscience gleam,
Set not thy bushel down;
The smallest spark may send his beam
O'er hamlet, tower and town.
—DEAN ALFORD.

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The beatitude of the saints is the matured result of the long course of patient strivings which may have passed wholly unobserved because of their minuteness. One step has followed another in the mysterious progress of daily, hourly acts, each seeming to pass away, as footprints on the sand are obliterated by the advancing tide; but the end is the Vision of God, and the recompense is the perfection of a nature made one with the Mind of God.—T. T. CARTER.

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Through all my little daily cares there is
One thought that comfort brings whene'er it comes.
'Tis this: "God knows." He knows
Each struggle that my hard heart makes to bring
My will to His. Often, when night-time comes,
My heart is full of tears, because the good
That seemed at morn so easy to be done
Has proved so hard; but then, remembering
That a kind Father is my judge, I say,
"He knows." And so I lay me down with trust
That His good hand will give me needed strength
To better do His work in coming days.
—HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

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What you need to do is to put your will over completely into the hands of your Lord, surrendering to Him the entire control of it. Say: "Yes, Lord, yes!" to everything, and trust Him so to work in you to will, as to bring your whole wishes and affections into conformity with His own sweet and lovable and most lovely will. It is wonderful what miracles God works in wills that utterly surrender to Him. He turns hard things into easy, and bitter things into sweet. It is not that he puts easy things in the place of the hard, but He actually changes the hard thing into an easy one.—HANNAH WHITALL SMITH.

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Lord, teach us how to pray—
O, do Thou lead the way!
So rough the path sometimes, so dim and steep,
So steep and dim where fall the shadows deep,
With perils fraught when darkling fogs obscure,
Or will-o'-the-wisps to deadly march allure,
When pales the cloudless splendor of the noon,
Or blackness robs the sky or guiding moon,
Then teach us how to pray—
And lead us into day.

Teach us for what to pray
Lord, do not let us stray
Afar from Thee! Teach us to choose life's gold,
Not dross; to know that pain and grief enfold
A blessing and a peace, steadfast and sweet.
Make blind eyes see, give strength to stumbling feet.
Within the ashes of a dead self lies
A nobler self. To Thee our dead past cries.
Teach us for what to pray—
To rise above our clay.
New York Observer.

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REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—Since my request for sample programs quite a number have been sent in, for which the donors will hereby accept my sincere thanks. I am so glad to have them to send to others who request such help. I hold in my hand the unique program of Miama county, Ohio. The county officers, superintendents, Red Letter Days, etc., are given first. Then follow the names of the several unions with officers and superintendents, time and place of meeting, for instance: Troy, 106 members. Meetings every Thursday at 2:30 o'clock in City building, second floor, opposite public library." Then follow the officers and superintendents of the unions. After the unions come the monthly topics, beginning with January, for one year. They are printed at the head of the page and the remainder of the page left vacant for notes. They are adapted, of course, to the special time of year, as, for instance: "March Topics—Sketch of Neal Dow, with quotations; Prohibition vs. Tax and License; What is Christian Citieznship?; Why we should vote for members of the School Board next month; Our National President and THE UNION SIGNAL; Close of the Messenger (state paper) Contest; the Press as an Educator." It occurs to me that there is much advantage in having all of the unions pursue the same topics and in their knowing just when and where every other union holds its meeting. Then, too, the expense must be less in printing programs enough for the county at one and the same time.

Some of the programs are simple, inexpensive folders, which, it seems to me, answer the purpose well. I am particularly interested, however, in the quality of the topics. A few seem to take up the departments only without variation. Others have most taking and original subjects and a variety for each meeting. I am more and more convinced that every union, to be a success, must have an annual program and should have a most capable program committee.

Just now there is much interest in the question of prohibition on account of the Vermont vote and the campaigns in several states for state prohibition. Mrs. Stevens has written a leaflet giving facts about prohibition which will be printed shortly by the W. T. P. A., and all states trying to gain prohibition, in whole or in part, ought to distribute these lavishly. She is also preparing a leaflet on the dispensary which will be very valuable. We have had many inquiries for information along this line, and believing, as we do, that the dispensary is not an improvement over the saloon, it is wise to disseminate knowledge on this subject.

I had the pleasure a few weeks ago of reading the manuscript of a book by Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, on the subject of Mormonism. It is the most interesting and comprehensive thing I have seen, beginning with the history of Joseph Smith's family and coming down to the present time. There are many quotations from Mormon books, especially in regard to polygamy and the authority of the church. It is intensely interesting and covers the ground completely and will cost but little. (See Publisher's Notes for announcement of price, which will be made as soon as the book is off the press.) It is hoped that tens of thousands of people will read this book in order that they may become informed not only in regard to past history, but present conditions

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With The Treasurer.

THE unions are responding to the call for memorial contributions in a very encouraging way. We are much interested in the vivid accounts given of meetings held and we judge that the programs this year have been full of good seed for future harvests. The receipts since last report are as follows, $2 except as noted:

OHIO—Rock Creek, Woodfield, Peru, Lorain, Medina, Newark, Berea, Toledo $2.85, Bowling Green $1.57, Cleveland Central, National Military Home, Worthington, Marietta, New Vienna, New Baltimore, Mechanicsburg, Williamsport, Greenville $3, Quaker City, Jersey.

MICHIGAN.—Kalamazoo, Lake Odessa, Milford, Central of Bay City, Norwood, Copac, Joyfield, Manton $1, South Haven, Kingston, Hillsdale, South Butler, Plymouth, Greenville, West Bay City, White Pigeon.

IOWA.—Carrie B. Nugent, Central City.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Kate Cunningham, Lock Haven, Harrisburg L. T. L., Germantown, Corry, North Philadelphia, Reading, Montoursville, South Bethlehem, Factoryville, Mr. and Mrs. John Alford, Beaver Falls.

KENTUCKY.—Somerset, Paris, Wilmore, Spears, Paducah.

INDIANA.—Bedford, Richmond, Hartford City, Loogootee, Mt. Vernon, Peru $3.55, Bath, La Porte.

ILLINOIS.—Farmington, Illiopolis, Peoria, Chicago Central, Camp Hill, Rockford Central, Hillsboro, Casey, Vandalia, Cornelia T. Jewett.

COLORADO.—Pueblo, Olathe, Ft. Morgan, Longmont, Denver (Highlands), Eaton $5, Platteville.

RHODE ISLAND.—Middletown, Providence, Portsmouth.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Spencer, Williamstown, Neponset, Pittsfield, Mansfield, Edgartown.

VERMONT.—Chester.

WISCONSIN.—Whitehall, Racine, Sturgeon Bay, River Falls, Auburn, Janesville, Eureka, Lathrap of Milwaukee, Hammond, Reedsburg.

MINNESOTA.—St. Paul (Somerset), Spring Valley, Elk River.

MAINE.—Mrs. Merrill, Portland $3.07, Norway, Garland, Yarmouthville, Damiriscotta, Round Pond, Stroudwater, $10.00.

NEW YORK.—Goldenbridge, Phelps .40, Yonkers, Cortland, Farmer, Sherwood, Carthage, La Fargeville, Watertown, Watertown (Y), A Friend.

ARIZONA.—Phoenix, Mesa City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—East Rochester, Baseawen, Whitefield, Somersworth, Marlboro, Dover L. T. L. $1.

OKLAHOMA.—Granite.

NEW JERSEY.—Trenton No. 1 $2.50.

WASHINGTON.—Dayton, Kalispel (W), Kalispel (Y), Dryad, Rosalie $4.15.

NEBRASKA.—Fremont, Clay Center $1.90, North Platte, Blue Springs, Haigler.

VIRGINIA.—Chincoteague, Lexington.

LOUISIANA.—Pharr, Centerville, Estherwood, New Orleans Central $7.95.

CALIFORNIA.—Soquel $2.10, Upland.

TENNESSEE.—Maxwell.

MISSOURI.—Empire Prairie, Cameron, Kansas City Central, Burlington.

DELAWARE.—Seaford, Newark, Milford.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Lost Creek, Fairmont, Parkersburg, Mannington, Sistersville.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Winston-Salem.

CONNECTICUT.—Milldale, Terryville, New Britain, Putnam.

KANSAS.—Burr Oak, Winchester.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Beresford.

ALABAMA.—Boaz, Mobile.

MONTANA.—Wibaux.

TEXAS.—Oakwoods.

NEVADA.—Reno.

Howick, Quebec.

HELEN M. BARKER.

A Fine Kidney Remedy.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (The Clothier), says if any sufferer from Kidney and Bladder Disease will write him he will direct them to the perfect home cure he used. He makes no charge whatever for the favor.

Sunday School Work.

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS:—The second Quarterly Temperance Lesson of 1903 comes on April 19. Topic, "The Law of Love." Lesson Text, Romans 13:7-14. Golden Text, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."—Rom. 13-10. The general temperance topic suggested by the lesson is, "Temperance in its relation to the individual and to the nation."

This lesson is one of great importance. We should make every possible effort to emphasize its teachings with the one purpose of rousing the latent energy among Christian people and stirring into activity forces which shall make for righteousness, temperance and purity.

The quarterly supplies published by our department are essential to effective work. We have been assured many times that the improved form of our quarterly leaflet makes it still more helpful to the Sunday school teacher and most suitable for general distribution among senior and adult pupils in the Sunday school. The Responsive Reading for this quarter is on Bible Temperance. It can be used in classes to precede the study of the lesson or in the opening exercises of the Sunday school. The blackboard exercise presents a picture which, if placed before the school, will teach its own vital temperance lesson, while the outline of thought given for the temperance talk is one which can easily be adapted by the most inexperienced speakers. Nothing tells so much in the general exercises of the Sunday school on Temperance Sunday as a striking blackboard lesson.

Let us aim to have some scripture texts bearing upon temperance, memorized by the Sunday School pupils every Temperance Sunday. If this is done we are doubly assured that they will have the "Sword of the Spirit" well sheathed in the heart and, thus equipped, be able to "stand" victorious in the presence of the "evil" of strong drink. To aid in this most important effort Bible Temperance Texts will be provided each quarter by the department. These cards will be attractive and inexpensive. The texts selected will be significant and will emphasize some truth of the current temperance lesson. The cards can be distributed one week in advance of the lesson and recited by the entire school on Temperance Sunday. They can also be used most effectively by the teachers in their individual classes and will prove an attractive and helpful feature of class work.

We have just published a new leaflet for general distribution, "Temperance Arrows." This leaflet contains brief statements of facts calculated to strike conviction into the heart of the most ndifferent, overcoming apathy and lending significance to our oft-repeated plea for help in temperance warfare. This new leaflet is especially suitable for distribution in the Sunday school on the coming Temperance Sunday. It will also aid our workers in special program work.

(Continued on page 11.)

Asking Questions.

An Inquiry Changed a Man's Whole Life.

When you get a man to recognize that his bad feelings come from improper food and that he can get well by using scientific food, the battle is half won. One of New York's business men says:

"I was troubled for a long time with indigestion, headache, and stomach trouble, and had taken various medicines but with no good results. I concluded to see how a change of food would affect me. I never cared particularly for cereals of any kind, but ate meat and pastry continually and drank coffee.

I found on inquiring, that Grape-Nuts were highly spoken of and decided to give them a trial. To say I was surprised at the result would not begin to do justice to my feelings. My headaches left me; my brain became clearer and active; my attacks of indigestion grew fewer and fewer until they ceased entirely and where I once went home tired, fagged out and indisposed to any exertion whatever, I now found a different state of affairs.

My color was good, my muscles strong and firm and fully equal to anything I asked of them, instead of soft and flabby. I live two miles from my business and walk it daily back and forth, if the weather permits. I am 55 years old and feel as well and strong as when I was 30, and can ride 70 miles a day on a bicycle without feeling any bad results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD

New Line Fine Service.

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Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

Portrait of

GEN. NEAL DOW

FOR FRAMING.

SIZE 11 x 14.

Price, Postpaid, 15 cts.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASS'N,

CHICAGO.

The department has a number of new circulars and temperance helps. Our beautiful Frances Willard Sunday School Pledge Card is something that every scholar should possess, and workers can make them serve a double purpose, namely, pledge work and to introduce our great leader either in a biographical sketch or quotations from her writings. To all who are interested to know what helps are provided by our department, let me say that a workers' package containing our department manual and samples of all literature will be sent for 25 cents. The contents will be worth much more than the price to those who order.

Now, beloved, to the work! While reading this letter glance at the calendar and note the time which you will have to order the quarterly supplies. Remember, my address is no longer St. Paul, Minn. I will give personal attention to all your needs, only asking that you do not delay, but order in season. Some of our workers are placing their orders for quarterly material for the entire year, so that it may be sent to them as soon as published, which you will note is one month in advance of the temperance lesson. This is a very wise plan and prevents disappointment in receiving literature.

The following is the list of helps for the coming Temperance Sunday. I give prices in order that no time may be lost in sending to me for catalogue or samples:

Quarterly leaflet on temperance lesson, 30 cents per 100. Responsive Reading, 25 cents per 100. Blackboard exercise, 2 cents each or 50 cents per 100. Frances Willard Pledge Cards, 50 cents per 100, 500 for $2. Red, White and Blue Pledge Cards, 30 cents per 100, $2 per 1,000. Bible Temperance Text Cards, 30 cents per 100. New leaflet, "Temperance Arrows," and all other leaflets published by the department, 30 cents per 100 postpaid.

Let us rally our forces and make April 19 a great day in the Sunday schools of the United States.

Yours in loyal service,

(Mrs.) Stella B. Irvine.

Riverside, Cal.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.

Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.

Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.

General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St., New York City.

General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

British Woman's Temperance Association.

Successful Gatherings in Manchester.

In connection with the visit of the National Executive of the British Woman's Temperance Association to Manchester on February 15, 16 and 17, meetings were held in a number of halls and churches throughout the district on the Sunday, and addressed by members of the executive. On Monday a mothers' meeting was held in the Central Hall in the morning, addressed by Mrs. Pearsall Smith, Mrs. Judson and Mrs. Davidson, and in the afternoon the mayor of Salford gave a reception at the Salford Town Hall, which was followed by a meeting for the young people, addressed by Miss Tomkinson, Miss Swankie-Cameron and Miss Ferguson. The Vegetarian Society entertained the executive at tea and in the evening a great temperance demonstration was held in the Free Trade Hall. The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Royle) presided, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Gamble (who presented the report of the Manchester Woman's Christian Temperance Union affiliated), Dean of Hereford, Rev. Dr. Aked, Rev. Canon Hicks, M. A., Mr. R. Cameron, M. P., Mrs. Pearsall Smith and Miss Agnes Slack. Musical selections by the Band of Hope Choral Union. The National Executive Committee met at the Religious Institute on Tuesday, Mrs. Pearsall Smith in the chair. A letter from the president, Lady Henry Somerset, was read, stating that she could not accept nomination as president of the National British Woman's Temperance Association at the next council meetings, owing to ill-health. The following resolution on the employment of women in drinking bars was unanimously adopted:

"In view of the great evils, both moral and physical, involved in the employment of women in drinking bars, and of the fact that their employment has now been prohibited by law in many countries, the B. W. T. A. urges its branches to do all in their power to help forward the movement now begun for the gradual prohibition of this employment in the United Kingdom. (1) By bringing the subject before ministers of religion, magistrates, members of parliament and others in their respective neighborhoods who may be outside temperance circles. (2) By appealing to the great temperance societies for their active aid, and (3) By rousing local public opinion through meetings, correspondence in the press, distribution of literature and any other means. Further, the B. W. T. A. expresses the opinion that the date at which the employment becomes illegal should be made sufficiently remote to allow ample time for the women now in the employment to leave it, and considers that five years would be a sufficiently long period of warning, provided that from the date of such time-notice no new barmaid shall be engaged. Should any persons be still left in the employment at the end of the five years, the B. W. T. A. undertakes to use its best endeavors and influence to find them other employment."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the local committee for the admirable arrangements made, etc. On Tuesday evening the delegates were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester at the Town Hall.

Agnes E. Slack,
Hon. Cor. Sec.

Ripley, Derbyshire.

Convention Calendar.

The annual convention of the Arkansas (Harper) W. C. T. U. will be held at Little Rock, March 13-15, inclusive. Mrs Lucy Thurman will be present.

Mrs. F. C. Potter,
President.

The annual convention of the Tennessee (No. 2) W. C. T. U. will be held at Memphis, Tenn., March 27-30, inclusive. Mrs. Lucy Thurman will be in attendance.

Mrs. Virginia W. Broughton,
President.

Crowned.

The cause of temperance lost an earnest worker in the death of Mrs. Caroline H. Hoffman, wife of Rev. E. H. Hoffman, at Bryn Mawr, Pa. She was faithful to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the last, and will be missed from its councils.

Mrs. Harriet M. Morris, an old crusader of Springfield, Ohio., passed away February 13. She was closely identified for nearly half a century with philanthropic and reform movements. Her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Oldham, is president of Clark county, Ohio, and Springfield unions.

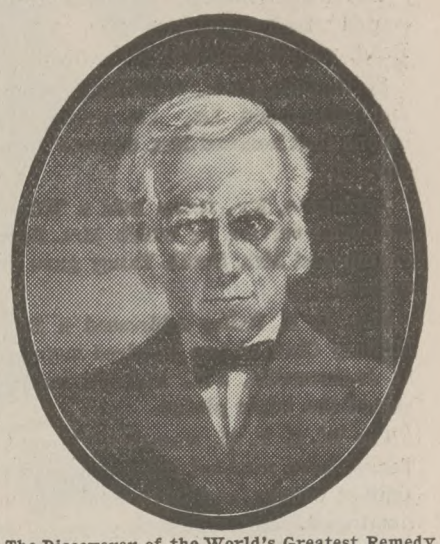
PILES

Piles Can Be Cured Quickly and Without Pain by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.

A Trial Package Mailed Free For the Asking

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense.

The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful torture of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.



The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy For Piles.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories which are applied directly to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents the box by druggists everywhere and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. You can get every cent of your money back if after using one-half a full box you are not satised that it will cure you. Pyramid Drug Co., 114 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN

Mr. Tassell made $1,500 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of S.D., $12. 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., $9 first day. Mr. Doerge, of Me., $10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., $17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., $59.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for **Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets.** Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make $20 to $40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. **Wonderful Seller.** We're old firm. Capital $100,000.00. **Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE.** Address, WORLD M'F'G CO., 619 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Responsive Readings

Published Monthly.

Designed for the use of local unions and of great aid to workers, as they contain information wholly upon the work of the departments of the W. C. T. U.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Single Copies, per year	$.10
13 Copies, per year, to one address	1.00
100 of this issue	.50

Subject for March Reading,

Christian Citizenship.

By Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford, National Superintendent of the Department of Christian Citizenship.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

"The boy problem" is being discussed by the Austin, Ill., Union.

Mrs. Anna M. Palmer is engaged in evangelistic work in Waterloo, Iowa.

Rochester, N. Y., Eleventh Ward will hold a Neal Dow memorial meeting March 17.

The Good Templars of Butte, Mont., joined with the local unions in a Frances Willard memorial service.

The white ribboners of Vermont presented their president, Mrs. Ida H. Read, with a beautiful fur coat.

Springfield, Mass., Willimantic, Conn., and Hammond, La., are among the unions that honored Mrs. Stevens' birthday.

Lexington, Ky., union held a Willard memorial service, at which Mrs. Beauchamp and Mrs. Sarah Yancy gave addresses.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey addressed a Boys' Military Club of two hundred members at Jacksonville, Fla., and all but six signed the triple pledge.

The W. C. T. U. women of Houston, Texas, have sounded the tocsin of war against whisky, and have issued an ultimatum to the traffickers.

The Eighth Ward, Minneapolis, and the Cleveland, Minn., unions held memorial services. Mrs. Helen G. Rice spoke at the latter meeting.

Members of the Appleton, Wis., Woman's Christian Temperance Union have instituted a crusade against the opening of theaters on Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Wheeler was awarded the medal in the matrons' oratorical contest held in Upper Alton, Ill., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U

Trenton, N. J., Union is interested in the work among the newsboys and messenger boys. The members also visit the jail weekly and are active in many helpful ways.

Miss Annie Robbins is speaking in Minnesota. Mrs. Florence D. Richards will soon spend ten days in Wisconsin, and Miss Margaret Wintinger is engaged for work in Ohio.

By invitation of the Current Events Club of Alton, Ill., the W. C. T. U. met with the club and listened to a paper on temperance. This union will have a rummage sale to raise money.

A new union of twelve members has been organized at Powhattan, Va., one of ten at Dagey, N. D., and one of twenty-five at Dwight, N. D. Miss Stewart organized the two latter.

The Dominion (Canada) W. C. T. U. will hold its annual convention at Ottawa next November. An invitation to hold a three-day service at Grimsby Park in August has been accepted.

During the past year 587 girls have been cared for in the Eau Claire, Wis., W. C. T. U. Rescue Home, and ninety per cent of them have gone out to lead good lives. The average age of the girls admitted has been sixteen and one-half years.

A new union has been organized in Dyersberg, Tenn. Many of the larger cities of the state have had lectures from Rev. E. O. Taylor of Boston on scientific temperance. The Park Place union at Chattanooga is making an effort to keep the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

The W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League of Charlottsville, Va., are working unceasingly in the interest of the local option election which is to be held March 26. This city is an important point, as the state university is located there. The liquor league is said to have sent $1,500 and is willing to double it if necessary to carry the town for license.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard recently made an offer to the local unions in Texas to increase interest in scientific temperance instruction. To each union that will offer two medals for the best examination on physiology in the fifth and eighth grades she will donate one of them. If the union offers four she will donate two. Her offer has been accepted by a large number of unions.

Miss Anna Gordon spoke at the Chestnut Street Methodist Sunday school in Portland recently. The principal of the manual training school told her that the Portland School Board has within a few weeks made a rule that any public school pupil (in all grades below the high schools) who is found smoking cigarets either on his way to school or returning to his home will be suspended. This gentleman was most emphatic in stating that there was immense need of anti-cigaret work everywhere, among girls as well as boys.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, has three unions to her credit in Gloucester County, Va., at Cappahosic, Belamy church and Gloucester Court House. She was entertained at the rectory, spoke in the Presbyterian church, a vestryman of the Episcopal church presiding. No representative of the W. C. T. U. has ever visited this county before. The county superintendent, Miss Lila Jones, has taken hold of the work very enthusiastically, and is arranging appointments in every unorganized part of the county for Mrs. Newton, who is now in Charlottsville, helping in their local option campaign.

DR. SHOOP'S

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

A Fight Against Odds.

(Continued from page 6.)

"First I have not suffered from dread, nor, alas, from too keen remorse, even from the first. My dull, stoical mein has not been assumed, but can be, in part, accounted for by my faculties having been so completely benumbed by the poison which I have of late been using to such fearful excess. No one has denied me, since my imprisonment, all the cigarets and tobacco I wished for, as I suppose they thought it was not worth while to torture my last days. It is needless to tell you that I have smoked my last cigaret. God has taken away the very thought of such things, as well as the necessity. Is not that a real miracle?

"Another thing is, I seem told that I am to be spared, even now, the fearful pangs of unavailable remorse for my past vileness and for the unspeakable woe and desolation which my guilty, wretched self has brought upon those who have loved me so well, which, in all nature should deservedly make my last days on earth a very hell of torture. The gracious Savior seems to have lifted that burden, in a measure, from my being—how or why I cannot tell. I only know that I feel a great peace and an inability to be touched to any keen torture.

"You may wonder at my apparent insensibility in assuring you that the guilty one suffers less torture than the innocent. Since feeling and understanding my Savior's love and pity for me, the vilest of His children, the nature of my beloved mother's love has come to me, and God has bidden me write thus.

"I realize that, in spite of all, incredible and utterly undeserved as it may be, the greatest measure of your suffering is for me, not for yourselves; that in mother's heart I am still only her little Claude, her baby; that Ralph and Alice have now utterly forgotten everything except that their pet and baby brother may be enduring agonies which all their love cannot remove. So I know that the very greatest comfort I can give is the absolutely truthful fact that I am now lifted up beyond all power of suffering; that I am happy, blissfully happy, in my Savior's love and forgiveness. I see God's hand in this punishment. It has brought me to Himself.

"O Mother! if you will but think of the other mothers' boys to be redeemed, God will grant you a measure of reconciliation.

"Ralph; dear, noble Ralph will accomplish, with God's help, the saving of many, many poor boys, because of me. Oh, take comfort in that, all of you!

"Alice is going to take care of mamma till she comes to me—for God whispers to me that I will not have very long to wait. Then my darling sister will find happiness in helping Ralph about those other boys, for the sake of the brother she loved and who loved her.

"I have written this for you to keep, for perhaps I could not say it all well enough for you to understand and remember. Claude."

It was all beautifully real and true, this letter, as they could see who were daily with the boy. Somehow it was impossible to be in Claude's presence without forgetting all else save that they had at last found the winsome boy, the pet and darling of their hearts and household—never to be lost from them again through all the eternal years. This was the supreme reality that lifted their hearts above lesser things. Claude's mother's face became wonderfully calm; there was a sweet and spiritual light in the brown eyes, and it seemed almost as if the anguished lines had disappeared from the piteous, drawn features. Seeing this, Ralph and Alice were cheered and encouraged to lay hold of this greatest earthly comfort left to them. They were aroused a little to a sense of the beautiful and unmeasured sustenance of sympathy shown to the stricken family, not only by the loving and devoted old friends and neighbors who had journeyed to them, but from the interest evinced by the whole country, which seemed to share their sorrow. There were few dry-eyed mothers of boys throughout all the land those days.

(The End.)

1/2 At One Half the Cost

Lion Coffee

has better strength and flavor than many so-called "fancy" brands.

Bulk coffee at the same price is not to be compared with Lion in quality.

In 1 lb. air tight, sealed packages.

A little seven-year-old, while wrestling with the intricacies of the English grammar, was asked by his teacher: "Hawley, can you give the principal parts of the verb 'to die?'" "Oh, yes," said Hawley, his face lighted with sober intelligence, "present, die; past, dead; perfect participle, buried!"

Small Willie one day asked his mother who made the trees and was told that God made them. A few days later an old colored man came to trim the trees and the little fellow seeing him at work ran to his mother and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, God's out in the yard repairing his trees!"

He Can.

Because He Has Been Over The Road.

A Grocer down in Texas said that when he first put in a stock of Postum Food Coffee he concluded to try it himself to know how well he could recommend it to his customers. He says: "I quit using coffee and had Postum prepared according to the directions on the package and found it a most heathful, toothsome beverage.

I had been troubled seriously with stomach trouble but after leaving off coffee and using Postum I gradually got better and better. That interested me so I persuaded my Mother-in-law, who is over sixty and a confirmed coffee drinker, to quit coffee and drink Postum.

She has suffered for years with stomach trouble and food coming up in her throat after eating. As soon as she quit coffee and began using Postum this distress stopped and she has been getting better and better ever since

A short time ago a lady who was starting West bought up my entire stock of Postum for fear she could not find it where she was going.

From my own experience one can readily see that I can recommend Postum very highly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Suggestive Program for Prohibition Rally Day.

March 20, Birthday of Gen. Neal Dow.

By Anna A. Gordon.

1. Singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

2. Scripture reading: Ezek., 34 chap., vs. 6, 11 to 16, 23 to close of chap.; Eph., 6: 10 to 17.

3. Prayer.

4. Singing, "How Firm a Foundation."

5. Recitation (a boy or girl): "Where there's drink there's danger."

"Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gin-shop fine,
Write, aye, write this truthful line—
Where there's drink there's danger."

(For remainder of recitation, see p. 46, Marching Songs No. 2.)

(Miss Willard has said she wished every boy and girl in the land might commit these words to memory.)

6. Exercise by the Loyal Temperance Legion.

a. March to platform with flags and banners.

b. National rallying cry, "Prohibition."

c. National Senior or Junior Motto, or both.

d. National salute.

e. Chorus, "Prohibition Song."

"There's a song on our lips that makes happy all who sing;
Merrily its echoes chime, merrily they ring
From the ocean on the east to the ocean on the west,
While thousands join the chorus of the song we love the best.

(For remainder of song see p. 50, Marching Songs No. 2.)

(If there is no Loyal Legion to take this part, train a chorus of Sunday school or public school children to sing.)

7. Address, "The Life and Work of Neal Dow."

The following biographical data will aid in the preparation of this address:

Neal Dow was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. His parents were Friends, as were his paternal and maternal ancestors for many generations back. He attended various "Dames'" schools in Portland as a little lad, and later the Portland Academy, at a time when Henry W. Longfellow was also a pupil. At thirteen years of age, in company with a sister, Neal Dow entered the Friends' Academy at New Bedford, Mass., making the journey by water in a whaling vessel. He tells us that during the voyage, which was a long one owing to unfavorable winds, he was permitted to go aloft with the crew to assist (?) in making or shifting sail.

Very early in life he became interested in the temperance cause, largely under the teaching of Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Mr. Dow's study and work led him to believe that no permanent improvement in the condition of the people could be expected while the temptations of the grog shops were permitted.

In those days Maine was cursed by the liquor traffic and had many breweries and distilleries. Neal Dow devoted himself to the work of enlightening public opinion on the evils of the traffic in strong drink, showing that it was inconsistent with the public welfare and ought therefore to be put in the category of forbidden occupations.

An incident which was back of the state prohibitory law has been told by Mr. Dow himself: He received a note one day from a lady he knew, expressing a wish to see him. Her husband was a graduate of Harvard and had an important office in the government service. He was a dipsomaniac. There was a large family, whose only dependence was the salary of the father. His chief had warned him that he could not retain his position unless he improved his habits. His wife told Mr. Dow that he went only to one shop for his drink, and if the keeper would not sell him any she could keep him in the house until fit to appear again at the office. Mr. Dow went directly to the rum shop and said, "Is Mr. Blank here?" "No," said the rumseller; but hearing voices in the back shop Mr. Dow opened the door and seeing Mr. Blank in the group of drinkers he pulled him out and stated the case to the proprietor, and begged him to sell no more to this man, otherwise he would lose his situation and his family would be at once without resources.

"It is my business to sell rum," the rumseller replied. "I have a license to sell rum; I sell it to any one who wants it and has the money to pay for it. I support my family by selling rum; I want none of your advice; when I want it I'll send for you; until then keep it to yourself."

"You have a license to sell rum, have you?" replied Mr. Dow. "You will sell it to any one who can pay for it, will you? You support your family by destroying the families of others, do you? Heaven helping me, I'll see if I cannot change all that."

Taking Mr. Blank by the arm, Mr. Dow led him home, and from that day began a war of extermination of the grogshops.

For ten years after the date of this incident Neal Dow made missionary tours through the Pine Tree State, traveling by carriage, as this was before the days of the railroad in Maine. One, two or three friends accompanied him on these tours. Meetings were arranged in advance, which were always crowded with farmers, their wives, sons and daughters. To these audiences Neal Dow would set forth the true character of the liquor traffic as the cause of a very large proportion of the poverty and crime of the country and the misery and wretchedness of the people. On these excursions Mr. Dow carried large quantities of temperance literature, throwing leaflets out at the doors of homes as they passed along and distributing them freely among the children at the school houses and giving them to those who attended his meetings.

In the spring of 1851 Mr. Dow was elected Mayor of Portland. The legislature was in session and with an anti-liquor bill carefully drawn he went to Augusta and was given a public hearing in representatives' hall, crowded to its utmost capacity. At the close of the hearing the special joint committee unanimously adopted the bill as presented by Mr. Dow. It was reported to the legislature the next morning, this being the last day of the session, and was enacted on that day without change by a vote of 18 to 10 in the senate and 86 to 40 in the house. The action took place on Saturday, May 31, 1851, and on the 2d of June the governor signed the bill and the famous Maine law immediately took effect.

Neal Dow made several trips to England on the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain, addressing a large number of meetings.

He gave his pen, his voice, himself freely and unsparingly to advance the temperance cause. At the age of ninety-three years, beloved and honored the world over, Neal Dow passed onward October 2, 1897.

8. Address, 'The Maine Law."

9. Address, "Our National President's Work for the Prohibitory Laws of Maine."

(For helps in these numbers see The Union Signal of March 5.)

Notes.

Decorate the platform with flags and a photograph of Neal Dow, and use evergreen boughs as a symbol of the Pine Tree State.

Enlist the ministers and the young people of the various church societies to co-operate in the meeting.

Give literature to those who attend the meetings. Nothing could be better than Mrs. Stevens' "Reply to Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell Concerning Portland." Send to W. T. P. A. for this leaflet. 5 cents each, $3 per hundred.

What Ails Your Hair?

Dr. Wehner. Physician-in-Chief Cranitonic Laboratories, Making Microscopical Examination of Hair.

In a microscopical examination of 1,000 different samples of human hair, made in the Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Institute [incorporated under the laws of the State of New York] 24 different diseases of the hair and scalp were discovered, many of them Highly Contagious and all Fatal to the Life of Hair.

Upon receipt of this FORM carefully filled out, and enclosing a few hairs, or a sample from the daily combings, we will send you a dainty bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food and a trial cake of Cranitonic Shampoo Scalp Soap by mail prepaid and a diagnosis and complete REPORT upon the condition of your hair after scientific microscopical examinations by our Physicians and Bacteriologists, absolutely FREE.

Applicant's Name in full.....

Address in full.....

Have you Dandruff?.....Is the Dandruff Oily or Dry?.....

Is your hair falling out?.....Losing Color?.....

Does your scalp itch?.....Any scaly eruptions.....

Any eczema on Scalp or body?.....Occupation.....Sex.....

Cranitonic Hair Food Co., 526 West Broadway New York.

FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these **TWO PRESENTS**, Solid Gold Laid Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, **Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.**

The New Regulator on the **Sure Hatch** is really automatic and direct acting—greatest improvement of years. Don't pay double price for old style machines. Get our book and free trial offer. **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.**

CHIRON LUBRICATING PILE CONE

A small, hollow, perforated wooden cone, filled with the Chiron Ointment, especially prepared for the purpose. Perfect and continuous lubrication by soothing and healing ointment directly to the sore spots. Endorsed by physicians. Immediate relief and a certain cure for **ALL KINDS OF PILES.** Regular price, $3. **SPECIAL PRICE** (for 30 days only), $1. By mail, sealed in plain wrapper.
The CHIRON Mfg. Co., Plainfield, N. J.

Important Notice to Investors.

The great prosperity of this company has become so well known that nearly the entire amount of our treasury stock has been subscribed for. The stockholders will vote the last of February on an increase of capital. In the meantime, orders will be filled in the sequence they are received, until the few remaining shares are sold. Our stock now pays ten per cent annually, and owners of live stock on our ranches have made over thirty per cent on their cattle and sheep. Present list of stockholders furnished upon application.

Montana Co-Operative Ranch Co., GREAT FALLS, MONT.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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OF

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AN ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH.
New Process. A General Favorite.
SIZE 18 x 22, PRICE $5.00. Carriage not prepaid.
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The Celebrated Evangeline Picture selected by the National W. C. T. U. as their official picture.
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Used Extensively for Schools.
Price, Postpaid, 35 cts.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 La Salle Street,
CHICAGO.

March Magazines.

A lighter touch than usual characterizes this month's ATLANTIC, and one turns the pages of critical study with much the same interest demanded by sketch and story. John Burroughs is delightfully refreshing in his clever exposé of the present day extreme psychological methods adopted by some nature-writers in depicting the intimate life of the lower animals. Mr. Burroughs fearlessly and facetiously points out the real and the sham in current natural history and his article is a good guide to nature literature. Captain Mahan contributes a philosophical paper on "The Writing of History", President Arthur T. Hadley continues his discussion of "Academic Freedom in Theory and in Practice," and Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman makes an able plea for "A World-Legislation," citing the International Postal Union as the only existing absolute world-legislation. In fiction, Arthur Sherburne Hardy's serial offers some good characterization, and there are several excellent short stories and a real poem or two.

An editorial tribute to Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the veteran leader of the movement for popular education in the South, opens the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. In the same number is an appreciative review of the long public career of the late ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the stanch friend of the American Indian. How the Methodist Episcopal Church raised its famous "Twenty-Million-Dollar Fund" is described by Dr. J. M. Buckley in an article of unusual interest. The story of "The Lumber Industry of the Pacific Coast," by Alvin Hovey-King, will open the eyes of those who have heretofore been ignorant of the vast timber resources of the Pacific northwest. Mr. Walter Wellman describes the workings of the United States Steel Corporation's profit-sharing and stock-distributing plans among employes. Not of the least interest is the character sketch of the Hon. George Bruce Cortelyou, the new Secretary of Commerce, who solely on his own merits has in little more than seven years risen from stenographer to cabinet officer. A fine portrait of Secretary Cortelyou accompanies the sketch.

This month's CHAUTAUQUAN is truly a demonstration of its sub-title, "A Magazine of Things Worth While." Much of its value is found in its Russian articles, of which its scenic cover design and its frontispiece, "Sunday School in a Russian Village," are suggestive. Frederick Austin Ogg of the University of Indiana, in "The Danger Line in Western Asia," demonstrates the theory that Russia's destiny lies in the direction of the East rather than in the West. Few would care to miss Dr. Edward J. Steiner's entertaining narrative of "A Visit to Tolstoy's Home," with its many accompanying pictures of the Count and the Countess Tolstoy, their estate, and Russian rural life. Under the head of "Civic Progress" several pages are devoted to "A Democratic Art Movement," and there is a paper on "A Neglected Social Force," which is a plea for men's clubs instituted on a broader basis, with "no partisan politics, no long speeches, no bores, no sectarian religion, no personalities, no snobs, no bosses" and "no newspaper publicity," for what is said during discussion of popular subjects.

PEARSON'S presents one of the best articles on the Venezuela question that has yet appeared, a history of Venezuela since the discovery by Columbus being a notable feature. A fully illustrated paper on the home life of Susan B. Anthony is contributed by Ida Huston Harper. Short stories, two serials and eight clever articles make up a good number.

The CENTURY discusses the immigration problem under the head "The Gateway of Nations," "What Shall We Be?" and "Comments on the Foregoing," by such authorities as Jacob A. Riis, Gustave Michaud and Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology of "Columbia university." "Our native stock," says Mr. Michaud, "is becoming a small minority, and the nature, extent and probable influence of the human current flowing from the Old World to the New are matters of vital importance." Will Payne gives vivid glimpses of "The Chicago Board of Trade." "My Old Maids' Corner," by Miss French, which is happily characterized as "literature, sentiment and common sense," presents a fascinating chapter on "Some of My Sunday Visitors." The conclusion of "Lovey Mary," by the popular author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," will be read with regret on account of its tantalizing shortness. Science, art and poetry round out one of the Century's best numbers.

"MCCLURE'S best number is the present number," is a quite common axiom in the magazine world, and this month's issue is no exception. The marvelous development of the trolley car system in the light of "The War on the Locomotive" is strikingly portrayed in text and picture by Samuel E. Moffett. The key to Chapter V of Ida M. Tarbell's remarkable History of the Standard Oil Company is found in this prefaced inscription: "The American Beauty rose can be produced in its splendor and fragrance only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it.—J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an address on Trusts to the students of Brown University." Lincoln Steffens in "The Shamelessness of St. Louis" gives something new in American municipal democracy. The fiction of this number is noteworthy, including several strong stories by good writers.

Eben E. Rexford, the authority on landscape gardening, in LIPPINCOTT'S, gives much sound advice to cities as well as villages in his article called, "Rural and Village Improvement Societies." Among the nine short stories the one by Cy Warman, entitled "The Fidelity of the Dog," is strikingly good. There is an unusually fine showing of superior verse, with such contributors as Edgar Fawcett, Florence Earle Coates, Albert Biglow Paine and others.

Fun, entertainment, and a variety of good, solid, helpful reading are found in the pages of ST. NICHOLAS. Excellent hints are given on how to read with the best results. In the charming story, "Marjorie's School of Fiction," Albert Biglow Paine shows young writers how to get material for work. The dramatic tale of the number is "Mother's Wolf Story," an adventure of a little lass in the early days of Wisconsin. "The Story of King Arthur and His Knights" deals with the finding of Excalibur and winning of Guinevere. Nonsense verse and humorous pictures make the pages fairly sparkle.

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION contains the opening chapters of a new serial by Eden Phillipotts, the scene of which is laid on the moors of Devon, and it promises much of the same interest found in "Lorna Doone." A valuable article of this month is "How Modern Science Proves the Bible True," being a summing up of the researches of scientists to confirm Old Testament history. "Early Wild Flowers" brings the breath of spring, while the departments celebrate the opening season in suggestions of practical value to the housewife in fashions and literature.

Magazines Received.

HOMILETIC REVIEW.
AMERICAN KITCHEN MAGAZINE.
NATIONAL WAIFS' MAGAZINE.
TRAVEL.
SILVER CROSS.
SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY JOURNAL.
FLORENCE CRITTENTON MAGAZINE.
METHODIST MAGAZINE AND REVIEW
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY.
LITERARY DIGEST.

NEVER TOO LATE

To Try A Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Geishing, of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief, and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicine, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from this use, and furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty-cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket, and four or five times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement, which continued, until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.

Leaflets Just Issued

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 10, 10 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89,
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 143.
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
.....CHICAGO.

About Women.

The club women of Milwaukee are beginning an organized crusade against promiscuous expectoration.

Miss Anna Ledwin saved the life of her friend, Kittie Keaton, by carrying her out of a burning factory building in Chicago.

The Women's clubs of St. Joseph, Mo., are assisting the State Federation in pushing the anti-cigaret bill introduced in the legislature.

The Brooklyn street cleaning department does nothing without the approval of the Woman's Health Protective Association of that city.

Miss Helen Reed-De La Porte, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., a graduate of Vassar College, is said to be the only woman president of a board of education.

Several women in Texas are making a success of ranching. Mrs. Pauline Whitman owns 200,000 acres in the Panhandle, and raises 15,000 cattle annually.

The Woman's Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association is a new and rapidly growing organization, including only women who are employed on lake steamers.

The labor organizations of New Jersey are working with the woman's clubs and societies for the appointment of a woman factory inspector. Mrs. J. P. McDonnell, wife of the editor of "The National Labor Standard" of Paterson, is being urged for the place.

London women, organized as the Vegetarian Association, are providing penny dinners for poor children. Their headquarters are in a little chapel in the rear of Bethnal Green museum, and here they serve out 500 meals a day, at a cost to each child of one penny, or two cents.

A Brooklyn manufacturer of violins, feeling the need of a more delicate touch in the making of that sensitive instrument, experimented by teaching the craft to women. The result was very satisfactory, and has aroused great interest among the women engaged in the work.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have presented to the city of Baltimore a fine bronze monument typifying Southern valor and endurance during the Civil War. The group is nine feet high and weighs 5,000 pounds. It is now being placed in position and will shortly be unveiled.

Mrs. Donnett, wife of an English army officer, a slender young American woman, has the distinction of shooting the largest tiger ever killed in India. It measured 10 feet 8 inches in length. She has killed two tigers, four panthers, four bears, eight boars and several other wild beasts.

Mrs. Marie Van Vorst and her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Van Vorst, in order to get local color and facts for their book, "The Woman Who Toils," spent several weeks as factory and mill girls. The former speaks of her experiences during that time as the most terrible and yet the most interesting of her life.

A Baltimore girl, Miss Katherine H. Montague, has taken up the profession of pathology. She is a painter of microbes, possessing a wonderful talent for reproducing with the brush the minute organisms which are visible only under powerful microscopes. Her work is of inestimable value to investigators.

Thirty-one girls of the senior class of the High School for Girls in Philadelphia are competing for a prize offered by the Colonial Dames for an essay on the "Contrast Between the Influence of the Scotch-Irish and the Quaker in the Development of the Early Colonies." The prizes are $25, $15 and $10 in gold.

Statistics recently gathered in Ohio show that the average wages paid to women is $4.83 a week, and the average cost of living $5.24 a week. The highest average pay is that of women making awnings, tents, etc.; the lowest that of girls in the big machine shops, who make bolts, nuts and washers. In Columbus women coffin makers average $6.83 per week. Low averages are supposedly due to lack of organization among women.

We sat at the table—the alderman, the doctor and I. The subject of dieting was brought up in conversation. "No man," said the alderman, "can tell me what I ought to eat without knowing my habits of life, my temperament and all — is that not so, doctor?" "Perfectly right," said he, "what suits your stomach may not fit mine, and yet nine men out of ten are presumptuous enough to tell you what you ought to eat." "Yes," said I, "they don't appreciate that there is just as great a difference between two men's stomachs as there is between their brains. Overwork some men's stomachs and they will easily respond to the task, just as some men's brains can take care of endless details, but the majority will break down with the overload." "Indigestion," said the doctor, "is not a disease but an admonition — it is the red light that signifies—danger. It is the language of the stomach to prepare for serious trouble if allowed to persist. Bitters and alcoholic medicines are poor means for stimulating the stomach to perform a larger share of work than it ought. The effect on the stomach is like the spur to the weary horse—it weakens him and shortens his life. A rational treatment," continued the doctor, "is moderate eating of wholesome foods, and only those which the person likes. Occasionally, say once a week, a dinner pill should be taken which should be entirely of vegetable ingredients — like Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets — that will not purge, but act gently on the liver, stomach and bowels. To my mind the main dependence for curing permanently the indigestion which has become chronic — the 'heart-burn,' the sour eructations, the worst cases of dyspepsia — is that alterative extract made from medicinal herbs that Doctor Pierce calls his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' for it contains no alcohol to overstimulate the stomach, but it simply goes to work in the right way—correcting the liver, purifying the blood and assimilating the food so that the stomach takes up its labors with activity and refreshed powers. It fills the arteries with the pure, rich, red blood of health. It tears down, and carries off old, inert and half-dead tissues and replaces them by new. It builds firm, healthy flesh. It makes the muscles strong and elastic and steadies and tones the nerves. It cures debility and weakness of every description."

W. Walter McGloshen, of Reinbeck, Iowa, writes: "I took only four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and these remedies did me a world of good. I am thankful for your kind advice and praise the medicines highly. Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all my friends as the best medicines ever made for the troubles for which they are recommended. There is nothing equal to them for stomach troubles."

C. P. Spencer, of Plano, Okla., wrote: "I can hardly express my thanks for the benefit I have received from taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They worked like a charm in my case. Am in better health now than for some time, and will not fail to recommend your medicines to my suffering friends. I hope you will receive my thanks for the good your medicine has done me."

READ all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in that standard family doctor book, The Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1000 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 31 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covers 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Publishers' Notes.

Health Studies.

A constituency entirely apart from our own would find valuable and essential knowledge and instruction in the new leaflet "Studies in the Problem of Food," from the pen of Dr. Louise C. Purington, but to our own family of white-ribboners it is absolutely necessary. "Relation of Food to Character," "Food Value," "Its Adaptations and Requirements," "Breakfast Foods," and "What Shall We Drink," are a few of the many things about which we all should know, and Dr. Purington is able skillfully to tell us. Send 5 cents for this leaflet or, better still, for you and your friends 10 copies will be sent for 20 cents.

Dr. Purington's "Nerve Dissipation, Causes and Cure" should be in the hands of every man or woman who suffers from our national disease "Americanitis," which translated means "living at high pressure," and who in our ranks is not a sufferer from that disease? Surely those who make things "go" know the symptoms. A mere reading of the leaflets is restful, and its instructions carried out, sure cure. This leaflet is 2 cents for one copy, or 10 copies for 15 cents.

"The Spiritual Athlete," the third new leaflet, by Dr. Purington, is on a somewhat different order, but is helpful and contains new thoughts and up to date ideas that we want to be posted on as well as the writer. One copy 2 cents. Ten copies 10 cents.

A Red-Letter Number.

Great men and women speak through the pages of the March Young Crusader, Edward Everett Hale, John Burroughs, John V. Farwell, "Mother" Thompson, "Mother" Stewart, Susan B. Anthony and George T. Angell tell young people "How to Attain a Useful and Honorable Old Age." Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens sends a Greeting to all Legioners, and Miss Anna Adams Gordon contributes a delightful sketch, "Mrs. Stevens' Girlhood Days." The true story of "Madge," Mrs. Stevens' wonderful temperance horse, is charmingly told in text and picture by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. The world-renowned physician, Dr. Nathan Davis, furnishes the Required Readings, and from the special Neal Dow cover to its final page, this month's Crusader is a Red-Letter issue.

The subscription price is only 25 cents per year. Copies for distribution, $2.00 per hundred.

"The Mormon Menace."

The Mormon Menace, by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., and Helen M. Fallows, A. M., shortly to be issued by the W. T. P. A., is a timely, valuable, authentic showing of the leprous situation that confronts our nation. Beginning with the history of Mormonism, its rise and progress is traced with an accurate hand. The immoral characters of the Mormon leaders and the monstrous atrocities instigated by them and perpetrated in the name of religion, are depicted with an awful realism, and remind one of the horrors of the Dark Ages, while the puerile, inane declarations of the Mormon faith lead one to wonder if any but unbalanced, weakened intellects can embrace such doctrines.

There is much new and valuable material in this absorbing account of a religion which makes polygamy its essential element. It will form a most valuable addition to the extensive library already issued upon this subject.

Those who have read the advance sheets of this remarkable exposition of the greatest blot upon American history, pronounce it one of the most notable works of its kind which has appeared.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago

Health for the Sick—Fat for the Thin.

Every Reader of The Union Signal Should Write for a Free Bottle of Ozomulsion, the New Predigested Vitalized, Fat-Forming Health-Food.—Medicine.—It Will Be Sent by Mail Absolutely Free.

You Can Test Its Possibilities Free At Home.

DEAR READER:—

Are you thin?
Can you see and feel the bones through your flesh?
Are you pale, weak and anemic?
Do you feel tired and weary after every little exertion?
If so, what you need is a good diet of fatty, flesh-forming food.
The most beneficial fatty food is Ozomulsion.
This is a scientifically prepared emulsion of the purest virgin drippings of selected fresh Lofoten Cod liver oil, impregnated and vitalized with Guaiacol, Glycerine and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
It is a perfect food—pleasant, palatable, predigested.
It is the only vitalized emulsion of Cod liver oil on the market, the only one that does more than make fat—the only one that unpoisons, vitalizes and regenerates your degenerated tissues.

DEAR READER:—

Ozomulsion is good food, easy food—food that feeds.
It has restored to health many thousands who had fancied they were marked for early death.
It has made millions strong.
It has made millions fat.
You are not to think, however, that Ozomulsion is merely food.
It is a medicinal food, and is therefore good for all sick people.
It may be taken by all invalids, and does not interfere with any medicine.

Everybody who is or has been sick should take Ozomulsion so as to build up the strength of the constitution that disease has pulled down.

As short stories are easier to remember, we ask you, Dear Reader, to remember these things:—

1. ***Ozomulsion will make you strong.***
2. ***Ozomulsion will make you fat.***
3. ***Ozomulsion will cure coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, consumption and all other throat and lung troubles.***
4. ***Ozomulsion will act as medicine, or will help any medicine, to make you well, if you are sick from any ordinary sickness or disease.***
5. ***Ozomulsion strengthens Old People, Weak People, Pale People, Pale Thin Children, Weak Mothers.***

It follows, that even if you don't need Ozomulsion now, the time will surely come when you will be glad to have its aid and comfort.

THEREFORE, try Ozomulsion at once and see what it will do for you.

Your physician knows all about it, and your druggist sells it.

FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL.

We will send to all readers of The Union Signal a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE of Ozomulsion, by mail prepaid, in order to prove its wonderful virtues.

If you wish to take advantage of this offer do not delay, but write at once, giving your name and full address, when the free sample bottle will be sent you by mail. Please mention The Union Signal and address,

The Ozomulsion Co., 16 De Peyster Street, New York City.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 12. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, MARCH 19, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

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Red-Letter Day.

March 20, Prohibition Rally Day.

BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL NEAL DOW.

News of the Week.

Americans have subscribed $85,000 to the relief fund for famine-stricken Sweden.

Cuban Senate ratifies reciprocity treaty with United States, two-thirds voting in affirmative.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has revoked the decree establishing a blockade of the Orinoco river.

It is announced in Vienna that Austria will not participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Many persons killed or seriously injured in a cyclone that swept Australia. Much valuable property destroyed.

A French naval officer announces the invention of a vessel that will guarantee passengers immunity from seasickness.

Prince Albert Kakailimoku Kumuiakha, last descendant of King Kamehameha, the great Hawaiian, died of consumption.

The Kansas Legislature is asked to pass a bill providing that the battleship Kansas shall be christened with water instead of wine.

Eurasians, Mohammedans, Hindus, Burmese and Chinese have banded together in a "Socialistic League" for an anti-dirt crusade in Calcutta, India.

The Spanish cabinet considers a plan to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, to learn, if possible, the true cause of the explosion.

Five thousand dollar scholarship given to Harvard College by Mrs. John Marleve, Philadelphia, in memory of her son; $30,000 for needy infirmary students given by Miss Agatha and Miss Marianne Schurz.

Decree granting freedom of worship to unorthodox Russian subjects, and self-government to villages and communes, issued by czar; release of peasants from enforced labor and provincial reforms will follow soon.

New Hampshire votes on constitutional amendments as follows: In the affirmative, requiring militia officers to qualify before an examining board before appointment, taking from the legislature the power to choose the commissary general, giving the legislature power to tax franchises and inheritances, allowing police courts to try criminal cases in which the punishment is less than penitentiary imprisonment, reapportioning the representation in the lower branch of the legislature, placing an educational qualification on suffrage and giving the legislature power to enact anti-trust laws. In the negative, amending the bill of rights by striking out the word "Protestant" and inserting "Christian" in that clause permitting towns to appropriate money for religious societies, and the one giving the right of suffrage, with certain exceptions, to women.

How Do They Explain It?

Apropos of the race question, which is such a thorn in the side of the present administration, the Southern states sometimes present a strange anomaly. White men who will not tolerate the negro at the ballot box under any circumstances are found, when the drink question is the issue, exerting every effort to get him registered and are standing shoulder to shoulder with him at the polls in support of the liquor traffic and against the best men and women of the community.

General Officers at Evanston.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon reached headquarters at Evanston, March 11, and spent three days with Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Barker, in the consideration of necessary business, leaving on March 18 for Indiana. These tireless travelers will spend about two weeks in that state, attending institutes and conventions, in conformity with their plan of giving as much time each year as can be spared from National duties to the building up of the local work in different localities. They will be at Rest Cottage again during April.

Let the Good Work Go On.

In connection with the many gratifying reports received of the observance of UNION SIGNAL Subscription Day, we note this word from Michigan's enterprising president, in her state paper, "The Michigan Union": "One of the questions in the 'blanket report' of the present year will be, 'Did you observe UNION SIGNAL Subscription Day!' so, if you did not, do not let the month go by without such a meeting, in order to learn more about the capable, unselfish, energetic woman who is now our National leader." Mrs. Benjamin's plea, (already illustrated by nearly a half hundred subscriptions personally secured) can now be fortified by the announcement that the publishers have decided to establish a permanent rate of $1.25 for clubs of ten, thus making it possible for unions to hold a meeting for the consideration of the official organ at any time best suited to their convenience. Greencastle, Ind., announces a big UNION SIGNAL meeting for May 5, in addition to the meeting held the first week in March, which resulted in twenty-six new subscribers. We salute our friends!

Fine Points.

Whatever may be said of England's new liquor law, it cannot be denied that it is going to result in an increased agitation of the question. The law provides that liquor dealers may not sell to anyone "in the slightest degree under the influence," nor may they permit "any such drunken person" to remain on the premises. Anyone found on the street "under the influence," whether disorderly or not, is to be arrested, and anyone who lends a friend money on which the latter gets "the slightest under the influence" lays himself liable to arrest and imprisonment, with a month's hard labor. The question now to be decided is, When is a man under the influence? The oft-mooted question, "When is a man drunk?" is easy in comparison. According to the dictum of science (see Kraepelin as quoted in another paragraph) the moderate drinker—he, at least, who drinks once in twenty-four hours—is never entirely free from the influence of alcohol. The English jurists and medical experts have no enviable task before them. We shall watch with interest for their interpretation of the law.

An Old Friend Promoted.

A message by wire to Mrs. Stevens announces the death, March 11, of Mr. George Woodbridge, the husband of our lamented Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, former corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U. The General Officers sent a message of sympathy to the surviving members of the family.

A Prohibition Railway.

Louisiana is the proud possessor of a railway along the line of which liquor cannot be sold—the only prohibition railway in the world, so far as we know. In 1890 the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf railway was built by Mr. J. B. Watkins, of Lake Charles, from that point to Alexandria, one hundred miles. Mr. Watkins bought and incorporated all the town sites along the line, and the deeds for all lots sold contain an anti-liquor clause, which clause has been upheld by the Appellate Court. The case which called forth this decision deals with the only violation of the law in the thirteen years, and, says Mr. Watkins, "there will not be another." Would that this country had more railroad builders like Mr. Watkins!

Literature at Fort Meyer.

A recent statement in THE UNION SIGNAL, based on supposedly reliable authority, to the effect that two monthly magazines and two daily papers represent the outlay from an appropriation of $40 a month for reading matter at Fort Meyer, Va., has led to some correspondence with the commandant at that fort, who submits the following facts: The amount of the appropriation is $40 a year, and the men are supplied with six well-selected monthlies, five weeklies and one daily paper, a list of same being inclosed. Commandant Higgins agrees that conditions at the post are very unsatisfactory, so far as recreation facilities are concerned, but he cites the recent appropriation of $125,000 for the erection and equipment of a suitable building for this purpose, as encouragement for the future. He closes his courteous letter with the following significant sentence: "I think it not improper to add that I am not in favor of re-introducing beer into the post exchange."

Moderate Drinking and Science.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that soldiers who are supplied with alcoholic drink are less capable of long marches and suffer more from fatigue than those to whom no alcohol is furnished. That it is not simply the physical powers that alcohol attacks, has been abundantly proved by experiment. Tests made by Kraepelin, the eminent chemist, show among drinking men a lessened capacity for mental work and a small ability to concentrate the attention. Even small doses of liquor he found impaired the faculties so that the average efficiency was not regained until from twelve to twenty-four hours had elapsed after the alcohol had been taken. "This being true," he says, "persons who have acquired a tolerance for alcohol are many of them never completely normal, their mental powers never recovering entirely from one dose before another is taken." Thus is proved the expediency of total abstinence from a business standpoint, and thus also is proved the importance of total abstinence in those who do our thinking, who represent us in high places, who decide for us momentous questions.

An Interview with the President.

No More Liquor In The Capitol Building.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—As stated in my letter last week, the Immigration bill carried the following clause: "That no intoxicating liquors of any character shall be sold within the limits of the Capitol building of the United States." As this provision carried no penalty, and Congress had adjourned, the lessees of the House restaurant continued to sell, and for a time it looked as though the sale might continue until Congress convened next December; but the Clerk of the House, Alexander McDowell, who during the interim between sessions of Congress, has control of that end of the Capitol building, issued an order which was delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms, calling for the removal of all intoxicating liquors from the building at once. This was carried into effect March 8. The Senate prohibited the sale of intoxicants in the Senate restaurant about two years ago. And now, when our great leader's statue is placed in Statuary Hall, it will be in a building cleansed from the sale of strong drink.

It has long been borne in on me, that in this city where thousands of women are employed in the various departments, some women should be clothed with power and authority to give counsel, or hear grievances of other women employed in these departments. Whereupon, I wrote the new Secretary of the President asking an interview, and Saturday last, the opportunity was accorded me to lay my scheme before the President. He listened attentively to the plan, saw its reasonableness and said, "That is a good suggestion. I wish you would put it in writing, and I will see that it is placed before the different heads of departments." This I had already done, and laid the written request in his hand. Today, less than a week since my interview with him, I received a letter from the White House saying, "By direction of the President your plan was brought to the attention of the heads of the various Departments and the Government Printing office. I enclose herewith a copy of the report, just received from the Public Printer.

"Secretary Shaw states that he has also started to act on your suggestion, and will watch the results in his Department."

Mr. F. W. Palmer, Public Printer, wrote that he heartily approved of the plan, which had already been in a measure anticipated, by the organization of two associations among women in his department, one with a membership of 1,050 the other with 320; he hoped these societies would fill the need, and meet with the President's approval.

As we were leaving the President's office that day I said, "Mr. President, may I say one thing more?" "Certainly you may," he replied. "It is in relation to Mrs. Hayes' picture," I ventured to assert. We had risen to go, when the President said, "Sit right down and let me explain. A criticism has been going the rounds of the press as to an indignity being placed upon the portraits of the wives of the Presidents, because of their being hung in the new corridor. That corridor is not a basement, it is the first floor, just as this office is the first floor. Mrs. Roosevelt's portrait is placed directly opposite that of Mrs. Hayes; do you suppose I would allow any indignity to come to those illustrious women?"

I assured him the W. C. T. U. had not criticised in any way the hanging of the picture, we did not know of its removal until we had seen it in the papers, neither had we regarding the picture "Love and Life;" that we had not known of its removal from Corcoran Art Gallery until we saw in the papers that the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union was making a great fuss over it." He has a way of looking at you very earnestly while you are addressing him, weighing every word you are saying, and seems to have his mind made up as soon as you cease speaking. He evidently was relieved, for he said with great emphasis, "Well, I am very glad to get at the truth of it, and I shouldn't wonder if it were just so about that sideboard." I hastened to assure him we knew nothing of that either beyond the reports of the daily press and the statements on the floor of the House.

Settling himself more easily in his chair, he said with a broad smile, "That sideboard story is all a myth. There was no sideboard presented to Mrs. Hayes while she was in the White House. There was one bought during the Hayes administration, as was one also bought during the Arthur administration, but they were both paid for with government money. It is a law, that all furniture of no further use in the White House shall be sent to a public auction room and sold to the highest bidder; these sideboards having no special historic significance were sold as I have stated."

"May I tell this officially?" I asked.

"I wish you would, that people may understand the situation," was the answer.

The Senate is wrestling with the Isthmian Canal Treaty. "Executive Session" is the order of the day, to listen to the views of Senator Morgan on the Columbian Government. Senator Frye is striving to bring about a compromise, as it seems only a question of physical endurance on the part of Senator Morgan, as to how long he can keep talking, but for a man in his eightieth year, he is a marvel; it is said he has ten speeches ready for the printer, and if Senator Frye can gain his consent to allow the measure to come to a vote next week, the Senate will allow these speeches to be printed in the Congressional Record, a thing which he is very desirous of having done. This rule of the Senate that has been in operation one hundred years, which allows one or two men, as the case has been this winter, to imperil all other legislation, blocking everything to carry their point, is causing no end of discussion, and may lead to the adoption of the cloture rule for the regulation of debate in that body. The cloture rule simplified is this: That the time devoted to debate upon any subject may be governed by a majority of the members of the body.

Since writing the above, the evening papers just at hand state that Commissioner Williams of New York harbor reports to the Commissioner General of Immigration, that "the services of women inspectors are not longer needed." I will see the Commissioner of Immigration in the morning, for it certainly seems that a longer time than a six weeks' trial should be given the experiment, but Commissioner Williams has been opposed to it from the beginning, and this is probably the reason the word has come to Washington. I am sure the women of the country are not willing that this should end the work of striving to rescue girls brought to these shores for improper purposes. I think letters of protest sent immediately to the President would have a good effect.

New Unions and Many Speakers in Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, LA., March 16.—The state organizer, Mrs. N. E. Oliver, has revived the union at Leesville, in Vernon parish, and organized at De Ridder and at Orange. She will hold the Third district convention at Alexandria. Miss May C. Walker, state president, will be present and speak on scientific temperance education and prohibition.

Miss Walker recently gave an address at Morgan City and Berwick, at the Methodist Church South. The venerable Dr. Atkinson, of Centerville, was present and made the occasion commemorative.

The National organizer, Mrs. Callie Howe, is at Monroe in northern Louisiana.

Avoyelles parish has had prohibition for the past two years. At Marksville Judge Convillon sentenced two men to the parish jail for three months, or to pay a fine of three hundred dollars each, for selling liquor without a license, in Avoyelles parish.

National recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, is filling her engagements in the Second district, at Morgan City, Berwick, Patterson, Franklin, New Iberia, and at other points in southwestern Louisiana.

Victories in North Dakota.

Special Correspondence.

DRAYTON, N. D., March 14.—The North Dakota Legislature has adjourned, and notwithstanding the repeated and stubborn attacks of the enemy, the prohibition law stands unscathed. In fact it comes forth stronger than it ever was before.

The greatest difficulty in the enforcement of the law has been with the druggists. A bill has been passed making it more difficult for druggists to secure permits to sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. They must first have a petition signed by eighty per cent of the freeholders and seventy per cent of the reputable women in the village or ward of a city in which the business is located. A number of additional safeguards have been thrown about the sale by druggists which it is believed will greatly strengthen the law.

A bill passed which provides fifty dollars reward to any one who will secure testimony that will produce conviction, against any one selling intoxicating liquor illegally.

The age of consent was raised from sixteen to eighteen years.

The anti-cigaret bill was defeated. An excellent pure food law was passed.

The temperance people of the state are rejoicing over their victories and the fact that temperance sentiment is stronger today in North Dakota than ever before.

The state president, Mrs. Preston-Anderson, and her husband, Rev. James Anderson, were at the capital during the latter part of the session.

Great credit is due to the temperance committees and especially to the chairman of the house committee, Hon. Geo. A. McCrea, for good management.

A Glorious Victory for Prohibition.

Special Correspondence.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., March 5.—A wonderful victory for temperance has been achieved here, where the new Soldiers' Home is being erected, at a cost of two million dollars, and Johnson City, like many Tennessee towns, has taken advantage of the provisions of the Adams bill, which gives to all towns in the state of 5,000 and under the privilege of voting upon the question of the open saloon. At the election held Friday the vote stood "No saloons," 661; "Saloons," 11. The result was heralded by the ringing of church bells, blowing of whistles and general rejoicing.

The wholesale liquor dealers had been very positive in the assertion that Johnson City should not go "dry" because of their expected increase of trade at this point from the establishment of the new Soldiers' Home. It was a hard battle, but bravely fought and nobly won by the good men and women of this peerless little mountain city.

Delightful for situation, with unsurpassed climatic and other natural advantages, it will now offer no temptation to the old veterans of the Civil war who seek shelter within the magnificent home now in course of construction. The local Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been reorganizing with a corps of zealous officers and superintendents of departments. The little white ribbon bow, long a stranger here, is now much in evidence on our streets.

A Soldier's Union at Fort Dupont, Del.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, DEL., March 16.—The New Castle county president recently held a School of Methods in Delaware City. Mrs. Ella Thacher was present and very helpful. The following day Mrs. Thacher, with a number of other W. C. T. U. women, visited Forts Dupont and Delaware. They were heartily welcomed by the boys, who recognized Mrs. Thacher and cheered for her as she entered. A number of the boys had signed the pledge last fall and twelve others signed this time. When asked if they would like a union organized, they said: "Yes, indeed." A union was organized, the boys filling all the offices except president, who is to be a woman from Delaware City, and the following day a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Hemphill, who is also to have a Sunday school class of these boys; she was their own choice for a teacher.

Mrs. Thacher asked how many of the boys were Christians, and a large number held up their hands. She asked what places they entered when they went to Delaware City and a number said, "We have no place but the saloon, and its doors are always open." In reply to her question "if they would like a restroom," they said "Yes." and this will probably be the next financial effort our women will make. The boys at Fort Delaware had a baby organ and some of Mrs. Thacher's little song books, and for fully an hour they sang for the women, cordially inviting them to come as often as possible.

A scientific temperance meeting held at the home of the Sussex county president at Milton, was of profit to all. Milford union took advantage of the ten weeks' offer of THE UNION SIGNAL to put it in homes where it had not been. A memorial service for Miss Willard was held in Milford; the different denominations of the town united in the services and the state president addressed the meeting. Similar services were also held in Newark, and by the North End union of Wilmington.

The Latest From Massachusetts.

Louise C. Purington, M. D., Correspondent.

BOSTON, MASS., March 16.—The legislature is the recipient and custodian of the usual number of liquor bills, twenty-six at least. Committee hearings at the State House are the order of the day—the most important, last week, what are known as the "Hotel Bill," in effect to sell night and day; and the "Abuttor's Bill," limiting the right of the property owner twenty-five feet away, to protest if a saloon has been located for two years in a given place.

The Hotel Bill has the advocacy of a hotel woman. Alas for the old Bay State! Mrs. Floretta Vining is to appear in behalf of the liquor men—the argument (?) that if hotel bars are closed young men are driven to low dives, to immoral places, etc.

In the meantime "we wage our peaceful war" for Massachusetts homes, and God, and every land.

Four new unions have been organized since the state convention: a large number are celebrating their "twenty-fifth anniversary"—notably New Bedford, with its twenty-five new members, a total of 210; also Brockton, with nearly 300 members, at last accounts.

The state president, Mrs. Stevenson, and former state presidents, Miss Elizabeth B. Tobey and Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, as also other prominent state workers, assist at these functions.

Very many unions are adopting the one dollar fee for membership, indicative of progress. Mrs. Stevenson visits Mount Holyoke College soon, making a special effort to reach the college girls, of which there are such a host in New England.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Day is more than ever observed this year; also crusade membership week. Leominster union, averaging fifty for several years, canvassed the town, added thirty-five new members—a total of 185—and have set the goal at 200.

The Frances E. Willard settlement, formerly Willard Y Settlement, is enlarging its borders at the West End and is doing a commanding work. Three houses are in use and in one of them "Pearson's Hall" has been adapted, for working purposes and public occasions. Caroline M. Caswell, superintendent, is used of God in the promotion of this, one of the noblest of enterprises.

Personal: Miss E. U. Yates, a coveted worker in this state, state superintendent of "Economic Education," has been disabled, a leg broken and ankle dislocated. She is able to use crutches and is gaining.

A Successful Membership Contest.

Mrs. Geo. W. Oliver, Correspondent.

WINNIE, Va., March 16.—A successful membership contest was recently held by the Berkely union, the new members numbering 161. Members from Frances Bell Y and Norfolk union were present at the reception which closed the contest. The presence of county president Mrs. R. H. Jones added much to the enjoyment. Mrs. Jones presented the prizes. To Mrs. E. A. West, for securing seventy-one members, a handsome silver locket, with her initials on one side and the initials of the organization on the other, and inside a photograph of Miss Willard. To Mrs. G. L. Thompson for forty-one members, a silver pin with her initials on one side, and those of the union on the other. To Mrs. Isaac Bell, who secured twenty-one members, Mrs. W. B. Gordon, who secured sixteen, and to the efficient president, Mrs. A. L. Hough, were given beautiful white satin book marks with a likeness of Miss Willard on each. Berkely union now numbers as many, if not more, than any other union in Virginia.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, has been in active service all the year. Since the first of January she has organized a Y of sixteen members at Cumberland C. H.; sixteen signatures to the pledge were secured at the close of an able address in Richmond; twenty-one members were secured at Hosken, and she organized at Newton with thirty-seven members. Following this she gave an address at the Randolph street Baptist church and organized with thirty-five members, adding eight more later. A union of thirty-two members was organized at Cappahosic, and twelve names given at a meeting in Belamy church, toward the organization of another.

MRS. A. L. HOUGH.

MRS. G. L. THOMPSON.

MRS. EVA A. WEST.

Medal Contests Make Prohibition Votes.

Medora D. Nickell, Correspondent.

BEATRICE, NEB., March 16.—Frequent letters speak of the excellent influence of medal contest work in various parts of the state. Mrs. Sue D. Chase, of Haiglee, says: "Our contests have done so much for our village and county. Temperance sentiment is steadily growing; not only in our little town, but throughout the county there is not a saloon. I firmly believe that the prohibition vote of this county will be trebled by 1903." This will apply to many other towns where contest work is being forwarded. Haiglee is doing temperance work on several lines, and it counts, because the people have a mind to work. Mrs. Chase is state press superintendent, but helps to push everywhere it is needed. Her admirable special press number of the "Union Worker," the state paper, issued in the early winter, had a large special demand.

We have caught our breath again on the "Bible in the Schools" question. No re-hearing was granted, but a new interpretation of the decision declares that the judgment was against sectarian teaching, but did not in any way rule the Bible from the public school. Surely these waves of opposition to the completing of Christ's kingdom but serve to reveal their own impotency.

Awakening In Indiana.

Mrs. Hattie Wright Brand, Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 16.—There is an awakened interest throughout Indiana and wholesale activity in many lines. Several victories were won in the state legislature, which has just adjourned. The Luhring bill, which was an attempt to do away with the blanket remonstrance feature of the Nicholson law, was defeated. The protest which came from all over the state against this bill was a surprise to the legislators and temperance workers as well. Senator Thrall's bill permitting Sunday base ball was defeated. The Wood's bill, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within a mile of a Soldiers' Home, and amended to include the proposed Indianapolis Army Post, passed. Much credit for this victory belongs to Mrs. Julia Overman, state superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors.

The condition of our field work is most encouraging. Nearly every available state worker is afield in Institute work, temperance revivals, or on lecturing tours. Our vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, is speaking almost constantly, and creates enthusiasm for the cause wherever she goes. Conditions were never more favorable, and we are bringing some of the best talent in the country to our assistance. Mrs. Maria Weed was with us three weeks in January and early in February, speaking on "Polygamy" and "The Menace of Modern Mormonism." She gave great satisfaction. Miss Lillian Phelps, of Canada, is making a tour in the northern part of the state, with most gratifying results. Our National president and vice-president come to us this month, and we are busy preparing for their arrival. Children's mass meetings are arranged for Miss Gordon, and we expect her coming to give great impetus to our L. T. L. work. Our state L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Ida Mix, has a plan by which every Loyal Legion in the state will be visited by a worker this year.

Progress in Nevada.

Gertrude Bonham, Correspondent.

RENO, NEV., March 16.—Clover Valley union observed UNION SIGNAL day and secured three new subscriptions. This union is gaining members steadily.

MISS GERTRUDE BONHAM.

Reno observed Willard memorial day with a platform meeting addressed by ministers and members of the union. UNION SIGNAL day was also observed at the regular business meeting. The Anti-Cigaret pledge-signing crusade was carried into three Sunday schools and many pledges taken.

The bill incorporating the W. C. T. U. of Nevada will likely pass the senate and become a law. The local option bill was practically killed by the way it was introduced, so it was no surprise to us when it did not pass the Assembly. It was stated that a petition containing the names of several thousand women asked for the passage of the excellent bill to amend the "act prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors;" as no mention was made of the several hundred men who also petitioned, the bill was promptly put "under the table." The bill making an appropriation to establish an industrial school for wayward and neglected children has been introduced but we have heard nothing from it since it was engrossed. We have sent all the letters to Washington that our leaders have called for. Many letters have been written to members of our own legislature to secure the passage of bills in which we are interested, in response to the call of the state officers. We are now planning for our midyear meeting.

Florida Jottings.

Mrs. Neva C. Childs, Correspondent.

ARCADIA, Fla., March 14.—While we have no great things to report for our state this month, we are accomplishing something. Mrs. Bailey, National organizer, is now on the west coast of the state and doing good work. One of her new unions reports a membership of eighty-nine, and as this was at a point where not much was expected, the result is all the more encouraging, especially as many of the husbands of the new W. C. T. U. women have joined them in the organization. We have recently had a visit and some splendid lectures by the Quaker temperance worker, Friend David Tatum, who has made a tour of the state. It is noteworthy that we are also having in some of the best dailies and many of our weekly papers, creditable W. C. T. U. departments. A number of new temperance workers have recently moved into the state and it is believed that our cause will be strengthened thereby. Our state convention will be held at Kissimmee on April 21-24.

Good Cheer From Maine.

Anna A. Gordon, Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., March 9.—The first week in March has been one of much interest in the old state of Maine. Birthday greetings and good cheer have been delightfully combined with bracing legislation on the question of Maine's prohibitory law. That the Maine legislature voted against resubmission by such a grand majority while many white ribboners were observing our National President's natal day, is a striking illustration of the "eternal fitness of things," for to Mrs. Stevens, her wise leadership and indefatigable work, more than to any other factor in the Pine Tree state, is due the sentiment that today supports "the Maine Law." It is a coincidence that Neal Dow also was born in March. Surely the temperance forces of Maine march to good purpose, keeping the state true to its courageous motto, "I Lead."

Legislative Work in Michigan.

R. M. Harwood, Correspondent.

PLAINWELL MICH., March 13th.—The state superintendent of Legislation reports four bills in which women are interested:

A bill to create equal suffrage by striking out the word "male" in the constitution.

A bill asking for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarets or cigaret material in the state of Michigan.

A bill asking that women be appointed on all state boards. And instead of the words "The governor may appoint women," say the governor "shall" appoint women.

A bill asking for a separate reformatory prison for women.

The state executive board has memorialized the legislature asking for separate prison and for passage of cigaret bill.

Special Meetings in Missouri.

Lena M. Sargent, Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 14.—Active legislative work is being done, special efforts being made to secure the passage of an anti-cigaret law. Our state corresponding secretary, Miss Ellen Morris, has spent considerable time at Jefferson City in the interest of the measure.

Savannah W. C. T. U. held a Willard Memorial meeting February 22, three churches uniting in the service, which was held at the Presbyterian church. The ministers assisted, giving beautiful testimony to the life and character of Miss Willard.

March 1st was celebrated by Savannah W. C. T. U. in a public meeting at the M. E. church, south. A fine program was rendered. There was a good audience, and much interest was manifested. This union has a good L. T. L. under the supervision of Miss Sallie Woodcock, one of the public school teachers. The Legion meets in the school house.

Mrs. Lena Botkin, of Rolt county, is doing the best work in the state in Medal contests. She has recently held contests in nine school districts, with more to follow.

Mrs. Emma Fulkerson, of Puxico, is also doing good work in this line. The last of February they held a contest, which was a success in every way. The house was crowded, and the contest, which was participated in by six girls, was a very interesting one. This was followed a few nights later by a boys' contest.

The state executive committee will hold their midyear meeting at Craig, Mo., April 22-23.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, of England, will be in our state during the month of April.

Mrs. Botthoff, of Joplin, presented "W. C. T. U. Work for Children" at a missionary meeting of the First Christian church at Joplin, March 5th. Miss Ellen D. Morris gave a talk in February at a Christian Endeavor convention at Savannah.

A little over a year ago the Springfield union started the work of holding a temperance Sunday school mass meeting, or rally, on the afternoon of the Sunday on which we have our quarterly temperance lesson. After two or three meetings had been held, with a very fair atttendance, the city Sunday School Union undertook the work. The second meeting was held the first of March. The largest churches in the city have been filled to overflowing, and great interest is taken in the meetings. Printed programs are distributed to all the Sunday schools in the morning, besides being published in the papers. The best talent is secured from the various Sunday schools and churches, and the programs are excellent, consisting of temperance recitations and songs, with a short address by some pastor. At the last meeting the Boys' Bible class of the Y. M. C. A. attended in a body, and it was an inspiring sight to see over fifty boys, from ten to sixteen years old, march into the church in charge of their teacher, Mr. Maxwell, who is the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. After the opening song service Master Gerald Bates, president of the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Bible class, read some appropriate selections from Scripture, and the recitations and songs by the children of various Sunday schools, and some special selections by older people, made an entertaining program. A stirring address by Rev. L. G. Adams was brief and to the point. Much credit for these excellent temperance meetings is due to Prof. E. E. Lacy, the president of the Springfield Sunday School union, who spares no pains to make the programs entertaining and instructive, with a freshness and variety which cannot fail to please young and old.

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

A MOTHERS' MEETING==Program.

BY MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS.

TOPIC: Food.

1. Welcome by Hostess.
2. Care-takers for Children Introduced.
3. Singing, "Break Thou the Bread of Life, Dear Lord, to Me." Chautauqua Hymnals.
4. Scripture, Mark 6: 31-44.
5. Prayers.
6. Singing by Quartet, "The Eternal Goodness." Page 22, White Ribbon Hymnal.
7. Discussion, "Resolved, That Food Affects Character." (Three-minute speeches; three speakers on each side.)
8. Recitation, "At Grandpa's." (See this page.)
9. Reading, "A Common Danger." (See this page.)
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At Grandpa's.

By Mrs. McVean-Adams.

OF all the beautiful paths I know,
None are so dear and so rich in charm
As the country road where I often go
To visit Grandpa's farm.

There I note, as I idly pass,
The harebell, hanging her azure cup,
Tho' the dews that water the thirsty grass
Would gladly fill it up.

Close by the roadside, bare and brown,
Stands so stately the golden-rod
Wearing proudly her yellow crown
Placed by the hand of God.

The aster shines like a fairy queen
In her royal purple robes of state;
Her mullein guards, in gold and green,
Upon her pleasure wait.

The wild grapes swing from the clambering vine;
Rich and purple their clusters shine,
And there an alchemy, all divine,
Turns the water into wine.

Grandma's garden is blooming fair,
Spiced carnations and stately phlox,
A bright encampment, tented there,
With sentinel hollyhocks.

The cheeks of the peaches are turning red,
And down in the spring-house, clean and cold,
All of the pans of milk are spread
With wonderful cloth of gold.

Grandma's bread is as white as foam,
And like sunshine stolen from morning hours
Or amber prisoned in crystal comb,
Is the honey from clover flowers.

Grandma's butter, of primrose hue,
Holds in its heart a faint perfume,
Like scents that rise with the morning dew.
From the meadow grass in bloom.

Everything lovely and ripe and pure
Loads her table and crowds her shelf,
But the best of it all, you may be sure,
Is Grandma's own dear self!

A Common Danger.

By Mrs. McVean-Adams.

The recent introduction of a bill at Washington, to change the twenty-eight hour law for the transportation of live stock on railways, to forty hours of travel without disembarking and rest, brings to the minds of all thinking people a common danger.

At nearly every station in the western states there are cattle pens, often too small for the large traffic, and before being loaded on the cars, the cattle, free from the field and the feeding troughs, sleek and full of life, are often injured by the horns of their fellows. In the cattle-cars they are packed as closely as it is possible to force them into place. Great cruelty is often used, the men being in haste and the task most difficult. If an animal gets down, severe prodding is resorted to in order to get it up before it is crushed in the struggling mass, and the putting out of an eye is of common occurrence.

The unaccustomed motion of the freight cars, with sudden stops and jerks and sickening swings round curves, over rough roadbeds, without such brakes as passenger cars have, adds greatly to the discomfort of the frightened animals. Packed too closely to lie down, they thrust each other with their horns, and sometimes, if attendants are too long away, gore each other to death. If the weather is warm, the deep sores made on their tender flanks by the goad of the drivers become fly blown, maggots hatch and crawl from the festering flesh, and mortification ensues.

To witness the disembarking of a train load of cattle on a hot day is enough to break any tender heart and set one resolutely against flesh foods. The unloading is a dangerous task, and more than one brave man has lost his life in trying to save for his employer a little expense for the use of car space.

The time limit of twenty-eight hours was reached while a delay kept the long train far from a station which afforded room for the cattle; thus they were kept several hours beyond the limit. Mad with thirst, with blood-shot eyes, with foam on their flanks from the struggles to keep their feet in a space where yet there was not room to fall, with black and swollen tongues protruding, with horns broken, with long gashes in their sides, they blindly charged down the inclined plane into the yards, but among them was more than one dead body, a total loss to the shipper—the loss of a sum that would pay for disembarking twice as often. Some of the drove must be killed at once and the beef sent to the local market at that station, because it will not keep. Tortures of thirst and fevered blood from agonies of nausea and pain of wounds, poisons the flesh and blood of these beasts. Some are left behind to recuperate and are added to the next shipment. When they arrive at the city stock-yards, some animals, plainly mad or in death agonies, are condemned by the careful inspectors, and thus additional losses ensue.

Since it costs the shipper so much when he has to disembark live stock every twenty-eight hours, let the wise legislators who plan for the welfare of the people, grant him permission to keep the cattle moving for forty hours without disembarking.

How many fatal but mysterious illnesses may have been caused by eating the flesh of tortured beasts!

It behooves us to become intelligent regarding our food supplies, and to promote legislation which shall condemn cruelty and shall protect us from this common danger.

The Teacher's Story.

By Mrs. McVean-Adams.

I was teaching a country school and "boarding round." One week I was in a lovely Christian home. Few children are loved as fondly as was the little boy who was the only child at that house. His father worked and sacrificed that he might be educated and have a start in life, and his mother provided good wholesome food, kept him clean and comfortable and taught him good manners.

Yet at my first meal in that home I was made heartsick by the untruths which were told to the child by both parents, without a suspicion, seemingly, that they were doing wrong. When the fond mother tied on the little boy's bib I heard her say, "Now you must be good or God won't love you." Lie number one. Under this awful threat the boy became nervous. He spilled a little milk.

Then it was the father's turn. "Now the lady will go away and tell all the people that our little boy spills his milk." Lie number two.

Presently the father said to me, "Don't you want a boy? I will trade you this one for a hen." Number three.

The boy sought his mother's eye anxiously, to see whether this were really meant, but she did not meet his gaze. As I could not say to him, "Your father is not speaking the truth," I smiled reassuringly at him. Papa went on: "Or, I'll trade him for a pig,—he eats like a little pig. You could put him in the pen with your pigs at home." Lie four.

The boy was slow about eating and had not finished when we left the table. Papa said, "If you eat so much you will turn into a little pig." Lie number five. "You are almost fat enough to sell now. When you get fat enough to kill you could be killed, like the other litle pigs." Lie number six.

The father went out, laughing. By the shades of livid color that passed over the face of the tortured child, I knew that he had, unfortunately, seen pigs slaughtered. In his dilated, horror-stricken eyes I saw that his imagination pictured the frightful scene, and placed himself in the place of the victim. He ate no more. All the digestive fluids were turned to poison. I helped him down from his high-chair, took him in my arms, and gave him my watch to hold, while I told him about my brother's pet squirrel. But in the midst of the most engaging part of the story he looked up earnestly into my eyes and said, "I hope when my papa does sell me I can go to you." I told him that his father was only in fun, that papas never sold their little boys; that it was against the law.

Just then his mother came to put him to bed early so that she and I could chat without interruption.

We visited late, and just as I entered the guest chamber the house rang with agonized screams, and I found both the parents bending over the child's bed, while he, sound asleep, with wide-open, unseeing eyes, was hoarsely screaming, "I ain't a pig! I ain't a pig! Don't kill me!"

At last, after having water dashed in his face, he seemed to recognize his mother's voice, and clutched her with a death-like grip, which could not easily be unclasped.

Nightmare, amounting to delirium tremens, caused by untruths, indigestion, and an excited imagination! It might easily have proved fatal.

I learned, then and there, that it is not enough to earn and cook food for a child—he must be permitted to eat undisturbed. I also learned that the processes of digestion and assimilation cannot be carried on at all while the mind is controlled by fear, anger, jealousy or grief.

Reading, Extract From "The Lost Art of Leisure."

"I was entertained by the minister's wife. As at most parsonages, the house-mother was her own "chef" and, as she seemed absolutely at leisure, (except for a brief absence, when I heard her directing the setting of the table by two merry little daughters) I had some curiosity about the menu.

At the dinner table flowers abounded. The linen was a delight, snowy white, thick and glossy, a gift, as chance revealed, from a grateful and wealthy parishioner. No silver appeared save knives, forks and spoons of plain patterns. The china and glass, while not fragile, were graceful in shape and easy to care for. The dinner, which seemed to have cooked itself, was as follows: A clear soup, an old-fashioned chicken-pie (the baking dish wrapped in a napkin), baked potatoes, their mealy white bursting through the cracks made for the escape of steam; peeled sweet potatoes, baked to a rich, translucent gold; fragrant brown bread, and primrose butter in delicate cubes.

The dessert was of fresh, ripe fruit, also sweet apples, which I could see had been steamed and then baked until each glowed transparent in the amber sweetness of its surrounding jelly. Whipped cream was served with these, and with them a fragrant coffee was offered to the guest, the family drinking only milk, the parsonage being blest with a cow.

When we were alone, and a brother and sister were merrily waving snowy dishtowels over the white oilcloth that covered the kitchen table, I ventured to say to the house-mother: "You are not hurried; I do not seem to be keeping you from any work, and yet you do everything for this large family. Your dinner was simply ideal. Please tell me your secret."

She laughed—she had one of those laughs that so seldom last beyond girlhood—an infectious laugh that did one good.

"If I have any secret, it must be in choosing what to do without. I try to hold fast the best gifts. We live simply, as you see, and the children love to help about the work. I plan to make my own work go as far as possible, and I usually work hard a part of every day. But I am not hurried or worried. While we are all well I am too grateful to think of worrying. And we have very little illness. You observe that we have no pickles or condiments, and meat on our table is rare. Whenever possible, I plan to cook for several days at a time. The large ice-chest (which the boys purify daily) and the ever-ready gas-stove explain the dinner. The soup was left from day before yesterday, and yesterday the chicken was prepared for the pie and the gravy was made. The boys lighted the oven and baked the potatoes, and while the girls were laying the table I stirred up the pice-crust, patting it into place with a spoon (for I like to save handling the bread-board and rolling-pin), put the pie in the oven, heated the soup in a porcelain kettle, warmed the gravy, dished the potatoes, and there we were, our cooking all done for today, and no pots and kettles to wash—just a porcelain pan.

"For supper we will have the rest of the baked potatoes, some bread and milk and a plate of honey."

And that was all we had—a most delicious supper!

A CHRISTMAS IN JAPAN.

BY KARA G. SMART.

AT nine o'clock on the morning of December twenty-third, we started out for our first Christmas entertainment. It was ten o'clock on December twenty-six before we had completed the round of the Christmas festivities to which we had been invited.

Christmas entertainments in Japan are not confined to the evenings, as in America, and they are held at the rate of three and four a day in order to reach all localities, often beginning a week before December 25 and continuing for several days after Christmas day.

As Christmas is a Christian institution in this country, its celebration is chiefly confined to the mission Sunday schools, day schools, churches, and other religious and benevolent organizations. We learned that it was this year observed by a few other schools.

REV. T. UKAI AND FAMILY.

A program which lasts for 3 or 4 hours, aside from the distribution of the gifts, is quite a common occurrence. One program to which we listened—one of the best—comprised forty-two numbers, some of them very long ones. The chairs of the foreign guests became very restless; what distress it must have been for the poor mortals who were sitting on the floor in front of us on their bent knees and shoeless feet!

The first Christmas entertainment visited by us was a Presbyterian Mission Sunday school for the primary and intermediate grades. Here we found a large room with low ceilings, low with seated benches and comfortably heated with stoves. One corner of the room, furnished with chairs, had been reserved for the dozen or more foreign guests who honored the occasion with their presence. The decorations were both gay and artistic.

We had scarcely finished taking note of our interesting surroundings when the organist began playing a simple march. Almost immediately, at the rear of the hall, there appeared at the open door, a series of little bobbing black heads, highly decorated with various kinds of brightly colored flowers and feathers, glistening ornaments and gay ribbons.

As these one hundred and twenty children marched into the room and stood in their places, marking time to the music, we saw that they wore their holiday attire—their brightest and gayest kimonos—and that their little faces had been scrubbed until they fairly shone. Their small black eyes quickly took in everything to be seen, and it was well worth a trip across the broad Pacific to have the opportunity of watching for the next hour and a half, the varied and ever-changing expression of their faces.

A boy of twelve presided, and there was no fear or trembling in his manner of doing it, either. The first song was a hymn, "The Only True God," sung to the tune, "Tenting on the Old Camp-ground." As all the little voices joined in the singing, the listener by turns became amused, pleased, interested, and delighted, for, by this time, the chorus had been reached, and never was "Har-e-ru-yah!" "Har-e-ru-yah!" (hallelujah) sung with more vim and enthusiasm than by these children of the Sunrise Kingdom.

When the prayer was announced, each bright face was quickly covered by a sleeve of the child's kimono and each little head was silently bowed until the close of the prayer. After a bright welcome speech by a tiny tot, we listened to the following program, mostly in Japanese:

A hymn by the Sunday school; a concert recitation of the Second Chapter of Luke (in a sing-song chant), by the school; concert recitation of the Ten Commandments, by the primary department, numbering fifty little ones; a song, the verses of which were sung by the older grades and the chorus by the whole school; the Golden Texts for the entire year, given in unison by the primary department, the leader simply mentioning the topic of each lesson. After a song by older pupils, an essay on the life of Christ was read by Tamura Matsu san, (Miss. Pine-Village-Field.) A Psalm was recited by six boys and six girls, in unison, after which the small folks through the medium of a pretty little song invited everybody to "Come to the Sunday school."

An address on "Christmas, the Best Day of the Year," was given by a boy of twelve.

The organist began playing, and immediately five boys marched forward, took their places, marked time, turned, bowed very low and stood erect, timing all their movements to the rhythm of the music. (This exercise was enacted at the beginning and the end of every selection in which more than one participated.) After these preliminaries were over the boys favored us with a remarkable dialogue.

Next came a "Farmer's Motion Song," by five boys and five girls from the infant class.

A long address by the Japanese pastor was followed by the doxology and benediction. Then came the presents for which they had so patiently waited. Each child of the primary department not a possessor of a Japanese New Testament, was presented with one on this occasion. To the others were given a nice tablet of writing paper and a pencil—a real luxury to many of them and an absolute necessity for their school work. A Japanese Bible was given to each member of the higher grades. As they marched out at the close of the exercises each child was given a good-sized sack full of "matsukatsuokoshi" (Japanese cakes that looked like large brown, sweetened wafers, and rice cakes resembling small popcorn balls), and an orange.

Later I learned that eighteen of the larger children who had been regular attendants for a long time, had become Christians within the last two months. The good missionary lady having this work in charge presented to each child a pretty white metal Christian Endeavor pin.

The next morning we started out bright and early to visit another Mission School, the Kion Sho Gakko of Fukagawa, in charge of the M. E. Mission.

Here we found 175 children, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, and learned that the parents of many of them are employed as servants in brothels and temples. This school is both a day and Sunday school, and all instruction is given by the four capable Japanese teachers in charge.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, GINZA M. E. CHURCH, TOKYO.

The decorations were similar to those of the school previously mentioned. We enjoyed the motto better because it was "Merry Christmas" in our own language, and consisted of eighteen-inch letters in white batten on a bright red background.

As before, we found little maidens of seven or eight years of age with hair tightly drawn up to the top of the head, heavily oiled, and arranged there in the oddest possible fashion, the whole being set off with tinsel and bright ornaments, while red and white paint had a large part in the decoration of the face. A Japanese girl or young woman is not so presumptuous as to suppose that she can look well unless her face is painted, and the thicker the paint and the more it shows the less assuming she is.

A most interesting program, consisting of songs, recitations, essays, dialogues and addresses was given by the children. A mission box from America had helped out the list of presents, and here we found foreign dollies, little hand-bags, sewing-bags, needle-books, tiny pin-cushions, books, and picture-cards, as well as the usual treat of cakes and fruit.

After this entertainment we reached home in time to partake of a hasty luncheon and rush off again to another celebration at two o'clock that afternoon. This last was the closing exercises of one of the best high-grade schools for young women in the Empire. We have been told that there is only one other school of the same rank in the country.

Here we found over 200 young women from the best Japanese families, with special teachers for mathematics, literature, art, music, and language—in all twelve capable instructors. Several of the Japanese teachers, as well as the foreign teachers, were graduated from American colleges. Mrs. Yajima, National President of the Japanese W. C. T. U., is the principal of this school, which is under the Presbyterian mission. Miss Mitani, the National Corresponding Secretary also Y Branch Secretary of this society, is at the head of the department of mathematics.

As we entered the large audience room and noted the furnishings and the simple, yet artistic decorations, we almost imagined we were in some college chapel at home. We listened to a delightful program consisting of choruses, vocal solos and duets, piano solos, organ solos, essays, orations, recitations and addresses, in English and Japanese, all on Christmas subjects and given by the pupils of the school. Noticeable features with the pupils of this school were the lack of all paint and oil on the face and hair and the American style of dressing the hair by a large majority of the young women. An interesting paper on Christmas was read by a sweet-faced, white-haired old lady who was the first young woman to be sent out to China under a missionary board—Mrs. McCarty, who went to that field in 1852 for the Presbyterian Board.

Suitable gifts were presented to each pupil and teacher and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by all after the exercises were over.

Another interesting and important Christmas festival was the entertainment, on Christmas night, given by the Sunday school of the Ginza M. E. Church, of which our staunch helper, Rev. T. Ukai, is pastor. This church has between three and four hundred members, many of whom are most active and ardent workers in all lines of Christian effort.

An interesting program was given by the children in a truly western style. That it was highly enjoyed by all present was evidenced by frequent loud and prolonged applause. We learned afterward that the most of the drilling of the children for their parts had been done by the pastor's capable little wife, a daughter of our Mrs. Yajima.

In all of these entertainments we saw the girls and young women participating in everything with the boys and young men and doing their parts equally well. When one remembers that it is only a little more than thirty years since girls were prevented by law and by custom from attending school, to say nothing of appearing in public on such occasions as these, we can see something of the rapid advance that has been made by this nation for its women alone, and a consequent betterment of the conditions surrounding the family life.

May the good work go on until Christ shall reign in all hearts and His beautiful spirit permeate every condition of society in this land.

30 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter III.

MISS MILNER *again!* Hang Miss Milner!" said Hugh to himself softly as he walked down one more grimy garden path and unlatched one more gate.

Having relieved his feelings, he smiled, for apart from the irritating repetition of her name, he shrewdly divined that from his predecessor, at any rate, he had little to fear. Still, it was the tenth house he had visited that hot afternoon. Also it was the tenth in which he had been hard put to it to prevent Miss Milner from dominating the conversation. Taking off his hat, the young man mopped his perspiring brow and drew a long breath. Then he made a furtive note of the widow's name in the blank space opposite her address in his register, added the number of her children, their Christian names, and the last item of information received from her favorite son at sea, returned the little black book to his pocket and wished himself at Jericho, or, on second thoughts, in abbreviated flannels and on the Cam.

Before unlatching the next gate he took a comprehensive look round. What a contrast to Barminster! On every side the shafts of numerous coal mines dotted the blackened landscape; below the higher ground on which he stood, the twin furnaces of the ironworks belched forth black smoke; the dust of the pathway on which he stood was black beneath his feet. Turning abruptly, Hugh Brotherton strode up the narrow pathway with the air of a hero. Perhaps he felt heroic. Had he not buried his youth, and his ambition for a more distinguished sphere, in this unlovely and undistinguished mining village, because so to bury himself had seemed to be his duty?

On the doorstep, but out of sight from the window, he paused to consult his copy of the register, which in this instance was complete:

"Thomas Windle. Aged seventy-eight; unmarried. Chronic rheumatism. Welcomes a visitor. Also occasional relief. Give ticket for meat or grocery. No *cash.*"

Forgetting himself, Hugh Brotherton smiled broadly, slipped the book once more into his pocket, and knocked at the door. A few minutes later he was seated in a wooden armchair by the fireside, beating off the flies and listening despairingly to the introduction to the eleventh edition of the history of the manners and customs of his sometime predecessor, the lady visitor.

"Miss Milner *again!* Go where I will, I hear of nothing but Miss Milner. I shall know her as well as any of you soon," he said, in good-humored protest.

Tummas raised a slow forefinger and pointed over his visitor's shoulder.

"There she be," he said, laconically.

Rising hastily to his feet, the young man faced about, half expecting to see Miss Milner in the flesh. But Tummas was pointing to a photograph.

"Oh, I see! So *that* is Miss Milner!"

With considerable interest he scanned the face that looked out upon him from its plush frame. It was but a few days since his arrival, and his curiosity had been greatly stirred by the constant repetition of the lady's name.

"Ay; that's Miss Milner," repeated Tummas. "Miss Milner every inch of her, as you might say."

Hugh looked critically at the pictured face, with its resolute features and steady eyes. He judged Miss Milner to be eight-and-twenty years of age, and to have a will of her own. Although not actually pretty, the face was full of character and by no means unattractive.

The young man, however, kept these thoughts to himself, for it was already clear to him that in Pitsmoor the lady visitor had not been accounted a success.

"A firm face," was all he said, and said that only because of an instinctive feeling that if he failed to offer an opinion the old man might take it ill.

Tummas raised his stick and struck it sharply on the stone floor in the fullness of his appreciation. T' parson lad was a sharp 'un!

"Ay; you may say *so!* She looks as hard as she was, and she was as hard as she looks," he said oracularly. "That's just exac'ly it. She looks as hard as she was, and she was as hard as she looks. That's it exac'ly."

He peered humorously at the "parson lad" over the knotty hands folded on the top of his stick, with a just appreciation of the acumen that enabled him, "auld Tummas Windle," to put the case into a nutshell for the information of his betters. He liked the turn of his criticism so well that more than once he repeated it softly, for his own private delectation, while Hugh was eying the photograph with a dissatisfied air.

"Hard, was she? Now, from what I have heard today, she must have been in the habit of doing a great deal more for you all than any one could have had a right to expect. For instance—"

"Ay, ay," interrupted Tummas; "'tis like enough. I don't say nowt to the contrary. She was fond of it likely, for she were always tewin' and doin' *I* never see such a woman. She reckoned to look arter the bairns, and she reckoned to keep the fathers of 'em out of the public" (this with more than half a grudge); "and as for the poorly folk, Mann, the doctor yonder, reckoned that she was as good as a qualified 'sistant to him. And he might well say *so,*" added Tummas, as an afterthought, "for she were hard enough for aught.

"Now I tell tha, I seen her my own self a-tyin' up William Chard's John Henry's hand, after he'd come nigh to choppin' off his first finger. Her never so much as turned a hair! Her just claps on a bandage and stuff, and says she: 'Next time you want to chop off a finger, just see to it as your knife is a little less jaggeder, will you, John?' she says, and made him laugh with his face as white as that there sheet of paper. She did that! Eh, but she were a hard 'un, were Miss Milner!"

Hugh's face wore a curious expression; but he made no attempt to interrupt the garrulous old man.

"Now, I tell tha," repeated Tummas, warming to his theme, "I seen her my own self when she were fetched to Billy Sellers. There he were, a-lyin' by the roadside on the snow wi' his leg broke, and Mann over to Thistleton. Jenny Sellers and the rest o' the womenfolk were a-cryin' and a-wringin' of their hands, and lookin' to her to feel for 'em. No such a thing! She sends off two o' the lads for a shutter, and she has Billy carried home and laid on bed, and she looks at his leg, and feels of it up and down, and kind o' works it gingerly like, without ever seemin' to hear him holler. Last of all she looks at him quite comfortable, and says she: 'Yes, Billy, your leg's broke,' she says, 'and I don't know but I'm glad of it, for it'll be a goodish while before you're able to go on it to the public, and get as tipsy as you are now,' she says."

Hugh's lips twitched.

"Eh, mon!" ejaculated Tummas, with solemnity, "you might go far and wide before you'd come across the like o' that for hardness."

Throwing back his head, Hugh laughed aloud, forgetting that his reputation as a clergyman was at stake. For yet another reason, that did not occur to him, it would have been wiser not to laugh, for the powerful mind of Tummas Windle fastened at once on the problem thus presented, and proceeded to turn it over in his mind, this way and that, in order to get the bearings of it. Momentarily he was turned from the congenial occupation of pursuing the subject under discussion.

"Ye might look far and wide before ye'd come across the like o' that for hardness," he repeated, reflectively, looking, so to speak, round the corner of each word for a possible explanation of his visitor's untimely mirth. Finally, however, he reluctantly put the problem aside for prolonged cogitation on his more lonely days. "But I tell tha, it was when her come to Mary Barton's lass that her capped all, her did, for hardness," he remarked, shaking his head, absently still, at the stone floor, as he rested his chin on his hands, and his hands on the top of his stick. It had dawned upon him that his visitor was actually interested in this hard subject, and that being the case, there was a possibility that the young man might be willing to hear him out. Not often is granted to one the privilege of being heard out when one is over seventy. Life seemed good just then to Tummas Windle.

"D'ye see, 'twas this way. Mary Barton looked after her own lass in her trouble, along o' the nuss as should ha' been there bein' fast next door wi' a poor soul whose bairn was but a week old, and she off her head wi' the fever. And Mann, he says to Mary Barton: 'Now, don't you go into that house on no account whatsoever,' he says. 'If you do, it's as much as your lass's life is worth, and so I tell ye,' says he. And Mary Barton minded not to go that night, nor the next, but her lass was as right as aught; and all at once the second mornin', early on, she hears a cryin' and a wailin', and she knows as Lucy was gone. So she just nips in to get a sight of the corpse, and stays a bit, as was but decent, to hear how she made her end, and to her dyin' day she'll say it mun ha' been fair to spite her, for it wasn't more than twenty-four hours after that Grace was took wi' a shiverin' fit, and in another day or two was just as bad as Lucy Parkin had been. Mann, he let on somethin' shameful to Mary Barton when he came to know, for he was ready enough to lay the blame on she. But Mary and John Barton never thought but that the fault was his own, some way, and they says to Mann: 'We aren't satisfied wi' treatment,' they says, 'and for more satisfaction we'll have Doctor's Advice,' And so they did. And Doctor's Advice he says: 'Well, you might pull her through, and then again you mightn't'—he's real knowledgable is yon—'but, anyway, it'll want prompt measures,' he says. 'This here is a most uncommon bad case,' he says. 'Have you anyone who can be trusted to carry out orders?' he says. He did, as owdacious as you please, and as many as three married women standin' there to hear him. 'Have you any intelligent woman as can be trusted to do as she's told?' says he.

"'Yes,' say Miss Milner; 'I think I can.'

"Mann, he starts round quite fierce, for he hadn't noticed her comin' in, and Doctor's Advice looks doubtful, for seeing Miss Milner first time, not knowin' as she worked every day of her life for wages, you'd have took her for a lady born.

"'You are very kind,' he says, 'but perhaps you don't know what it means?'

"'I was trained at Milborough,' she says, kind o' smiling at him. He turned quite eager-like. 'Not in my time?' he says. 'No, it will be long since then.'

"Just for the moment them two forgot all about Gracie Smith, but Mary Barton gives a sniff, just for to remind Doctor's Advice what for he was to be paid two guineas, and recollectin' hisself, he says: 'Are you engaged here professionally?'

"Then Mann struck in. 'No, no,' he says, 'Miss Milner is not engaged to do any such thing. She is very kind, but we must not think of allowing—'

"But Miss Milner looked determined to have her own way. 'I am entirely at your service,' she says to Doctor's Advice. Mann, he turned as savage as a bear—jealous, happen," chuckled the discerning Tummas. 'Why can't you nurse your own daughter?' he says quite sharp to Mary Barton. But Mis' Barton only burst out cryin'. 'I've got my other children to think on,' she says. 'Gracie's took for death, choose what you do, and I mun think of the little 'uns. Miss Milner havn't no fear, and she havn't no one to think for.' 'That is quite true,' says Miss Milner, steady-like. For, with all her hardness, she could look at a thing fair and square. Doctor's Advice looked at her standin' up before him, and for all she wasn't so much liked on account of her hardness, she was a comely lass. 'I don't like it,' he says, 'but it's the only chance for the girl's life, if it's as much as that.' So there they left her, and I will say for Miss Milner that she tended the lass night and day. But her hardness spoilt everything. When Mary Barton stood by cryin' and wringin' her hands, and not able to stop herself for no one, Miss Milner up and asked her would she hold her noise, or would she be turned out of the room. She did that. And Mis' Barton, she do say to this day she never would have taken such hardness from no one if it hadn't been for Doctor's Advice givin' orders that Miss Milner had a right to carry out. And there was more and all. The lass had some uncles and aunts over to Thistleton, and on the Sunday when she was at the worst they came over to see her. Nine of 'em there was, with their husbands and wives, and five miles they walked to see Grace. For all Doctor's Advice had said as no one was to be let in, Mary Barton would ha' been fair shamed to act so shabby to her own relations. But there, in the doorway, stood Miss Milner. There was plenty said, *I* tell ye; but Miss Milner never budged an inch, and the end of it all was that every one of them nine, when they'd had their teas to Mary Barton's, had to turn round and go home without as much as seein' Grace on what was like to have been her death-bed. Eh, she was a hard 'un was Miss Milner."

Once more his hearer laughed aloud.

"Then, after all, the girl lived?" he asked, in pleased surprise. It was good to hear that the plucky lady visitor had some return for her self-sacrificing pains.

"Ay, she lived, and as things are now, she'd happen better have died," said the old man, darkly. "Miss Milner was buried t'other side o' t' church."

Hugh started.

"Buried?" he uttered aghast. Not one of all Miss Milner's previous critics had thought it worth while to mention the fact of her untimely death.

"In course she was buried," said Tummas, irritably. "She took blood-poisoning, Mann said. He were in a bonny way about it, and all; and he used language about the way Miss Milner had been put upon that Mary Barton havn't never seen fit to overlook. He isn't no better than he should be, isn't Mann."

Hugh rose suddenly to his feet, with a curious look upon his face.

"Ye aren't never goin' a'ready?" asked Tummas, indignantly. "Now, it's allus the way with the likes o' you gentry. Ye're no sooner inside the door than ye're outside of it again. But, look ye, I don't set no store on your comin' here unless ye reckon to stay a bit and so I tell ye straight."

Pitsmoor's new curate did no more visiting that day. Telling himself that eleven calls in the course of one afternoon were enough to satisfy any man's conscience, he threw up the sponge and went home to tea. Temporarily, some of the glamour had faded from the work on which he had thought to enter with so much zest. In turning away from her doorstep, he mortally offended the spinster who was Tummas Windle's next-door neighbor. It looked so personal, she said.

(To be continued.)

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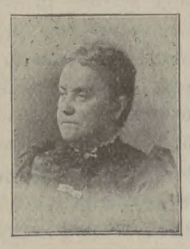

THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Notes.

1. A recent number of South Dakota's W. C. T. U. paper, "The White Ribbon Journal," contains on its first page a large picture of Miss Nellie Reed, State L. T. L secretary.

2. Senior Legions are advised to make one of their regular sessions a World's L. T. L. meeting for the consideration of our work in countries outside our own. Material for such a meeting can be gleaned from the biennial report of the World's L. T. L. secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon. It will add to the interest if the various countries can be represented by individual Legioners in appropriate costumes, each of whom may speak for the country which she represents. A large map of the world will be a helpful addition.

3. Miss Louise E. Hollister writes of a delightful month's work in Arizona, where she has strengthened existing Legions, organized new companies, held meetings for the boys and girls, and spoken to the public schools. Because of an address given in the high school of Phoenix, the Legion of that city was nearly doubled in membership. At Tempe the school authorities consented that the last half hour of Friday each month be devoted to L. T. L. work in all the rooms, and a Mexican member of the W. C. T. U. will take charge of those pupils who are unable to understand English. At Mesa the Legion will be conducted in connection with the Junior Epworth League. Miss Hollister adds: "This territory has taken to the L. T. L. idea this winter in earnest."

4. One of the recommendations of the last National conference was that study for Junior L. T. L. certificates should be pushed this year. We are not surprised to learn that Pennsylvania, whose L. T. L. secretary can always be counted upon to stand by every National recommendation, is acting vigorously in this matter. We trust this is true of many other states also.

5. The new secretary of Washington (West) is putting much consecrated effort into the work, and should reap large results. She is endeavoring to work up the payment of state dues, and is "urging every Legion to make a contribution to the Willard Memorial fund."

6. Miss Emma E. Page, of Washington (West), an author and a specialist in humane work, reports that her Mercy work in schools gives her a great hold upon the pupils. She is using her influence to further L. T. L. work, as well as that of her own department. She has recently sent to the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association orders for forty-two "Young Crusader" subscriptions and 170 Lesson Manuals. On a recent tour she organized three Legions, secured the study of the diploma course in a Band of Mercy and in a Y that did not know what to do to interest its membership, grounded them in the great principles for which they are enlisted; and secured home study for the diploma in several families, having enlisted a total of nearly two hundred young people and women and a few fathers."

7. The last L. T. L. convention of the Ninth district of Michigan had a surprise in the marriage ceremony of Miss Bertha Fritch, who had previously served both as L. T. L. district secretary and as state Y secretary. The bride and groom were escorted by ten Senior Legioners. The wedding cards were decorated with the Y motto.

White Ribbon Cradle Roll.

We believe that no organization has more devoted adherents than the Loyal Temperance Legion. Especially is this true of the Seniors, many of whom have had years of L. T. L. training, and have reached the age when they know how to appreciate the value of this training. Loyalty to an organization implies not only a desire for its continuance, but honest effort to secure its future existence. As one means to this end, each Legion should have an Auxiliary Cradle Roll, whose members shall, at six years of age, pass into the Junior L. T. L. Mrs. C. E. Hunt, Harvard, Ill., the National head of this work, has prepared not only the outfit for maintaining a Cradle Roll, but also a diploma and graduating formula for the little people. This is most attractive, as well as most helpful work, and we earnestly ask each Legion to undertake it without delay.

The Evolution of Temperance.

By Howard C, Smith, of New York Senior L. T. L.

In the early history of our country many colonies passed stringent laws against intoxicants.

However, it was the rule for each one to manufacture his own liquor. Drinking was universal as a social custom, and the women shared the social glass.

The ministers rode the circuit and were wined and dined everywhere. No licenses were then granted; every "tavern" and local store sold liquor.

Abraham Lincoln was the first storekeeper on record who exploded the old theory that it was impossible to keep a profitable store and not sell whisky.

At the beginning of the last century an awakening took place. Ministers reformed, deacons followed, women were aroused, and all sober-minded people drank less liquor and thought and studied their Bibles more. Local temperance societies were formed throughout the land.

Twenty-nine years ago the great Crusade took place; praying bands were formed, women visited saloons and prayed them shut. But eventually prayer alone did not avail.

So the first national Prohibition ticket came into the field in 1872, with a total of five thousand votes. Mushroom parties by the score have sprung up and perished, but the Prohibition party has increased forty fold in this time. Today the Prohibition party stands as the ideal party, trying politically to answer the question, "What would Jesus do?"

One objection made to Prohibition is that it does not prohibit. Neither do the laws against stealing and murder prohibit. There were 10,000 murders in the United States in 1901; robberies ran into the millions, and there is no general cry that these laws do not prohibit or that they should be repealed.

Reasons for failure:

a. Too local; easy to bring liquor from outside.
b. Brewers raise vast sums to further it.
c. Great corruption in politics.
d. Lies told by interested people.
e. Diversity of opinion among temperance people, weakening our power.
f. Failure of officials of opposite parties to enforce Prohibition laws.

Prohibition does prohibit when it is backed by Prohibition officials and Prohibition sentiment.

Institutions are known by their finished products. The product of the Church is seen all over our land. Miss Willard and Neal Dow are shining examples. The product of the saloon is largely represented by the inmates of the brothel, jail, asylum.

We cannot preach, pray, exhort or resolve the saloon out. If we could, it would have died long ago.

We decide all our great national questions by the ballot; with the right voters we can decide this question of Prohibition.

Heroic John Brown did not have enough followers; he had to rear them. We must persevere, educate, keep the question before the people, and raise a nation of Prohibition voters. With the enfranchisement of women our greatest ally will have been secured.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Organizing Work In Michigan.

Floyd Starr, secretary of Michigan State Legion, has been engaged in organizing work, with marked success. In one place he secured as leader a young woman of leisure, who immediately set herself to a study of L. T. L. helps. Finding from these that she would be expected to connect herself with the W. C. T. U., she sought out the union of her town and became a member. In another place a Legion of fifty Juniors has been organized. At one point a goodly number of the most influential young people of the town were enlisted. At one place, where he failed to secure a Legion, Mr. Starr addressed the public school, with the result that the teacher and all the pupils agreed to study for diplomas; in another town the school teachers and pupils became so much interested that they promised to use the L. T. L. Lesson Manual in their opening exercises. One enthusiastic company, composed of eighteen older girls, under the charge of a minister's wife and daughter, said they should use their own money for carrying on the work, and should use enough to make it a success. Mr. Starr sends to the state L. T. L. secretary the name of each new leader secured, and the leader receives earnest words of greeting and all needed instructions for making the work a success. The president of Mr. Starr's county arranged a financial plan for this field work by which his expenses might be covered. One of Michigan's W. C. T. U. field workers characterizes Mr. Starr as an excellent Christian young man, unassuming in manner, and one who makes friends of young and old wherever he goes.

Important.

Mrs. R. T. A. Straw, 306 Salisbury street, Lafayette, Ind., director of the L. T. L. extension fund, has been prevented by illness from preparing the article which she had expected to send for this page. Mrs. Straw writes of her great interest in this branch of our work and her desire to develop such plans as will give to it the greatest possible efficiency. She will be greatly cheered by any letters state L. T. L. secretaries send to her unsolicited, stating what their respective states would like to do in this mission work, and their preferences as to special fields.

Introduction of L. T. L. County Presidents.

(From Pennsylvania's State Report.)

Response of Mark J. Eckert, Adams County.

"Be thou faithful unto death."

Faithfulness in Legioners means faithful Legions; faithful Legions, faithful counties; faithful counties faithful states. Adams county sincerely wishes to be a faithful county in a faithful state.

Response of Cynthia M. Manon, Allegheny County.

In looking over our past year's work, we see so many things left undone that should have been done, that during the coming year we utilize all our spare moments in our work. To illustrate: We have, I think, in our county one woman who truly wastes no time. When she goes to market she makes that an opportunity for visiting the sick, going out with a full basket, as well as coming in so, spending a half hour reading to one, having a cheery talk with another, a prayer, a song, following a crippled child home and making arrangements to take to hospital for treatment, sending milk for sick baby, etc.

It is only this—a matter of forethought, of using your spare moments for your own selfish purposes or planning and using to the best advantage every moment for the Master. Should we not be like Christ while He was here upon earth, making His work the business of life? There are so many things you and I could do if we'd only think of them.

I wonder when the final settlement comes, when the book accounts are settled, when we see on the one side what He has done for us, on the other side so many blank pages, will there be some little corner that God will fill up and give us credit for the things left undone just because we didn't think to do them?

Life means too much, time is too precious to be wasted when so many things are to be done, so many faces to brighten, so many hearts to lighten, so many lives to whiten and make clean and pure for the Master.

No, this cannot be. The blank pages must be blank still; you and I must answer to God for the time we have lost, and the things we have neglected to do as much as for the things we have done. It isn't the things we'd like to have done, the things we believe in doing, but the real work we do; not the things we dream of doing sometime that count, but that which we really accomplish for God.

(To be continued.)

Appreciative Words.

I consider the L. T. L. Branch the most important work of the W. C. T. U. to-day.

Elizabeth P. Hutchinson,
President of Kansas W. C. T. U.

I have long considered the Juvenile department the most permanent work of our organization, because the impressions of children can never be obliterated.

Dorcas J. Spencer,
Cor. Secy. of California W. C. T. U.

One Kentucky mother, whose two sons have attained high honors in college and professional life, says they learned self-control (one of the chief factors in their success) in the Loyal Temperance Legion.

What untold blessings and storage of fruitage for the coming years are missed by those states that fail to plant Loyal Temperance Legions and have them blossom into annual conventions.

Belle Kearney,
National W. C. T. U. Lecturer.

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Chicago, March 19, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Chief O'Neill's Appeal to the Ministers.

CHIEF O'NEILL of the Chicago police force is a man with a burden. The task imposed upon him is to "haud the wretch in order" among all the criminals of the city. He professes to be overwhelmed at the appalling flood of vice and crime. The laws prohibit it all right, but all the same the prohibition is set at naught. To dam such a tide of evil is nobody's easy task.

In this predicament the chief of police lately appealed to the ministers. It is true the appeal was rather more vehement than respectful; nevertheless the appeal to the teachers of morality, the especial educators of the popular conscience, was pertinent and proper. The police official wants the ministers to preach the law with more plainness and more effectiveness. Such an appeal is worthy of their most earnest attention.

In this instance the position of the chief of police is doubly difficult. It is the mayor, who, in Chicago, is the real head of the police . The mayor's authority is absolute. The nominal chief of police can do only what the mayor bids him to do and backs him up in doing.

The point, then, which we would emphasize is this: That the officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws on the one hand, and the public preachers and teachers on the other, ought to respect and be on the best of terms with each other. They ought to work together in most hearty accord. Neither can afford to disregard the other.

Chief O'Neill's appeal to the preachers was right. A corresponding appeal on the part of the ministers to the responsible head of the police would be equally pertinent. The wonder is that this has not been sooner and more frankly done. In the present conditions of society the one official is as necessary as the other. The two do not belong to hostile camps. The public weal is the common aim of both.

The fact is, it is a new attitude between the two which ought to be cultivated. It is too late in the day for the various moral and philanthropic forces to ignore each other. The prevention of vice and crime and the general betterment of society is too active a proposition to be allowed to suffer from scatteration of forces or from blundering and capricious tactics. There is too much at stake for that.

In Chicago, for instance, the public schools cost the city each year some $8,000,000. In the aggregate, the various churches and other religious organizations expend about as much more. But the lawlessness and crime, in one form or another, cost the city, through its police, through the courts and in other ways, more than all the schools do. Doubtless all the ministers do not preach so well as they might or as Chief O'Neill would like to have them.

Let the appeal of the chief of police to the preachers be accepted in good part. Then let their appeal to him be unmistakable in its courtesy, its frankness and its earnestness.

The Kindergarten of the Liquor Traffic.

WHATEVER may be his motive, Senator Powers of the notorious Nineteenth ward of Chicago, has made himself responsible for a very wholesome bit of legislation, in urging the amendment of the law prohibiting the sale or gift of liquor to minors, by the insertion of the word, "delivering," making it illegal to deliver liquor to a minor.

There is, perhaps, no one evil that so strikes dread to the hearts of social workers in the poorer portions of our cities, as the sight of the infant brigade of "can-rushers," mustered into the traffic of evil. The conviction forces itself upon the thoughtful observer that this light-hearted procession of today will become the reeling, debauched, wretched army of drunkards of the future.

Occasionally we hear of inhuman parents who slowly starve their offspring to death by failing to provide them with proper nourishment, and an indignant and horrified public demand that they shall be punished with the utmost severity; and yet, these parents allow their children to die pure, innocent and virtuous. The enormity of the crime sinks into insignificance when compared with the wrong done by parents who permit their children to be tainted by the slow poison of alcohol, which unfits them for the responsibilities or joys of life.

Here and there, in the districts where saloons and their customers are found in large numbers, friendly hands have established free kindergartens, which endeavor, by developing the threefold nature of these children of misfortune, to train their bodies to health, their minds to habits of right thinking, and their souls to reverence, faith and obedience. The most superficial thinker cannot fail to see how the pernicious custom which sacrifices the child to a vile appetite, defeats every effort of the kindergarten. Healthy bodies! when it is the commonest of sights to see a little one slip into an alley for a sly sip at the beer or rum he is carrying. Habits of right thinking! when the habit of going twice a day from home to dram-shop is becoming every day more deeply seated. Reverence, faith and obedience! when these children are obliged by their parents to frequent places where all things sacred are profaned.

For the individual or community that shall offend one of His little ones, or shall tolerate such offense, Christ has reserved a bitter denunciation: "It were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck." There shall surely come a day, twenty, thirty, or forty years hence, when Society, sorely in need of strong, wise, faithful citizens, shall recognize in the wrecks of humanity crowded in the asylums, prisons and almshouses, a mighty millstone suspended about her neck, impeding her progress and dragging her down to their own depths of depravity.

"Mislaid Great Sons."

THE above is the title of a paragraph that recently appeared in a New York journal, the point being that as the greatness of all great men comes from great mothers, and as there are thousands of great mothers, where are the resultant thousands of Washingtons and Napoleons? They appear to have been mislaid. Mother-love, mother-genius work on forever, but not always fruitfully. This arrangement involves a fearful over-expenditure of virtue; some way ought to be found to save the world the great sons of all the great mothers.

The writer was evidently wholly serious in what he wrote, hence we answer: Is it a fair conclusion that we must make a stir in the world in order to be truly great? Is this mother-care, mother-genius really lost? May not a man who suffers nobly, who endures bravely, be as great as one who moves men and events, thus drawing the eyes of the world upon him? Not detracting from the glory of him who has won a well-earned renown, is fame, we ask, necessary to greatness? May not a man be eminent while having no opportunity to prove his power? May he not, in turn, transmit his powers to a son whom he trains as he was trained, to a son who will find the opportunity that was not ripe in his father's time.

The chief of a city fire department may for twenty years hold faithfully to his perilous duties and die at last in their performance. How much of a stir did he make in the world, even at his death? What about the hundreds of firemen, linemen, locomotive engineers, sailors and all men who cheerfully and bravely risk their lives in careers of danger and of daring, knowing full well what the end will be, and whose names are not known beyond their own circumscribed limits.

Men struggle day by day, through a lifetime, against inherited tendencies or temptations that come from physical causes, and against the adverse circumstances and conditions of the places in which their lot was cast. Will the sons of such be weaklings? Are they themselves weaklings? Are they less great than the financiers who by some fortunate turn are set in the way to wealth and influence, or who stumble across discoveries worth millions?

Is the brilliant author greater than the quiet, unassuming, earnest Sunday-school teacher whose crown of rejoicing will be starred with the souls of those whom he has won to immortality? Is the loud-voiced orator more distinguished than the obscure man who spends his life and money in the endeavor to protect dumb animals from the cruelty of man? Is even the conspicuous temperance worker greater than anyone of the band of men and women who, obscure and unknown, endeavor faithfully to better the world and to uplift the unfortunate?

The Membership Campaign.

"DOES not the Woman's Christian Temperance Union lower its dignity, just a little, when it so persistently urges women to join? Do other societies work as hard for new members?" The questions were asked by an earnest white-ribboner, therefore may express a half doubt, lurking in many minds, as to the wisdom of special effort for increase of membership.

It is in no sense lowering to our dignity as an organization to work for increase of membership. If we were simply seeking to become a great organization, if we were seeking members for the sake of numbers and influence for selfish aggrandizement, then we might well stand convicted by the question.

When we ask a woman to join the W. C. T. U., we ask her to declare herself on the side of a great principle, to consecrate herself to a work for righteousness, to join an army waging war against the greatest of evils, and to pledge allegiance to a cause which knows no defeat.

Is it lowering to a minister's dignity to urge a soul to decide for Christ? We are urging women to decide for Christ, we are affirming that in a personal allegiance to the Crucified One lies the hope of the world's regeneration. It is an allegiance which must itself know crucifixion, if it is to be a complete regeneration.

The legalized liquor traffic, more than all other causes, in hindering the advance of Christ's kingdom upon earth. It is hindering the work of the missionary at home and abroad. It should not be lowering to the dignity of an organization, based on a belief in humanity's ultimate salvation, to set itself, by every means within its power, to a supreme effort to enlarge its borders and to bring other women to a belief in the need of its work and the righteousness of its principles.

When enough women in every community, state and nation are banded together in the principles of the W. C. T. U. and in the fellowship and faith of the white ribbon, the doom of the liquor traffic will be assured. Let her that heareth say, "Come."

No Prohibition Cranks Need Apply. The rum power is in politics, but it is not in any particular party. The liquor men care nothing for a man's party affiliation; all they require of a candidate for office is that he stand for the legalizing and protection of their business. The note of warning sounded by the Ohio State Liquor League proves this. We quote from its platform: "During the coming year both of the great political parties will make their nominations for members of the next general assembly. It is of the most vital importance that fair-minded and reasonable men be sent to the legislature by both of these two political parties. In order to bring about a result of this character it is highly important that the cast and character of each and every candidate be most critically scrutinized at the primary or convention of the party proposing to send him to the legislature."

The Power of The Press. What can the press not do, what is it not doing, in the interests of peace and arbitration? Take, for example, the Venezuelan affair. Baron von Sternberg, the German ambassador, in a letter of greeting to the New York Press Club, assembled for its thirtieth annual dinner, congratulated that body upon the part the newspapers had taken in bringing the controversy to an amicable settlement. Concisely and significantly does the baron thus set forth the procedure which resulted in the signing of the protocols and which express his assurances for the future:

"Four men met, negotiated in perfect harmony and good faith, and separated with the best feelings of friendship. If four men can agree, there seems to be no reason why four nations should not be able to agree. I feel confident they will as soon as they trust and understand each other in the same way, and we ought to facilitate and to foster closer understanding."

William Jennings Bryan, who was the chief guest of the occasion, pointing out the widening influence of the weekly papers, the country editor—"the man without the Hoe-press"—voiced the same thought. "The better people know each other," he said, "the less cause there is for friction. I knew that the call with the representatives of nations would not be a call to war, but a call to peace. The pen is mightier than the sword. Reason can settle all questions where reason is involved. I believe that the newspapers will be a potent, if not the most potent, factor in the solution of all difficulties."

We commend these sentiments to the notice of W. C. T. U. press workers the country over.

The Privileges of Citizenship.

Reprinted by request from The Union Signal of February 5, 1903.

ANNUAL reports are not always interesting reading, but the report just issued by the Hyde Park Protective Association telling of the work done during the past year, ending January 20, 1903, is not only a valuable addition to the temperance reform literature of the day, but it chronicles some events of municipal history which should be read by every intelligent citizen of our large cities. During the twelve and a half years of its existence this association has shown itself to be possessed of splendid enterprise, indefatigable energy and an utter incapacity for defeat. A partial resume of the work accomplished during that period is the most eloquent commentary possible upon its character.

Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, covering twelve square miles, since its annexation to Chicago, has, by special provision of the legislature, been a prohibition district. It has been the effort of this association to make it a prohibition territory not only in name but in fact. The work of the organization also has to do with adjacent territory covering thirty-four square miles, where local option law is in force. During the life of the association five cases of violation of the law have been carried to the Illinois Supreme Court, and have been won. About 350 persons have been prosecuted for the illegal sale of liquor in the prohibition districts. Seventeen saloon keepers in the local option district have been proceeded against because of the illegal character of their petitions upon which licenses were granted or because of the bad character of the places; and in addition, evidence has been furnished by the association against four commanding officers of the Hyde Park police force for use in their prosecution in the criminal court or before the civil service commissioners.

During the past year the association has conducted a vigorous investigation among the numerous beer gardens, saloons and road houses in the strip of local option territory north of Washington Park. This was undertaken with a view to discovering whether the proprietors of these resorts had complied with the requirements of the ordinance in submitting a petition signed by a majority of the frontage on both sides of the four streets surrounding the proposed site of the dram shop. In many instances it was found that to secure these petitions fraud of various kinds had been resorted to, such as purchase of frontage, or the use of signatures of individuals who never had owned a square inch of ground in the neighborhood. By vigorously and persistently presenting these facts to the proper municipal authorities, as well as by securing a strict construction of the ordinance mentioned by the Supreme Court, they finally obtained from the mayor a revocation of the licenses fraudulently obtained. The methods used by the liquor dealers in securing these licenses are shown by the testimony of their attorneys to be thoroughly unprincipled.

For more than a year the association has been endeavoring to have passed an ordinance making a certain strip of territory north of Washington Park practically a prohibition district. Its proximity to the park, which is frequented by women and children, makes such prohibition desirable. There is every prospect that this end will be accomplished, as the district, through the efforts of the association, has been entirely cleared of licensed saloons.

No less zealous has been the attack on "blind pigs" and gambling places. Not only is the association a self-constituted bureau of information at the disposal of the mayor and police department, but upon certain occasions, finding that the information which it has furnished has been indefinitely pigeon-holed, it has taken matters into its own hands, and organized raids, secured evidence and vigorously prosecuted to a successful finish a large number of offenders.

In the course of these prosecutions there have been brought to light certain facts which ought to be of vital interest not only to the city officials of Chicago but to every citizen who values the safety of himself and family, namely, that the men who are paid to guard and protect citizens are in league with the law-breakers, are frequenters of the "blind pigs" and have been seen taken from these resorts intoxicated. In one well-proved instance a guardian of the peace was known to have perjured himself that he might assist in obtaining a license. The association draws from these facts the somewhat startling but logical inference, that "an officer who will for money go into partnership with a 'blind pig' keeper or gambler, will, if there is enough money in it, go into partnership with any sort of criminal," and they cite as an example the recent conviction of Policeman Mahoney, a Chicago patrolman, on the charge of burglary.

The work done by the association is notable not only for the thoroughness with which it has cleared the district of "blind pigs" and kindred establishments, but it is equally remarkable as an illustration of the ability of a citizens' movement to inject energy into a somewhat languid municipal executive force and to stimulate it to activity. While the majority of Chicago's citizens have been content to sit in their comfortable homes and criticise the city officials, the members of the association deemed it wiser to try to supplement whatever qualities might be lacking in the executive department of their city.

In short, having a name, the citizens of Hyde Park, acting through this organization, proposed to live that name; and what is more, proposed and insisted that every individual conducting business within their suburb should live it as a law-abiding citizen of a prohibition district, even though it were at the expense of wearying the mayor and corporation counsel and chief of police to the verge of nervous prostration.

It is quite possible that the men who compose this association have done no more than their plain duty as citizens in using their individual time and effort in seeing that existing laws and ordinances were enforced, but doing one's plain, ofttimes unpleasant, duty in municipal matters is so rare a virtue that it gives occasion for comment.

The work of the association merits cordial and substantial support. It deserves the emulation of every thoughtful man and woman to the extent that he shall go and do likewise in his own district and that he shall lose no time in the doing of it.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Damaris and Mary.

"I am tired to death; may I come in?"

A vision of loveliness appeared in the open doorway of a sunny room where the older woman sat by an overflowing workbasket. Her duty for the morning was darning stockings, and just then she was remembering George Macdonald's old shoemaker, a mystic saint:

My business is to luik to the bodies o' men, an' specially to their puir feet 'at has to bide the weicht an' get sair pressed therein. Life's as hard upo' the feet o' a man as upo' ony pairt o' 'm! I am sair honourt, I say to mysel' whiles, to be set ower the feet o' men. It's a fine ministration.

Her face was full of content, and she gave each pair of stockings a tender pat as she folded them away, ready for the feet, large and small, so dear to her.

"Why, yes, dearie, of course you may. Take this low rocker and tell me all about it."

"About what?"

The gray eyes were full of wistful longing.

"I may as well begin, for you know, dear mother confessor, I came just for that.

"I am ashamed to look you in the face, but I am tired of life, at least as I have lived it, and I am only twenty-five."

"Yes, dear, I know, but you have had unusual opportunity. Could a girl have more?"

"No! I feel it in my inmost soul, and with the keenest humiliation. My home is luxurious, and father and mother have lavished love and wealth on me all my life. Indeed, I am not ungrateful. I love them with increasing devotion, and my younger brother and sister are very dear to me. As well as I know how, I try to add to the comfort of the home."

"And you succeed, Mary; don't condemn yourself unjustly."

"You must let me accuse myself justly. I have been graduated from one of the best colleges in the country; have had a year of travel and study abroad; have all the advantages of high social position; a charming circle of friends, and opportunity for continued study in literature, art and music. What more can I ask? But I am dying of heartsick longing. It is contemptible, and I don't deserve an atom of sympathy, and yet—I long for it so—"

The bright head drooped suddenly, and the dark eyes overflowed.

"Let me tell you a story, dear child," said the older woman in a low voice that trembled with tears:

"Many years ago a child grew to young womanhood amid all the refinement of ancient Athens. Everything that art could give was hers. With mind and heart responsive to her opportunity, she grew in grace and culture, till it seemed that nothing more could be desired in Damaris, the fair Athenian.

"But culture, art, beauty, even friendship, failed to satisfy her. Stronger and stronger grew her longing and deeper her pain. How patiently she climbed the Acropolis day after day and worshipped Minerva in the peerless Parthenon, hoping to find peace! How she implored the gods to give her rest! But there came no answer to her cry.

"At last she bent in passionate prayer before the altar of the unknown God:

"'If thou art, and if thou art greater than all, reveal thyself to me, O thou great Unknown,' she pleaded in despair."

The older woman laid her hand gently on Mary's bowed head. The young girl sobbed, "I understand. Poor Damaris!"

"Her prayer was heard," the other continued. "A travel-worn pilgrim came to Athens. With strange earnestness he talked in the market place of a new doctrine; of a Jew who had been crucified at Jerusalem, and had risen from the dead, the Saviour of the world.

"Damaris heard and wondered. A faint hope arose in her weary heart. Clinging to the arm of her father, she stood on Mars Hill and listened with painful eagerness to Paul's tactful, earnest pleading. You may read it for yourself.

"In the brief record of the result of that meeting, we find the name of Damaris—immortalized because she believed.

"Mary, believe with her. It is your only hope. Jesus alone can satisfy you. Will you believe?"

"When?"

"Now!"

Mary fell upon her knees, and the older woman slipped quietly away to a sacred corner where she was wont to pray.

In the sunny room, early the next morning, she read, with great joy, a brief message:

"Nothing in the universe could satisfy Damaris or me. No one but Jesus, whom I have found, could rest a heart tired to death. Life is glorious and I am ready to live a thousand years.

Mary".

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
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MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Superintendents.

School Savings Banks.

THE School Savings Banks system has just been taken up in the public schools of Pierre, South Dakota, Ellsworth, Michigan, and Frayce, Minnesota. I visited the Atlantic City, New Jersey, public schools this week and found the most lively interest manifested in the work. The principal of the high school told me the savings of the scholars during the past year were over nine thousand dollars. This system of practical thrift-teaching has been in use in the Atlantic City school since 1895 and 1,200 of the scholars have good bank accounts.

No community can well afford to neglect the introduction of this excellent and popular method of cultivating economy, good habits and self-responsible citizenship.

S. L. OBERHOLTZER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

World's Convention Trip.

THE bookings already in, give evidence of a party of our usual size and of unusual excellence for the sailing for London and Geneva, May 16. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, also Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Miss Christine Tinling and Mrs. Fry cross with the official party.

Unusual interest in the Geneva convention seems to be taken, and to form the basis for the attempted organization of several parties, at least two of which are by people entirely outside our ranks. It will not be necessary to tell THE UNION SIGNAL readers that the party with which the National officers sail is the official party. It is an inspiration and pleasure to take an ocean trip with congenial companions, and those joining this company will be happily favored.

The arrangements for the care and comfort of the members of this party are as near perfect as such arrangements can well be. Every attention will be paid to each one. There is no second-class passage; all are on an equal footing and entitled to all the privileges of the steamer, no matter what they pay. The only necessity now is that of making up your minds you will go and sending your names and bookings in. The time grows short, and the accommodations must be secured very soon now, or they will be taken by outsiders.

The question is asked, so many times, if any besides delegates can go with the National party. Delegates, visitors, their families and their friends will all receive equal attention at the hands of the transportation committee—"First come, first served" must hold. What I can do now I may not be able to do two weeks from now, so please write me early if you are planning to go. I can give you every detail in a personal letter, and will be glad to do so.

I am asked about baggage. Steamer trunks and smaller baggage go into the staterooms. Large trunks must go into the hold, and will not be accessible during the trip. On the continent the less baggage one has to look after the better. I will send plan of the steamer, and sailing schedule to any one applying. Some of the most desirable staterooms on the steamer are now at my disposal, but if they are not soon engaged I must release them. A delightful trip is in prospect for those who can take it.

MINNIE B. HORNING,
Chairman Transportation Committee.
Evanston, Ill.

Convention Calendar.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Florida Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Kissimmee, April 21-24, 1903.

Welcomes will be extended to visiting delegates on the evening of the 21st, and on the morning of the 22nd the convention will be called to order.

ALICE C. BROWN, President,
SARAH J. GLENN, Rec. Sec.

Promoted.

March 3, 1903, Mrs. Jane E. Quinby, of Stroudwater, Maine, passed to the heavenly home. Mrs. Quinby was one of the founders of the Maine W. C. T. U. As an officer, as a member she was beloved and honored. The L. T. L. of the place is named for her, its devoted friend. She was also the friend and protector of those who can not speak for themselves, having special interest in the department of Mercy. Hail and farewell, tender-hearted, true-hearted comrade, now heaven crowned.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.
Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.
Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.
Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.
General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St New York City.
General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A

Bermuda.

NOW and again a letter comes to Bermuda asking what the members of the W. C. T. U. are doing, that no report is sent to THE UNION SIGNAL. Our sisters abroad must remember we are a small union; the membership of our four unions is not so large as one of your city unions; so our reports must also be small. Then it must also be remembered our Flower Mission and other departments do not have the active work yours have. We have no slums where flowers are always welcome and where so much work can be done.

The Annual Conference was held November 21 in Southampton Hall, under the auspices of the Southampton union, presided over by Mrs. Christie, vice president. Southampton is to be congratulated on its success. The attendance was good, particularly in the evening, when the hall was taxed to its utmost capacity. The business routine of the afternoon session was enlivened by short papers, songs from the Southampton Loyal Temperance Legion, a demonstration lesson by Miss H. Williams, superintendent of L. L. T. work, and two excellent addresses by Mrs. Horne, of the Lucy Hayes union, and by Mrs. Bell, author of "Beautiful Bermuda." At the evening meeting a varied program was given, songs, solos, quartettes, addresses by several local clergymen and others. The address on "Local Option" by Mr. Matson Frith, president of the Band of Hope in connection with Christ Church, Warwick, was interesting and instructive. A suggestion by Mr. Frith that the union make local option their special work was discussed at a Colonial Executive meeting held recently in Hamilton, and it was decided to bring it before the convention, to be held during Easter week, when Mr. Frith will be invited to again address the unions.

An interesting feature of the conference was the testimony of a gentleman concerning the good he and his family had derived from the W. C. T. U. In conclusion he requested the president to convey his thanks to Mrs. Fields, the organizer.

Since the conference several evening meetings have been held. In December a soldiers' meeting was held under the auspices of the St. George's W. C. T. U. At the close twenty responded to an invitation from Mrs. Ainley to sign the pledge. During February meetings were held in Thorburn Hall, Warwick, and in Hamilton, when Mr. Housman, of Bradley Beach, New Jersey, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Housman while on holiday in Bermuda kindly offered her services to the president, Mrs. Burrows, free of charge, which were gladly accepted. At the request of the clergyman of the A. M. E. church, Hamilton, Mrs. Housman is organizing a union among the colored people. We sincerely hope she may be successful, and that in the coming struggle with local option we, with their help, may prove victorious.

C. B. ROBERTSON,
Colonial Reporter.

Victoria, Australia.

OUR state has been visited in the northern districts with a devastating drought which has entailed much misery on the settlers. In response to the Lord Mayor's appeal our union has come forward to help and our members with promptitude have collected goods and made garments as well as sending supplies of groceries, etc., which were very acceptable to the sufferers. Since then we are grateful to report that copious rains have fallen which have brought great gladness to the hearts of the suffering ones.

Our unions have been mutually helped and blessed during the visit of Manoramabai and Miss Abrams from India. An all day of intercession for missions abroad has been held, proving a time of spiritual refreshment.

We have had a time of rejoicing in connection with the great prohibition victory in New Zealand. Having lent some of our best workers for the campaign we have felt doubly interested. We are grateful to report that some of the earnestness and enthusiasm has reached Victoria and that there is a movement on foot to establish Prohibition Leagues in all centers. White ribboners hail this with great delight and pray that with the advent of woman suffrage for the commonwealth greater strides will be made in temperance reform.

Death has claimed Dr. Constance Stone, the first woman doctor in Australia. This gifted lady was born in Tasmania, studied at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and later in Toronto and London. The doctor was loved and revered for her high Christian character, was a total obstainer and a true friend to the W. C. T. U.

The call has gone out for the fifth triennial Australasian convention which meets in Melbourne, Victoria, April 28 to May 1. Tuesday, February 17, the anniversary of Miss Willard's death was observed as a special day of prayer for Divine blessing on the convention as well as a time of ingathering of new and consecrated workers. We hope to have Miss Florence Balgarnie with us during convention.

A friendly rivalry seems to exist amongst the various states to obtain Miss Willard's membership banner, which goes to the state which has gained the largest accession of new members since the 1900 convention.

C. A. HOPKINS,
State Reporter.

College Professors.

Talk of Foods.

The New York papers recently contained a long account of the so-called discovery of a celebrated professor in one of the leading universities. The "discovery" related to a new and successful way of treating wheat and barley to prepare the starchy part by dry baking, so it would be made more digestible and nutritious. Thereupon Prof. Livingstone commenting on the discovery of the other Professor says, "A discoverer who was a business man first and a scientist afterward found that such foods could be made more digestible when cooked with dry heat instead of by boiling in water, and has already placed on the market the food which he discovered prior to Dr. ——." This refers to Grape-Nuts, the most scientifically made food known. Grape-Nuts can be easily digested by babies or anyone with a weak stomach and the food contains the most powerful rebuilding element known, particularly as relates to the rebuilding of the brain and nerve centres. It is a delicious food requiring no cooking but ready for instant service just as it comes from the package. A recipe book free in each package describes many delicious dishes made from Grape-Nuts.

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All who have read "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will want "Lovey Mary," and further enjoy the quaint humor of Mrs. Wiggs.

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The life of Madam Willard. A beautiful gift book.

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Familiar talks on life and conduct.

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A tale of the Anthrax Valley.

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A cleverly told temperance tale.

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A wonderful mingling of pathos and humor, "a sure cure for the blues."

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Oil City, Pa., union will give a fine program March 19 for Neal Dow day.

Missouri senate passed a bill providing for an eight-hour day for workingmen in smelters and lead producing plants.

Elk River, Minn., union is aroused and at work. At a recent meeting many outsiders were present and much interest was manifested.

The W. C. T. U. and Woman's Club of Shelbyville, Ill., have been instrumental in securing the promise of a Carnegie library for their city.

The W. C. T. U. of Batavia, N. Y., is raising funds for a public drinking fountain to be erected on their main business street at a cost of $600.

Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, has been bereaved by the loss of his father, who died very suddenly in Washington.

Until further notice the address of the World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Mercy, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, will be Wyncote, Pa.

Paragould, Ark., union recently enjoyed a visit from the state president, Mrs. Lula A. Markwell. She was enthusiastically received and her plans heartily accepted.

Members of the W. C. T. U. are given the credit of being behind a measure to prohibit liquor selling within two miles of forts and army posts in Douglas county, Neb. The liquor people are wary and fear there is more behind H. R. 127 than shows on the outside. They fear it might cover the quartermaster's headquarters in Omaha. Temperance people are not talking.

Investigation of the selling of brandy filled chocolates to school children is engaging the efforts of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. At their last meeting eight thousand pledges against cigarets were received from boys in the city.

Evansville, Wis., union gave an entertainment in the Seminary chapel and presented a picture of Miss Willard to the school. Mrs. Vie H. Campbell was present and spoke on the cigaret question.

A recent meeting of the Lexington, Ky., union considered "Women in Business." The subdivisions were "Women in Journalism," "Young Women Entering Business," "Women in the Professions." Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp spoke on the last subject.

The W. C. T. U. of San Angelo, Texas, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the use of the "punch bowl" at all entertainments, both at public and private gatherings. The newspapers assisted by giving it publicity.

"What Chicago needs remedied in her city government" is the general subject of a series of ten articles by Miss Marie G. Brehm, Illinois' state president, in a Chicago daily paper. These articles were solicited and have met with much commendation.

An international agreement for the protection of birds has been entered into by France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Austria-Hungary and Greece. Ravens, magpies and jays are not included in the agreement of protection.

According to the new restrictive laws of South Africa no natives are to be supplied with liquor, under heavy penalties, and no licenses granted to such as have been convicted of doing so; barmaids are abolished; children under sixteen cannot be supplied, and the saloons will be closed on Sunday.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been highly commended by the workingmen's association of England because he keeps all his establishments tightly closed on the Lord's day. As he is one of the largest employers of labor in the world, his example is of great value. Neither does he allow his yacht to be raced on Sunday.

The fourth world's Sunday school convention will be held in the city of Jerusalem in April, 1904. Arrangements have been made to care for 850 delegates and to give them a delightful trip. The steamer will stop at many points for side excursions. Full particulars can be obtained from E. K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.

The temperance committee of the First M. E. church of Oakland, California, held a successful Frances E. Willard memorial service. This was the second held in the town, and the audiences, both large, were not duplicated. Mrs. Sarah A. McClees spoke at this meeting and her personal reminiscences were many and interesting.

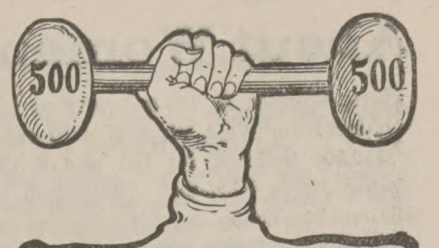
Miss H. Anna Quinby, state organizer and lecturer for Ohio, organized a W. C. T. U. at Fremont, with a membership of fifty-four, one of the largest ever organized in that state. She was employed to work in the county by county president Mrs. E. L. Bowman, of Vickery. Miss Quinby is a hard worker and good results are sure to follow wherever she is employed.

The L. T. L. of Lempster, N. H., gave a social of their own recently. Many of the parents and friends of the children were present. The recitations and music were of credit to the Legioners. Memorial services for Miss Willard were held by the Lempster union at the home of the president. It was well attended and much interest manifested. The L. T. L. gave added interest by their songs and recitations.

The W. C. T. U. of Binghamton, N. Y. endorsed the position of the state superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to Bible reading in the public schools. This union held a mother's meeting on the subject, "The Bible in the Home." Mrs. M. A. Russell and Mrs. Lavendar, the colored evangelist, spoke. Mrs. Lavendar, who was formerly a slave, said the last time she saw her mother, the mother was on the auction block.

Mrs. Mary D. Trowbridge of Spokane, Wash., knows how to boom medal contest work. She has a class organized in the Blair business college, one in the North West business college, and one she calls her "middle of the road" class. Four new L. T. L.'s in Spokane are in contemplation. Miss Emma Page has been helping there. A correspondent writes: "We have organized a 'law enforcement league.' We are in for a clean city, and mean to work for it. Already the saloon men are squealing."

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 14.



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The Willard memorial service of the Marietta, Ohio, union, was held in the Episcopal church; the choir of the church had charge of the music. The pastors of several of the churches spoke, and an excellent paper was presented by Mrs. M. J. Dunn. This same union also observed March 1 with a meeting in honor of Mrs. Stevens, and the official organ of which she is editor-in-chief. A good club to THE UNION SIGNAL was sent in. Neal Dow day will also have especial notice by Marietta white-ribboners.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, World's superintendent of Prison Work, has recently held twenty-one services in New Jersay at the following named places: Paterson, Verona, Montclair, Bayonne, Newark, Passaic, Succa Sunna, Bergen Point, Bloomfield, Irvington, Tuckerton and Milburn. Seven of these unions were on the roll of honor, having a net gain last year of twenty members, and this speaker was sent to them by the state. They all write in appreciation of the plan, and of Mrs. Barney as their speaker. The twenty-one counties in New Jersey will each hold a School of Methods, or Institute in April or May.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

University Chemist Acting as Judge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronouced cured, one of the most prominent Universities in the United States having been chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured

The doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 158 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

About Women.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, wife of the senator from West Virginia, will erect a $50,000 building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association at Elkins, her home.

A delegation representing the Illinois' Federation of Women's Clubs are investigating glass and other factories in the state, relative to child labor conditions. Dr. Cornelia S. DeBey and Miss Anna Nichols comprise the delegation.

Mrs. Annie Rosenberg of Laramie, Wyo., is the only woman undertaker in the Rocky mountain region. She holds a certificate of competency from the Colorado board of health, having first engaged in this business in that state.

A curfew law which provides that all girls under fourteen shall be off the streets by 9 p. m. unless accompanied by adult relatives, has passed the city council of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on a first reading.

Miss Abbie Mathewson Clinton has just been appointed deputy county treasurer of Otsego county, New York,. Her office will be at Cooperstown. Miss Clinton is a niece of Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Ohio.

The ruled slate was invented by Mrs. Louise Dyer, of Yazoo City, Mo.; and a New York banker's wife, one day while engaged in twisting worsted yarn received the germinal idea of an invention of how to twist wire rope, which netted her $50,000.

The first woman lawyer to appear in a Swiss law court is Mlle. Mackenroth, who recently acted for the defendant in a case at the Assize Court at Zurich. Her eloquent defense on behalf of her client surprised even the judge, and the jury, without retiring, found for the defendant.

Adelina Patti's motto has been "I will be young as long as I can." The announcement that she is engaged for a series of sixty concerts in this country next season shows that she has been true to her aim, for she is sixty years old. She will receive a half million dollars for the tour.

Miss Emma Kellogg of Colorado will probably be appointed game warden for Routt and Rio Blanco counties. She lassoed a young bear once and took it home alive. She has hunted mountain lion, deer and elk. She is well versed in woodcraft and could fill the position with ability.

Miss Isabella E. W. M. Leutwein, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is to preside over the home of the German governor in Southwest Africa. The governor, General Theodore Von Leutwein, is her uncle and a widower. Miss Leutwein will be first lady over the German colonies in that region.

Mrs. Russell Sage was recently quoted as saying that the only way for the women of Washington, New York and other social centers to avoid breaking down was to follow the example of Mrs. Roosevelt, who withdrew from the social campaign and cultivated the home life and the old-fashioned Sabbath.

An ingenious invention has been devised by Mrs. Kate Eubank, of Oakland, Cal. It is known as a combined trunk and bureau, and when closed resembles an ordinary Saratoga trunk. When, however, the lid is raised, a handsome dressing case and bureau is seen, fully equipped, with mirror, toilet case and drawers.

Vassar girls are planning a $15,000 club house for the benefit of the maids employed around the college. They are working for an endowment of $20,000 to provide for its maintenance and to pay the salary of a matron, $4,000 having been secured. The object of the club will be educational, and plans for the building include class-rooms and reading-rooms, as well as parlors.

Miss Dorothea Warren, of Kansas, is an authority on ceramic art. She was recently entertained by the Kansas City Ceramic Club, and made a scholarly address upon the benefits to be derived by the ceramic worker from a trip to Europe. Miss Warren is noted as a china and miniature painter. In June she will go to France to take charge of the art department in the Frances Walker School, Paris.

A Woman's Athletic Club for New York City women is a new enterprise. Primarily the club is to be devoted to sports and athletics. Its nearest prototype among the men's clubs is the Racquet and Tennis Club. There are to be tennis, racquet and squash courts, a gymnasium, Turkish baths, a dining room and sleeping apartments. The initiation fee has been fixed at $100 and the annual dues will be $100.

Meals served automatically via a subway from a kitchen far removed from the residence, the family cook abolished and the servant girl problem partly solved, is the promise made to Americans who adopt the scheme proposed by John Ablett of London, chairman and managing director of the London Distributing Kitchens, Limited, who is in this country to promote an enlargement of the London plan.

The right to wear male attire in France is conferred on women by the government as a great privilege, for which, in addition, each must pay $10 a year as a tax. The only women to whom the right to wear male attire has been given are George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dieulafoy, the Persian archaeologist; Mme. Faucalt, the bearded woman, and Mme. Fourreau and Mme. de Jeannette, both sculptors.

Fifty-four years of active service in the school room is the record of Miss Priscilla Redfield of Gloucester, N. J. During that time she has seen wonderful developments in educational methods, has kept abreast of her work, and has seen her pupils take positions in every walk of life. She is still hale and hearty, but retires to take advantage of an annuity recently granted her by the state board.

Of the women graduates from Michigan University in the seventies, more than 65 per cent were from the professional schools. Now less than 14 per cent graduate from those schools. During the thirty-one years that women have received degrees from the university, one out of eight of the graduates has been a woman. While the number of women graduates increased from 4 in 1871 to 156 in 1901, the number of men graduates increased from 304 in 1871 to 610 in 1901.

Miss Elizabeth J. Letson is director of the museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and is the only woman in the United States occupying such a position. She studied at the Philadelphia Academy, and also at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, and is such an authority on conchology that she was selected to superintend the compiling of a list of the shells of New York state for the state museum at Albany, a work requiring great range of knowledge.

The New Century Club of London, is a woman's organization, run on the principles of a man's club. It now occupies rooms at Hay Hill Lodge, Berkeley street, Piccadilly, a fashionable part of London. The annual dues are $5, with a $10 entrance fee. Meals are served at an inexpensive rate, and the club house contains sitting rooms, a large dining room, and many bed rooms for the use of members, when desired. It is under the management of Miss Mary Cowen.

The women of Columbus, Kan., have started a crusade against giving Turkey any space at the St. Louis World's Fair. They claim that Turkey is a knave among nations, an enemy to Christianity and civilization and is entitled to no consideration at the hands of the World's Fair commissioners. They have adopted resolutions urging the commissioners not even to extend an invitation to Turkey to participate in the fair and have called upon the Christian women of the land to join in the crusade.

Mrs. Mary G. Coulter has introduced two anti-treating bills in the Utah legislature. One of these provides a penalty of $10 to $100 or imprisonment not over thirty days for offering or accepting any intoxicating liquor without pay. The other applies to candidates for any public office. It is made unlawful for any candidate or his agent to give away any cigars, liquor or refreshment of any kind, including ice cream, mineral water and food, or to furnish lodging or entertainment of any kind or to haul any voters to the polls. It is made a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months, to ask a candidate or his agent for any of these things.

Diamond cutting is a good occupation for the girl who is willing to give time and patience to its learning. The firms that receive girl apprentices usually require a three years' agreement signed by the parents and a two hundred dollar bond guarantee. For the first six months no wages are paid. After that the girls are paid $2 a week for one year, which sum is doubled for the succeeding year. During the concluding six months of the apprenticeship term $6 a week is paid. A bonus of $50 is also paid to compensate the girls for the time they worked and received no wages. This bonus as well as the two-hundred-dollar bond are forfeited in case the girl leaves before the full three years' term has expired. The pay is good after the trade is mastered.

"I have decided," said the girl in blue, "that when I marry I shall marry a widower."

"Coward!" returned the girl in gray, scornfully. Truly, it would seem that a woman should be willing to tame her own husband.

An old woman entered a savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw, Oi doant. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and said:

"Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't wroite."

Ask for Help

A Postal Will Bring You a Way to Get Well.

Think how often you have read this offer. Why do you wait, while thousands write me and get well?

If you sick ones could only know what I know, you all would write.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Whatever your prejudice or doubt, you must know this:—If the remedy did not succeed, the offer would ruin me. It must be apparent that I have learned how to cure.

When I have the faith to take all the risk, won't you merely write a postal to get well?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine by giving it the power to act My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Look at the Suds

If they're thin, weak, watery, then there's very little soap in your Washing Powder. That means little cleansing power or some raw chemical. PEARLINE suds are thick, rich, strong. Compare for yourself and prove how needless it is to put soap with PEARLINE. It does more work than any soap or other safe washing powder. 691

Pearline is known by its Suds

Was Refused Life Insurance.

Rejected on Account of "Coffee Heart."

Life insurance companies have fully established the fact that the use of coffee causes an organic derangement of the heart, shortening the long beat and imperiling life. For this reason habitual coffee drinkers are refused life insurance in many cases. A well-known merchant of White's Creek, Tenn., proprietor of a large store there, says:—"Three years ago I was examined for life insurance and to my surprise was rejected because my heart action was at times out of place 15 beats in 60.

"I consulted several good doctors and was invariably asked by them, 'Do you drink ardent spirits? use tobacco? or drink coffee?' to the first I answered 'Very little', to the second 'No', to the last 'Yes', and they would all say, 'Quit coffee.'

"I determined to do this. I had read about Postum Cereal Coffee and bought and used it and I liked it as well as the best of real coffee and as a result of its use in place of coffee I find myself without a skip in my heart action and I can get insurance on my life cheaper by 25 per cent (notwithstanding the advance in age), than I could when I first commenced using Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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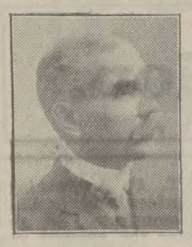

THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB.

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

SINCE THE UNION SIGNAL began to report the meetings of the Optimists' Club the club room has become too small for the membership, and a big-hearted drayman who reads the reports to brighten up his shut-in daughter, and who has named his horse "Golden Locks" just because it makes the creature pull better than under the name of "Old Sorrel," offered as his membership fee to haul the whole outfit to the new quarters.

President Sunnyface dropped the music box on the pavement, and it flatted its notes after that, and as that would never do to open Optimists' meetings with, it was voted to make a special collection and advertise for bids from Europe for retuning it.

Mrs. Confidence Smyle carried the records and roll-call in her muff, and the Irrepressible Joker insisted that made a muffin, and that they have lunch on the way. The water-pail was hung on a stanchion, and Mr. O. B. Cheerful and Professor Gladsmile sat on the president's table, while Miss Thankful crawled under it, and Harry Heartsease climbed up with the driver and whistled to Golden Locks, "There's Sunshine in My Soul."

Deacon Hilarious Giver suggested that they might as well take the collection en route and save time, but he forgot, and took another as soon as they were in the new quarters, in which he would allow no one to put anything but new quarters.

As the walls of the new room were bare, Captain Brightwit hatched out an idea so brilliant that everyone felt the need of eye-lashes to protect them from its glare. He coaxed the reporter to go out and get some large sheets of paper and colored crayons, and each member was asked to print his report artistically in billboard size letters, and these posters were framed with gorgeous rainbow borders and hung on the wall as decorations for the room. This was the collection of optimistic posters:

President Roosevelt has sent $5,000 to the Kansas City Y. M. C. A. for a new building.

The *World of To-Day* is authority for the statement that twenty-one railroads of this country have given an advance in the wages of their employes, aggregating over $25,000,000.

The kind of man that warms the cockles of an optimist's heart is Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Topeka, who, when he saw a travesty on justice, in the trial of Carrie Nation before Judge Magaw, said, "You may fine me," administered the rebuke deserved, and paid $100 for the privilege.

Mr. Quintin Hogg, of London, recently deceased, gave his entire time and not less than a million of dollars to building up the Polytechnic Institute, to which hundreds of street boys owe their development into useful men.

By the will of Miss Emily Sears, Boston charities receive $45,000. The sum of $5,000 each goes to such institutions as the Children's Hospital, the Home of the Good Samaritan, etc.

A notorious New York saloon called the "Yellow Dog" has been forced to put up its shutters by the opening of the Seventy-second street railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. So be it to all the other "yellow dogs!"

Over $85,000 has gone from this country to Sweden to relieve the famine there.

A gentleman and his wife in Grafton, W. Va., have given a fine old mansion on a corner, worth $20,000, for a Y. M. C. A. building.

Three public-spirited ladies in Sheffield, Mass., Miss Mary E. Dewey, Miss Laura Russell, and Mrs. John Barnard, heard that the owner of Pine Knoll, a beautiful wooded tract, was about to cut the trees. They formed an association, bought the property, and deeded it to the state for a park.

Boston, Mass.

Cancer, Tumor, Piles, Catarrh, Ulcer and Skin Diseases.

Successfully cured by a combination of Medicated Oils. Thousands of persons come or send to Dr. Bye, of Kansas City, Mo., for this wonderful Oil. Many cases are treated at home without the aid of a physician. Persons afflicted should write for illustrated book showing the various diseases before and after treatment. Physicians endorse this mild method of treatment. Call or address DR. W. O. BYE, Cor. Ninth and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles, and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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This Man was perfectly and permanently cured from Rheumatism by The Jebb Discovery, after suffering for twelve years.

This man says: "For twelve years I suffered fearfully with Rheumatism. My back was so affected that I was nearly doubled together, my head and shoulders being lower than my hips. Thanks to The Jebb Discovery, I now walk erect, and though years have elapsed, I have never felt a return of Rheumatism."

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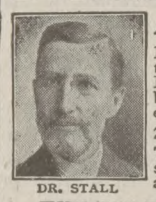

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CHICAGO.

The Local Union.

One hour for business, and one hour for a program seems to be the rule of procedure in the majority of unions, therefore a suggestive working program will be given to cover each hour.

Every union should have a program committee to select topics and leaders, for the entire year if possible. A sum of money should be appropriated for the use of this committee, that they may be able to supply necessary helps for an intelligent, comprehensive preparation of papers and discussions. Each leader should know that she can obtain these helps from the committee. This would obviate much of the difficulty in securing members who would be able and willing to prepare the different papers. The White Ribbon Hymnals, for the music, are necessary. A W. T. P. A. catalogue gives the leaflets and prices and is indispensable to a program committee. So, also, is the National Report for the current year and the National Annual Leaflet. Send to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, for the Hymnal and Catalogue, and to Helen M. Barker, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., for the Report and Annual Leaflet. The White Ribbon Hymnal will be sent, one copy for 35 cents, one dozen copies for $3.50. A two-cent stamp with request will bring the catalogue. The National Report can be obtained for 15 cents, and the Annual Leaflet for one cent each, or seventy-five cents per hundred.

Note.—The recitations in this department are indorsed by the National Superintendent of Medal Contest Work.

Program.

Singing "There's a Better Time a-Coming." Page 34, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Bible Reading. Topic: "Despise Not One of These Little Ones." Matthew xviii: 1-5.

Prayer.

Roll Call. Responded to by quotations from devotional column in The Union Signal.

Report of proceedings of last meeting. Recording Secretary.

Reading of communications and letters. Corresponding Secretary.

Reports of special committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Five minutes' recess.

Singing. "Jesus Savior Pilot Me," page 46, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Paper. "What the Fifty-Seventh National Congress Has Given Us in Reform Legislation." (The material for this paper to be taken from the letters of Mrs. Ellis in The Union Signal during the sessions of Congress.

Reading. "The Cup."

Singing. "There is a Land of Pure Delight." Page 150, White Ribbon Rymnal.

Announcements.

Adjournment.

The Cup.*

By the Author of "Joe's Place."

In the church of the Master, on Bethany Road,
There were signs of a time of refreshing at hand;
There was ripening grain where the pastor had sowed
In unpromising soil—where he'd labored and planned
Till the heart in him failed. Now, his heart and his brain
Were resilient, resourceful, and active again!

In the prayer meeting hour, 'twas as if he could see
Him whose name he invoked, and whose leading and grace
And approval he craved (aye, no matter how he
May have blundered or doubted)—the light of whose face
He had often enjoyed in large measure before—
Whose commission he lovingly, faithfully bore.

Here his people had come from the toil of the day,
With its trying besetments, well knowing their need
Of communion with Him who had taught them to pray
For the grace that had proven sufficient, indeed,
Since the hour when they found in the bread and the wine
His deep meaning: "Henceforth, I am yours—ye are mine!"

*Copyright, 1903, by Dr. J. W. Ross,

One of these, who for years now had faithfully trod
In the steps of the Master, stood up in his place,
With a modest demeanor, to witness how God
Had been true to His promise, supplying the grace
That sufficed for each need as it came. "But," said he,
"The old thirst!—Oh, I pray Him to quench it in me.

"For it threatens, it tortures me still. If I pass
My old haunts—as to-day by McGueegan's—I quail
At the odor, the sight or the clink of a glass,
Or the touch of a tempter. If once I should fail
To remember His promise to me, and look up
To my Lord, I would taste of the death in the cup!

"But He keeps me!—Oh, why should I fear that His grace
Will not always avail to deliver His own?
I look back to the hour when I bowed in this place
A poor penitent, lost, broken-hearted, undone—
When He pardoned me, healed me, and made me anew.
All I have, all I am, cannot pay Him His due.

"When I bring Him my best, I receive at His hand
The rich treasure I give—nay, am dowered with more,
For the child whom I lead at His altar to stand—
To be His—is my own more than ever before!
This dear lad at my side prays like me to be led
By the hand that uplifted his father," he said.

"He has never known shame, and the treacherous cup
Never stained his young lips. But the tempter may come—
Aye, may lurk in the blood! He will need to look up
To the Lord who delivered his father from rum.
He will look to you, friends, for example and word,
As the proven disciples and friends of his Lord.

"We have taught him—his mother and I—to revere
The Lord's word, and His day, and to share the delight
We have found in the courts of His house; to seek here
The instruction and guidance of heaven. To-night
He avows his desire to comply with the word
Of the Master—to own Him and claim Him as Lord."

There were tears in the voice of the man; there was pride
Which the angels might share, in his radiant face,
When he paused for a time, while the youth at his side,
At a sign from him, modestly rose in his place.
Then the people felt solemnly challenged to prove
Not the lad's, but their own, consecration and love!

(Continued on next page.)

One Year for 10 Cents.

A Beautifully Illustrated Magazine for 10 Cents a Year.

A new magazine is being started out in Colorado and for the first year will be sent for 10c. a year. The idea is to publish stories of adventure, engravings of grand mountain scenery, sketches of lucky "finds" in gold mines, etc. Typical of the West. The first edition will soon be ready to mail. It is really an honor to become a subscriber to the first issue of any paper, and here's a chance for our readers Back of the Magazine is an old and solid publishing company, that will insure success. Send 10c. for a whole year. Clubs of six, 50c. 12 for $1. Or, six years to one person, 50c. Tell all your friends. Postage stamps taken. Send all subscriptions to the **Rocky Mountain Magazine, Denver, Colo.**

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Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of foods.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do; one grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods. They will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

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Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

So revival began!—in the Pentecost way—
By no human device—for the Spirit had come
To His own, in the place where they gathered to pray.
And some broke into song, while in penitence some
Found new utterance in prayer, and in suppliant tears.
No such meeting as this had been witnessed for years.

At its close, when the pastor and elders withdrew
To their room, they were moved to continue in prayer,
That the Spirit would rest upon them, and anew
Consecrate them for service awaiting them there—
That when penitents, seeking church-fellowship, came,
They might worthily counsel and act in His name.

And in truth the good Spirit did rest upon each
Through that marvelous time of in-gathering—His grace
Manifest in their bearing, His word in their speech,
While the light of His presence illumined each face.
It was good to be there! But, alas, they must go
To their work-a-day cares in the valley below.

They must plan for the needs of the church, and record
Not alone the array of new members enrolled,
But expenditures—dollars and cents, in a word.
Clerk, treasurer, pastor, had each to unfold
Some "concern" to be weighed—a few bills to be paid—
This appeal to discuss—that report to be made.

So it fell, that the treasurer's reckoning showed
(Among other accounting) five dollars or so
That they—that is, the Church of the Master—now owed
For communion wine, "To McGueegan & Co."
—For the wine they should bear to the lips of the lad
Whose home-coming had made a poor father so glad!

Could it be? Did the firm of McGueegan & Co.
So revere Him who founded the feast, as to make
Just the wine He would have? Did they ripen it so
As to honor precisely the text? Did they take
With clean hands of the innocent fruit of the vine,
And make fitter His symbol by making it "wine"?

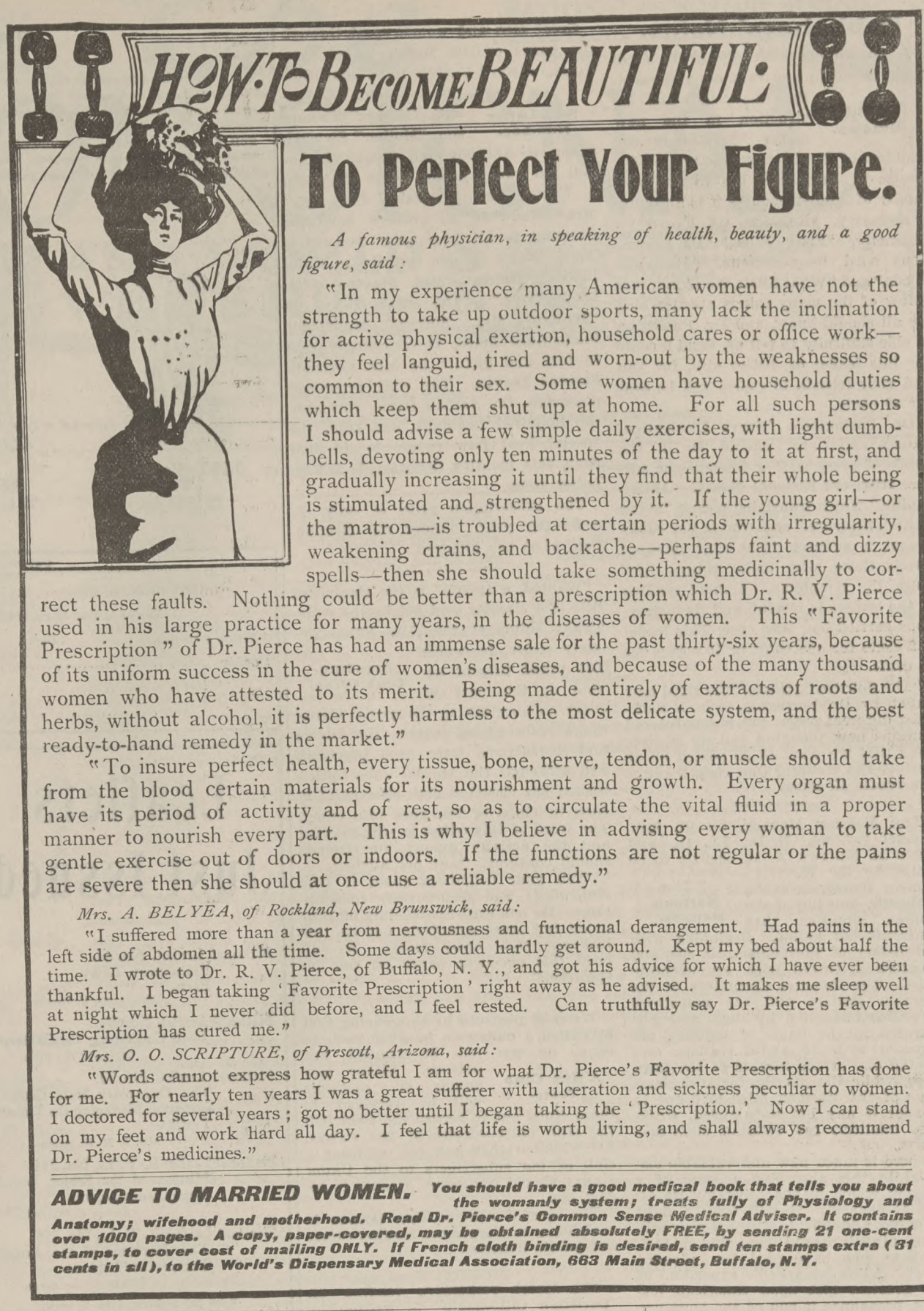
'Twas a fancy, perhaps, but the sound of that name
Of the "upper-class" firm of McGueegans, seemed then
To make vocal the air of the room, and cry, *Shame!*
And the silence of death came on each of the men.
Then the pastor, with tears on his face, led the way—
The one way of safe-guidance; "Dear friends, let us pray."

And they knelt, while he begged of the Master that he
And his friends might discern in this matter His will—
That they might, as one man, be enabled to see
In what way—by what means—they should truly fulfill
The intent of His feast of communion; —if wine,
With its sting, should be used for "the fruit of the vine."

Once again, was it fancy—the peace and the light
That pervaded the room when they rose from their knees?
Did they dream that the Master was with them, that night,
—He Himself, whom they labored to honor and please?
Be it fancy or dream, at least one thing they knew:
He had answered them clearly; they knew what to do.

Oh, how sweet was the Sabbath that followed! The feast
Of communion was fraught with new blessing and grace;
For the cup that in nowise offended the least
Of Christ's little ones, witnessed to all in the place
Who had called on his name, not alone of His death,
But of life hid in His—life triumphant o'er death!

Germantown, Pa.



A famous physician, in speaking of health, beauty, and a good figure, said:

"In my experience many American women have not the strength to take up outdoor sports, many lack the inclination for active physical exertion, household cares or office work—they feel languid, tired and worn-out by the weaknesses so common to their sex. Some women have household duties which keep them shut up at home. For all such persons I should advise a few simple daily exercises, with light dumb-bells, devoting only ten minutes of the day to it at first, and gradually increasing it until they find that their whole being is stimulated and strengthened by it. If the young girl—or the matron—is troubled at certain periods with irregularity, weakening drains, and backache—perhaps faint and dizzy spells—then she should take something medicinally to correct these faults. Nothing could be better than a prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used in his large practice for many years, in the diseases of women. This "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce has had an immense sale for the past thirty-six years, because of its uniform success in the cure of women's diseases, and because of the many thousand women who have attested to its merit. Being made entirely of extracts of roots and herbs, without alcohol, it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate system, and the best ready-to-hand remedy in the market."

"To insure perfect health, every tissue, bone, nerve, tendon, or muscle should take from the blood certain materials for its nourishment and growth. Every organ must have its period of activity and of rest, so as to circulate the vital fluid in a proper manner to nourish every part. This is why I believe in advising every woman to take gentle exercise out of doors or indoors. If the functions are not regular or the pains are severe then she should at once use a reliable remedy."

Mrs. A. BELYEA, of Rockland, New Brunswick, said:

"I suffered more than a year from nervousness and functional derangement. Had pains in the left side of abdomen all the time. Some days could hardly get around. Kept my bed about half the time. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and got his advice for which I have ever been thankful. I began taking 'Favorite Prescription' right away as he advised. It makes me sleep well at night which I never did before, and I feel rested. Can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured me."

Mrs. O. O. SCRIPTURE, of Prescott, Arizona, said:

"Words cannot express how grateful I am for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me. For nearly ten years I was a great sufferer with ulceration and sickness peculiar to women. I doctored for several years; got no better until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I can stand on my feet and work hard all day. I feel that life is worth living, and shall always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines."

ADVICE TO MARRIED WOMEN. *You should have a good medical book that tells you about the womanly system; treats fully of Physiology and Anatomy; wifehood and motherhood. Read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains over 1000 pages. A copy, paper-covered, may be obtained absolutely FREE, by sending 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing ONLY. If French cloth binding is desired, send ten stamps extra (31 cents in all), to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Signal Notes.

New Carlisle, O., voted for local option, and the saloon lost.

Three hundred pledge cards were signed at a meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence union in Pittsburg, Pa.

The United Christian party calls a National assembly for Rock Island, Ill., on Friday, May 1, "for the purpose of economic discussion in the name and spirit of Jesus of Nazareth and the recommendation or nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States who shall stand for the practical application of the Golden Rule in government and the righteous enforcement of the principles of the initiative and referendum."

Ten and a half hours is the limit allowed by law for a day's work in factories, by women and children as well as men, in France. Twelve hours is the maximum day in factories employing men exclusively.

The cigar bill of the American people last year was $346,000,000. Nearly 19,000,000 are consumed every day in the year. Two billion cigarets and 315,000,000 pounds of snuff and tobacco are also used in this country annually. The government collects $70,000,000 revenue on this consumption.

The "blind tiger" has roamed at large in Lancaster, Ky. Frequent raids have been made, whisky was seized and stored until every joint was empty. The Law and Order League assembled the town on the court house square and burned the whisky in a large iron kettle, while a minister prayed.

A temperance lumber yard is not often heard of. The Messrs. Nicholson of Lansing, Mich., conduct such a one. On one occasion, after selling a large bill of lumber, and on being told that it was to be delivered to a saloon, the clerk said at once, "The sale is off; we never sell goods to any one connected with that business." The contractor who ordered the lumber was a total abstainer, but all his talking changed the situation not at all. He had to go elsewhere for his lumber.

A New Club Rate for The Union Signal

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or more,

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A club from every union is most earnestly solicited.

The Union Signal
CHICAGO, ILL.

Publishers' Notes.

Health Studies.

A constituency entirely apart from our own would find valuable and essential knowledge and instruction in the new leaflet "Studies in the Problem of Food," from the pen of Dr. Louise C. Purington, but to our own family of white-ribboners it is absolutely necessary. "Relation of Food to Character," "Food Value," "Its Adaptations and Requirements," "Breakfast Foods," and "What Shall We Drink," are a few of the many things about which we all should know, and Dr. Purington is able skillfully to tell us. Send 5 cents for this leaflet or, better still, for you and your friends 10 copies will be sent for 20 cents.

Dr. Purington's "Nerve Dissipation, Causes and Cure" should be in the hands of every man or woman who suffers from our national disease "Americanitis," which translated means "living at high pressure," and who in our ranks is not a sufferer from that disease? Surely those who make things "go" know the symptoms. A mere reading of the leaflets is restful, and its instructions carried out, sure cure. This leaflet is 2 cents for one copy, or 10 copies for 15 cents.

"The Spiritual Athlete," the third new leaflet, by Dr. Purington, is on a somewhat different order, but is helpful and contains new thoughts and up to date ideas that we want to be posted on as well as the writer. One copy 2 cents. Ten copies 10 cents.

"The Mormon Menace."

The Mormon Menace, by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., and Helen M. Fallows, A. M., shortly to be issued by the W. T. P. A., is a timely, valuable, authentic showing of the leprous situation that confronts our nation. Beginning with the history of Mormonism, its rise and progress is traced with an accurate hand. The immoral characters of the Mormon leaders and the monstrous atrocities instigated by them and perpetrated in the name of religion, are depicted with an awful realism, and remind one of the horrors of the Dark Ages, while the puerile, inane declarations of the Mormon faith lead one to wonder if any but unbalanced, weakened intellects can embrace such doctrines.

There is much new and valuable material in this absorbing account of a religion which makes polygamy its essential element. It will form a most valuable addition to the extensive library already issued upon this subject.

Those who have read the advance sheets of this remarkable exposition of the greatest blot upon American history, pronounce it one of the most notable works of its kind which has appeared.

"The Doom of King Alcohol."

"The Doom of King Alcohol," by Mrs. Clara B. Drake, is a poetical drama in three acts, suitable to be given in a parlor or hall. While it is gracefully written and effectively planned, it is also a strong lesson for temperance, and is especially adapted for the use of a local union. Perhaps nothing is more difficult to secure than material for a good evening's program, but in "The Doom of King Alcohol" this need is fully supplied. The curtain rises with Tellus (the earth) mourning over the desecration of her children, the spirits of the field—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Hops, Grapes, Apples and Peaches—by King Alcohol.

In the second act King Alcohol and his minions—License, Avarice, Appetite and others—are in the throne room, and listen to the appeals of the Spirits of the fields. License speaks for the King, refusing their requests. The Angel of Prohibition enters and hurls King Alcohol from his throne. The last act shows Tellus again. Around her are the spirits of the fruits and grains rejoicing. Over the ruins of King Alcohol's palace stands the Angel of Prohibition ready for flight.

Those desiring material for an evening's entertainment will be delighted with this little drama. Send for a copy. The price is 10 cents.

A Red-Letter Number.

Great men and women speak through the pages of the March Young Crusader, Edward Everett Hale, John Burroughs, John V. Farwell, "Mother" Thompson, "Mother" Stewart, Susan B. Anthony and George T. Angell tell young people "How to Attain a Useful and Honorable Old Age." Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens sends a Greeting to all Legioners, and Miss Anna Adams Gordon contributes a delightful sketch, "Mrs. Stevens' Girlhood Days." The true story of "Madge," Mrs. Stevens' wonderful temperance horse, is charmingly told in text and picture by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. The world-renowned physician, Dr. Nathan Davis, furnishes the Required Readings, and from the special Neal Dow cover to its final page, this month's Crusader is a Red-Letter issue.

The subscription price is only 25 cents per year. Copies for distribution, $2.00 per hundred.

Standing Club Offer.

"Wanted, a Hustle" is the significant title of a circular sent out by the wide-awake editor of the New Hampshire state paper, in which she urged prompt action on the part of every member during the special Union Signal subscription season. Her advice and instructions were most practical, and although the special subscription season has closed, a club offer of $1.25 each in clubs of ten goes into effect. The word of this editor is still forceful and the activity among our friends should continue. Note her advice:

"Tell your neighbors about it (the club offer) and secure their subscriptions. Do not wait for meeting of your union but start somebody out on this business *right away today*. We all need this excellent paper for our inspiration."

A New Club Rate.

We take pleasure in announcing that hereafter a club rate of $1.25 each in clubs of ten will be granted our patrons. Either new names or renewals will be received in these clubs but to secure the reduction the club must consist of ten names. Every union that has not at least a club of ten subscribers to the Union Signal should commence at once to secure one.

The special rate of One Dollar is made only to clergymen, reading rooms and public libraries.

March Responsive Reading.

The March responsive reading on "Christian Citizenship" is written by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, National superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship. This reading portrays beautifully the dovetailing of each department and plainly demonstrates that the thought of Christian Citizenship can be woven into each department of work. Make this the subject of an early meeting. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

Easter Remembrances

The Easter tide is almost here and with it comes the thought of Easter remembrances. A beautiful line of cards and booklets are to be had from us and we shall take especial pleasure in making up packages of assorted cards for Sunday School classes.

Kindly let us urge that all orders be forwarded early; this will insure perfect satisfaction.

Tri-colored Badges.

Owing to the great advance in the price of ribbon we are obliged to slightly advance the price of the tri-colored badges. The badges from this time will be 5 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, instead of 3 cents as formerly. Kindly make a note of this in your catalogue so that it will not be overlooked in placing your next order.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

PATTERNS.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

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12 to 16 years.

8925—Skirt.
22 to 30 in. waist.

8931—Fancy Collars.
One Size.

Cut out and send this coupon.

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Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....

Waist measure..... Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... to

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

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National Leaflet, No. 65.
Prohibitory Law.
Facts.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Central System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 10, 10 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89,
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 143.
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 232.
Home Treatment for a Cold.
Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
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Published Monthly.

Designed for the use of local unions and of great aid to workers, as they contain information wholly upon the work of the departments of the W. C. T. U.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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13 Copies, per year, to one address	1.00
100 of this issue	.50

Subject for March Reading,

Christian Citizenship.

By Mrs. Mary Jewett-Telford,
National Superintendent of the Department of Christian Citizenship.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Have you ever attended a

National W.C.T.U. Convention

Here is YOUR opportunity to be present at the next one, which will be held in CINCINNATI, November 13-20, 1903.

We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without any outlay of money, provided you are willing to work and secure *New* subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once. When writing *be sure* to mention the name of your nearest railroad station.

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CHICAGO

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 13. Issued Weekly. | CHICAGO, MARCH 26, 1903. | Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

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News of the Week.

Senate ratifies Panama treaty by a vote of seventy-three to five.

Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, dean of Canterbury, died in London, March 22, aged seventy-two years.

Governor Brodie of Arizona vetoed the equal suffrage bill, passed by both houses of the legislature.

The New Hampshire house of representatives votes in favor of a license law.

Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, in session at New Orleans.

President Castro, of Venezuela, resigns, turning over executive powers to president of Venezuelan senate.

Simon N. D. North, of Boston, named by President Roosevelt to succeed Director Merriam as head of the census bureau.

St. Louis exposition appropriation of $375,000 voted by German reichstag; $375,000 additional promised at next session.

Indiana supreme court decides that the State Board of Health has power to exclude unvaccinated children from the public schools.

Independent Labor League of America, incorporated at Albany (N. Y.) to solve labor disputes without strikes, and further co-operation with employers.

Missouri Supreme Court finds that five Chicago packing concerns violated the anti-trust law of Missouri and fines of $5,000 each, with costs, are imposed. Appeal from the decision will be taken.

Miss Clara Barton to retire as active head of the Red Cross Society. Will be succeeded by Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, retired, former surgeon general of the navy. Miss Barton will be honorary president for life.

Report of the anthracite strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt, made public March 21. The main points are: General wage increase of about 10 per cent. Some decrease in miners' time. Provision for arbitration of disputes. Sliding scale of wages with rates under this award as a minimum. Finding against discrimination by either party in matter of unionism. Failure to decide question of recognition of union. Recommendation against employment of coal and iron police. Decision against miners' demand for payment by weight. Findings to be in force until March 31, 1906. Estimate that strike cost both sides $99,100,000. Recommendation against compulsory arbitration but in favor of government boards of inquiry to prevent strikes.

Honorable Mention. Big Prairie union, in the Ninth district of Michigan, takes forty copies of THE UNION SIGNAL! Let us hear from other locals in this respect.

Encouragement from the Enemy. *The New Voice* finds "cheer irresistible" in the comments of the liquor press, to which, in a recent issue, it devotes two and a half pages. So do we. And we say again that if any of our readers feel in danger of becoming pessimistic, let them borrow a few liquor papers and read what they have to say about prohibition and prohibitionists.

Our Annual L. T. L. Number. The July Magazine Number of THE UNION SIGNAL will be a special L. T. L. issue, in observance of July 21, our L. T. L. Red Letter Day, the birthday anniversary of our World's L. T. L. Secretary, Miss Anna Gordon. This announcement is made early in order that state L. T. L. secretaries may have ample time to learn where the largest Legions are located. We desire to know, by June 1, which state has the largest single L. T. L. State presidents will also be asked to contribute to a symposium on the subject: "In what way and by what method has your state union lent aid and co-operation, this year, to the L. T. L. Branch?"

Washington as a Peace Promoter. On February twenty-second, at a meeting held in Paris by the friends and promoters of international peace and good will, it was decided to celebrate the day annually by a banquet of the Society of Pacifiques at which all Europe should be represented and current international questions considered with reference to their peaceful settlement. The selection of Washington's birthday as a time for a general European peace meeting may seem rather incongruous in view of the fact that this general's renown is due largely to his successful conduct of a long and arduous war against the mother country. Yet when it is remembered that he fought for that liberty which is the forerunner of peace, and under which the peace idea best grows and ripens, it is seen how it becomes, as Baron Passy declared, "a day of holy memory for all advocates of peace the world over." The choice of this date is a felicitous tribute to Washington and to this nation.

Safety Only in Total Abstinence. Bartenders' unions are actively promoting total abstinence among their members. The movement is, it is said, becoming quite popular. It is hardly correct to state, however, that these total abstinence societies are organized "on the principles of the W. C. T. U. "The white-ribboners, besides promising to abstain from intoxicants, are pledged also to "employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same." The object of the bartenders is self-protection only. They protest against "making their stomachs common sewers" by drinking with every "good fellow" that invites them to do so. Their employers will doubtless encourage this new departure. While they cannot, for obvious reasons, demand total abstinence of their employes, as can other business men, they are not slow to recognize the fact that saloon interests, no less than railroad interests, are better served by employes who are teetotalers than by those who even occasionally indulge in a social glass.

The Reception of New Members. We have several requests for a program for the use of local unions in receiving new members. Secretaries of unions that have used such a program acceptably are invited to send us a copy for the Local Union department of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Large Families. An opponent—rather an unexpected one—of the large-family idea, has been found in Emperor William. The Kaiser evidently does not share President Roosevelt's views concerning "race suicide." He refused to see a man whom the mayor of one of the German cities desired to bring to his favorable notice as the father of twenty-five children, declaring that he did not want to encourage such business. "Children," he said, "are costly luxuries to a poor man (for, of course, it was a poor man who had achieved such notoriety), "and Schmidt, I am sure, costs your public school budget more than he ought to. If there were many Schmidts taxes would be much higher, and then there would be a row." Perhaps the Emperor wisely thinks that quality in his subjects is more to be desired than quantity. Schmidt should move to Pennsylvania whose legislature has before it a bill subsidizing large families and providing gold medals for the mothers.

The People Said "Go," and it Went. For the first time in more than thirty years, no intoxicating drink can be bought at the National Capitol. On March 9 notice was served on the Capitol saloon-keeper that his business was no longer legal, and he departed—"folded his tent like the Arab and silently went stealing (men's brains) somewhere else"—while a placard bearing upon it the word, "Closed," fastened to a certain swinging door in the basement, bore cheering evidence to the effective labors of temperance fanatics. So manifold and so subtle, however, are the tricks and wiles of the enemy—and, shall we add, of the thirsty congressmen?—that those same fanatics must keep a sharp lookout that the next Congress does not find some way to circumvent the law. A Washington despatch says that "there is a general impression that the dry season in the Capitol will not last longer than the summer," and that "the temperance reform wave is expected to recede in the fall."

Why Not More Prohibition? The summer home of Mr. Thomas Lawson, multi-millionaire of Boston, is Dreamwold, in the town of Scituate, Mass. Writing to the citizens of that place, assembled in town meeting and about to vote license or no license, he thus expresses himself: "I firmly believe it is not best for Scituate to license the sale of liquor. I know it is not best for Dreamwold and Dreamwold's people, and, as a property owner and a resident, and one to whom your town is very dear, I earnestly trust the sale of liquor will not be legalized." So greatly does he desire prohibition for Scituate that he offers, in case the question of the enforcement of a no-license law is a paramount one, to contribute over and above his share as the largest property owner and tax-payer, $1,000 toward that expense for the coming year. If no-license is best for Dreamwold and for Scituate generally, by what argument does Mr. Lawson persuade himself that it is not best for the city of Boston or for the state of Massachusetts? With his and others millions back of state or city, prohibition enforcement of the law would be assured.

Prohibition to the Front in Texas.

Mattie R. Turner, Correspondent.

Terrell, Tex., March 20.—The steady onward march of local option prohibition in the Lone Star state was notably accelerated by the victories of the week from February 28 to March 7 inclusive. On the former date, Gregg county came into the ranks with a good majority. Mrs. Latham, corresponding secretary of the Longview union, writes thus of the part played by the women in bringing about this victory: "Prohibition is ours, praise God! Our dear women, not only the women of the union, but of the entire town worked faithfully to the end. We had talked, prayed, planned and the Lord was with us. It seems that woman was endowed to bring the men from 'anti-ism' to the 'paths of righteousness,' for 'twas she who approached the repulsive man, whispered a word for home and children, pinned on the white badge and led him to the polls. Yesterday woman talked! Not of dress or fashion, but came right up to the emergency and preached sermons greater than are delivered from the platform or pulpit. Today she goes to her room and thanks God for the courage He gave her yesterday, the victory today." Mrs. S. J. Sweeney, state evangelist, did faithful work in Longview.

On the third of March Waller county swung gracefully into line with a majority of more than 250. One year ago prohibition for Waller county was thought to be an impossibility, chiefly on account of the large negro population, but about that time Mrs. Zehner, state lecturer and evangelist, gave a series of lectures in Hempstead, the county seat, where district court was in session, and the influence of these lectures was felt throughout the entire county. The little lump of leaven began its appointed work; unions were subsequently organized at Brookshire and Waller, and a county union was formed with Mrs. R. E. Thompkins, of Hempstead, as president. The women "ceased not from their labors" till the polls closed, when a mighty shout rent the air, the doxology was sung and prayer offered for the glorious victory. Mrs. Zehner spoke many times throughout the county and remained till the victory came. It is said that through the efforts of J. B. Rayner, a negro preacher of Calvert, ninety-five per cent of the colored vote was cast for prohibition. In Brookshire this touching incident occurred: An old colored woman, a W. C. T. U. worker, saw a white man whom she knew to be an "anti" escorting her son to the polling booth. Seized with a righteous indignation, she advanced and said: "White man, we ain't botherin' you, but you can't vote my boy! If he owes you for his poll tax I'll pay you. I've tried to raise him right, an' if he don't vote right today he won't vote at all!" Cheers of "Hurrah for Hannah!" drowned the admonitions she delivered to the man, but it is said the boy "voted right."

The greatest victory of one single day was achieved on March 7 when the three populous counties of Grayson, Wood and Camp fell into line. Even the prohibitionists were surprised at the majority of 625 in Grayson which is the largest county, in point of population, in the state. Sherman and Denison both gave anti majorities, but the pro vote in the small towns and rural sections overbalanced the city vote. The women of the two cities worked valiantly. Mesdames Curtis and Zehner helped, as did the state president of the Thurman W. C. T. U. The women of Wood county were important factors in the campaign, and were aided by the women of Tyler, in an adjoining county, who held a week of prayer for the success of our cause in Wood, and went to Mineola on election day to help at the polls. Camp county won by a small majority. We have no union in this county. In Llano county the anti's won by a few votes. On the ninth of March Morris county went "dry" by more than 600. As this county is largely populated with negroes, and as there is not a W. C. T. U. in the county the signal victory is evidently due in a great measure to the "poll tax qualifications" which became the law a short time ago. Several other counties are engaged in campaigns at present, and our workers are in demand.

The Unions.

San Angelo union has placed a germ-proof filter at the High School at a cost of $37, and has the money on hand to erect a drinking fountain on the public square. This union a year ago numbered thirteen inactive members. Mrs. Curtis visited them last September and gave a series of lectures, sandwiched with a daily mothers' meeting, with the following results: They have 115 active and fifty-five honorary members, with an L. T. L. of fifty-three members; are carrying on three ward Sunday schools composed of ninety-two children who had hitherto been neglected. They take ninety-nine copies of "The Texas White Ribbon" and fourteen Union Signals. The jail committee visits the prisoners once a week, and on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas the union served these unfortunates with dinner.

Alvin union recently gave a spectular entertainment called "The Advertising Girls" which netted $18.

Granbury union gave a reception to Miss Mosher, at the home of Mrs. Hannaford. All were delighted with Miss Mosher's talk. As a result of her visit to Granbury eight members were added to the already large union. Miss Mosher's work in Stephenville was seriously hampered by inclement weather, but she left a Y composed of the brightest and best girls of the place.

Terrell union will undertake to furnish a "Willard Alcove" in the city public library which is in contemplation.

Kaufman county will hold a convention at Forney, April 9, 10 and 11. The county union is composed of Terrell, Forney, Mabank and Lawrence unions.

Pennsylvania.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—The pressing needs of the times demand an all-round activity, and we find the workers everywhere alert. Another "fire on Sumter" was the bill for liquors in parks, and our vigilant committee came off victorious.

MRS. KATHERINE DEY HAUCK.
Publisher "W. C. T. U. Bulletin."

We are kept up-to-date by our zealous publisher of "The Bulletin" and county press superintendent, Mrs. Katherine Dey Hauck. "With the White-Ribboners" in "Every Saturday's Philadelphia Press," and other items reported constantly, we know what's doing here, there and everywhere.

The Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association headquarters are in Philadelphia. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, our World's and National superintendent of School Savings Banks, is president, and Mrs. Katherine Dey Hauck is recording secretary. Such a splendid pair will note good news continually. We send the following from Mrs. Hauck:

"When Representative Yates, of Philadelphia, introduced into the legislature a bill to allow the sale of liquor in parks of cities of the first class, he little thought what a hornet's nest he was stirring up. Every union, church, Sunday-school and young people's meeting sent protests. Every newspaper in Philadelphia spoke against it, and trainloads of people went up to Harrisburg to speak against it. Mr. Yates was glad to recommend to the committee that it be adversely reported.

"The brewers said that the Germans wanted liquor in the park. A Lutheran clergyman said he represented the Germans, and he was happy to say that his parishioners did not desire the beautiful Fairmount Park to be turned into a beer garden.

"There is much rejoicing in Philadelphia because the park will remain safe and clean.

"Men who are very fond of their glass spoke strongly against Yates and his bill, saying: 'If a man is very thirsty, there are plenty of places where he may get a drink without going to the park'."

A Growing Membership in Illinois.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

Chicago, March 23.—The series of county institutes arranged for the state are now in progress. Besides our own workers, Miss Ensign and Miss Quinby, of Ohio, and Miss Mahan, of Missouri, are engaged, the two latter being already in the field. As a result of one week's work we have reported five new unions. Of these Miss Brehm organized one at Moline, with forty-nine active and nine honorary members, and Miss Quinby at Sumner, with forty members.

There is a manifest interest in the principles and work of the W. C. T. U. and many are gladly taking it up. This, with the continual evidence that is coming from all directions, indicates a large gain in membership for the year.

There is also unusual activity in many of the departments. Medal Contest, Mother's Work, Enforcement of Law, Franchise and Institute Work are developing unusual interest. We have learned in Illinois not only how to take banners but how to keep them.

Interest is centering at present on bills before the state legislature, in which we are interested. Particularly the local option, anti-cigaret, and franchise bills. The bill for raising the age of consent was lost. This is not to the credit of the lawmakers of Illinois and when women become "constituents" some questions will be asked, that may be difficult to answer.

Successful Mission Home in Savannah.

Isabella W. Parks, Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5.—The Savannah W. C. T. U. is doing fine work with its Mission Home, which has already been described. Mr. J. R. McCornica, who had been engaged in work of this kind for eighteen years, was called by the Savannah union to take charge of their mission and is making a success of the work. Evangelistic meetings are held every night in chapel with an average attendance of thirty to forty. Next to the chapel is a library and reading room, to which all are welcome. Across the hall is a dining-room where good meals are served for fifteen cents and every Saturday night free supper is served after the evangelistic meeting. On the second floor are the rooms of the superintendent and his family and dormitory for women where good beds are furnished at fifteen cents a night or seventy-five cents a week. On this floor also are a parlor and reading room. On the third floor is the dormitory for men.

In the rear of the main building is a house containing thirty beds, which are furnished free to men who have no money, if the applicants are sober when they apply. Free meals are also given those who have no money and those in charge of the work say that no deserving man or woman is turned away when asking for food or lodging.

Under the leadership of its earnest and devoted president, Mrs. R. V. Hardeman, the Macon union gave an "At Home" on the evening of March 3. The reception was given in the handsome new Y. M. C. A. building.

Hon. Dupont Guerry, late prohibition candidate for governor, was master of ceremonies and made what is reported to be "one of the finest expositions of W. C. T. U. principles, objects and successes ever listened to in the city."

The two unions of Macon and East Macon are very much alive and are doing a work which cannot be measured now. They expect to have Mrs. Unruh for four days in April.

Miss Tinling's brief visit in our state accomplished much good. As a speaker and worker, Miss Tinling is very popular. She had good audiences except where heavy rains interfered and she added many members to the local unions.

Legislation in the Old North State.

S. S. White, Correspondent.

Guilford College, N. C., March 23.—Now that the state legislature of North Carolina has adjourned, we are ready to state definitely its action in regard to the temperance question. Two bills were presented before that body endeavoring to secure temperance legislation. The Loudon bill, while not strictly a prohibition measure, was so framed and made such strictures upon the liquor traffic that it received the support of all the better element of our state, except the radical prohibitionists.

MISS CHRISTINE TINLING.

Of course, the whisky men were opposed to the same and kept their lawyer on the field all the time. This bill failed to become law, and in its stead there is now upon our statute books, the Watts bill, which limits the manufacture and sale of liquor to incorporated towns, just as the Loudon bill did, but fails to specify how large a town must be before it can be incorporated, which the Loudon bill very explicitly stated.

As a result of the Watts bill, we shall be very much helped in the removal of the country distillery, which has been, and is, one of the greatest pest-breeders in our state. Even before the close of the legislature a few of these country distilleries succeeded in being incorporated, but the majority of them are doomed. In fact, only those secured incorporation whose requests came first to the lower house. All those presented to the senate were turned down.

While the Watts bill is better than what we had before, the temperance element is by no means satisfied, and the present agitation has but revealed to us the strength of the temperance sentiment in our state. The fight is on, and we believe that this is but a harbinger of better things for the Old North State.

Miss Christine Tinling spent two weeks in our state in February, with most excellent results. She seems to be just the woman for our section of the country, as no doubt she is for every other.

Number of active and honorary members enrolled by her, 137; number of pledges besides, 42; total number of addresses, 16; number of schools visited, 6.

This does not include two important points from which returns have not been received.

Miss Tinling very much endeared herself to our women at the state convention in October, hence her return was hailed with delight.

W. C. T. U. Chrysanthemum Show.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23.—Preston W. C. T. U. gave an artistic setting to the principles and work of the organization, through the medium of its fourth annual chrysanthemum show. A corner of the Masonic hall was banked with home-grown chrysanthemums in variety almost equaling those from the greenhouse. On the opposite side were cut flowers and plants for sale, palms, ferns and chrysanthemums. A banana, a palm, a philodendron and an orchid, were among the plants loaned for ornamentation.

The six lower grades of the schools were invited to inspect the flowers and they responded, giving some songs. The beauty of the flowers was much appreciated, and the opportunity to emphasize W. C. T. U. standards may be imagined. The white ribbon could have no more fitting allies. A supper followed the afternoon's exercises, at which time twenty-five dollars were realized for the work. The credit of applying this plan to Preston's needs is due Mrs. A. A. Morgan, former president of the Preston union, now removed to Oklahoma, and to Miss Kate Little, the present treasurer. Besides being treasurer of Preston union Miss Little is flower mission superintendent, matron of the Rest room, superintendent of the L. T. L. and has faithfully worked for School Savings Banks, though as yet the school board has not adopted the system. She is district secretary of the Y and L. T. L., writes many articles on various phases of W. C. T. U. work, attends conventions, and, very naturally, reads, The Union Signal. A Chrysanthemum Show to such a woman was entirely possible.

MISS KATE LITTLE.

MRS. A. D. EDDY.

Mrs. Alta D. Eddy, president of Preston union, and also of Fillmore-Houston district, is a comparatively new worker, her district being just one year old; but, as district press superintendent, she has done a valuable work securing five new superintendents, and in general pushing the claims of the W. C. T. U. with an intelligent enthusiasm that has resulted in a firm foundation for the district. School Savings Banks, and other departments, sixteen in all, have received a due share of attention from this district in the extreme southeastern corner of the state.

Activity in Montana.

Mrs. Wm. E. Currah, Correspondent.

Butte, Mont., March 23.—W. C. T. U. and other philanthropic effort is being pushed in our part of the west as never before, and with corresponding results.

Mrs. Kuhl, National superintendent of Work Among Miners, has done successful work in Montana. In Helena her Sabbath service resulted in seven new members.

Helena and Butte have observed many of our Red Letter days.

Butte and Anaconda unions, in company with the I. O. G. T., exchanged courtesies, and held a grand temperance rally at each place. Ten new members were secured at Butte. Captain Dutton, the leader, pledged between 250 and 300 to total abstinence, and stated that of that number more were from among the drinking men than he had pledged at any other point in Montana. An effort to establish a permanent work among the newsboys of our city is an outgrowth of these meetings.

Anaconda, Stevensville and Great Falls hope to engage Colonel Holt, whose work in the west has been gloriously successful. Other unions will have Miss Emma Page, of Olympia, Wash., who passes through out state to Wyoming this month.

Missoula has been doubly active, circulating petitions and pressing the foe since Mrs. Mott, one of their beloved and respected members, and first president of the L. T. L., was brutally murdered by her husband while crazed with drink. Four shots lodged in her body and one missed its mark. As the mother lay in the casket, with her white bow on her breast, one of her two orphaned children, taking a farewell look, said, "Why, she has it on yet."

Rev. Alice Barnes lately visited the unions at Helena, East Helena, Bozeman and Livingston, greatly encouraging and strengthening the members.

Rev. Bovard, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, of Helena, spoke at the memorial meeting at East Helena, and Mrs. I. N. Smith added a beautiful tribute to the beloved memory of our dear "Mother" Currah.

The Helena union is pushing medal contest work. They have had one contest and will hold another this week. Bozeman union is about to purchase a drinking fountain, at a cost of $200, which they will present to the city, the city agreeing to set it and furnish it with water.

Livingston union is small, but it is bravely planning for our next convention.

An ideal memorial service was held by Kalispell union in the opera house, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Six ministers of different denominations took part in the exercises. The presentation of Y work by Miss Fingado, assisted by eight young ladies, was commented on favorably by the local press. Four dollars was contributed to the memorial fund by the Y's and W's of Kalispell. Some unions have not yet reported. It is sincerely hoped that Montana's record of the past two years will be kept up, with a contribution to this fund from each union in the state.

Dominion Convention in Ottawa.

Special Correspondence.

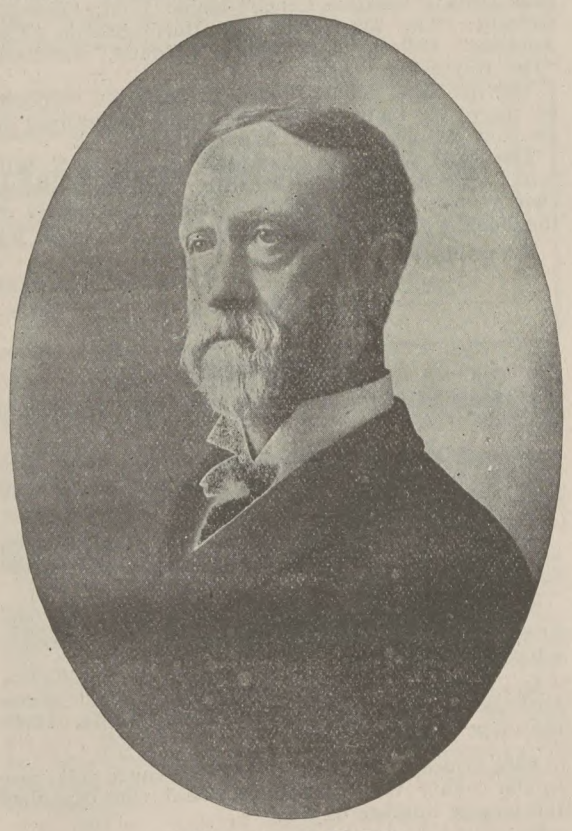
Toronto, Canada, March 21.—The Dominion W. C. T. U. had hoped to hold its next convention in Vancouver, British Columbia, but in view of the difficulty experienced in procuring reasonable railroad rates, has been obliged very regretfully to postpone the visit to that province. A very cordial invitation extended by the Ottawa union to meet there in the fall has been gratefully accepted.

Temperance Awakening in Tennessee.

Mrs. M. E. Gould, Correspondent.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 23.—With profound thanksgiving to God we call upon all temperance people everywhere to rejoice with us over the wonderful tidal wave of temperance which is just now sweeping over our beloved state.

The passage of the "Adams Bill," making it possible to vote saloons out of all towns of 5,000 population and under, leaves only eight cities which have no such local option privileges. The rapidity with which cities are voting "dry" under this law, and the enormous majorities they are giving against the saloon is astonishing. Only one city has lost in this contest—Winchester—which went "wet" through its purchaseable colored vote. In many instances the liquor men give up the fight before election day and do not go near the polls. Never before in the history of the state has such an interest been taken in prohibition, not excepting the amendment campaign some years ago.



REV. E. O. TAYLOR, D. D.

Encouraged by this success, petitions are now deluging the legislature from every part of the state asking that the eight large cities which do not come within the scope of the Adams law, be also given the privilege of voting on the saloon question. It is currently believed that the petitions will be granted, and if so, that some, if not all, of these cities will go dry.

It is impossible to describe the changed conditions, how apathy and prejudice have fled, how weak ones have taken on strength, how despair has changed to hope, how weary workers have been revived.

Many agencies have contributed to this glorious result. Much of it is due to the patient, persistent work of our white-ribboners through years of seed-sowing, to the work of the L. T. L., to temperance teaching in the Sunday schools, and to the maintaining of the Scientific Temperance Instruction law.

Our state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. S. M. Holman, has been in the thick of this fight and her influence is felt at the Capitol. The Anti-Saloon League, through its efficient superintendent, Rev. John Royal Harris, has furnished a powerful political organization through which an assembly favorable to temperance legislation was elected.

Rev. E. O. Taylor, D. D., of Boston, Mass., came into the state more than five months ago to voice the public weal. Since that time he has been speaking continuously, discussing "American Citizenship" and involving the basic principles in science, on which temperance legislation should be built. All the large cities except Memphis, and many of the smaller ones, have had his course of lectures. He is the one man who has been able to arrest the attention of the thinking people, lifting the subject out of the commonplace and resting it upon scientific fact. He is simple, clear and careful in his statements of scientific facts, and when he has thus cleared the way he precipitates a torrent of logic that carries the judgment upon its floodtide. Individual members of the Assembly acknowledge the influence of his discussions in securing the present legislation. The men in both branches who introduced and championed the temperance bills had heard his lecture on "God's Message in Science to Men Who Make Laws." His audiences are unparalleled in size, steadily increasing through a course of five to eight lectures.

The W. C. T. U. work has thus been greatly strengthened by giving it favor with thoughtful minds. The people have an increased knowledge of the meaning of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools, and they realize the importance of a sound text-book on that subject. The departments of Anti-Narcotics and Social Purity have received great impetus through Dr. Taylor's labors. He goes from our state to work in Florida.

Oregon Workers Busy.

Achsa M. Morris, Correspondent.

Newberg, Ore., March 16.—The state executive committee met in Salem with Mrs. Helen D. Harford, president, in the chair. Sherman county's president sent a representative, and Douglas county's president was in attendance, a noteworthy occurrence, owing to the magnificent distances in Oregon.

A gold medal contest was a feature of the meeting. A gold medal contest between Newberg and Dayton was held at the latter place March 2.

Mrs. Steele, president of Marion county, made an official visit to the town of Marion, on World's Temperance Sunday, and gleaned after the morning sermon with the following results: Pledge signers—children, thirty-four; adults, eighty-four, and re-organized the W. C. T. U. with twenty-one active and seven honorary members. Turner, the home of Mrs. Steele, observed World's Temperance Sunday, with a fine program in the Bible School and a fine sermon by the Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

Salem secured the services of Maj. Hilton for one week recently, resulting in ninety-one additions to the active membership of the union, and several honoraries. Woodburn and Woodburn Rural each have added new members to their roll, and both have flourishing L. T. L.'s and their presidents say: "We are as busy as a hive of bees."

Newberg held a perlor meeting recently, which was addressed by Miss Alice Mendenhall, pastor of Friends' church, on the subject of home training. A paper, subject, "Danger of Alcohol in Medicine," was read by Dr. Clough.

Frances E. Willard L. T. L. holds a public meeting every month. They held a Frances E. Willard memorial service, giving illustrations of their class work, recitations, mottoes, etc. The attendance was good and several new members added to the list. Mrs. Hattie Wolfe is their leader.

Douglas county held an institute at Myrtle Creek in February, with good results. County President Miss Ida Marsters gave a carefully prepared address which was encouraging to the workers. One feature of the institute was an address on Physical Culture, followed by free discussions concerning proper exercise, foods and drinks. The young people assisted in the meetings with songs and recitations. A gold medal contest was held, Miss Miller, of Roseburg, winning the medal.

Brownsville has a country union, covering a territory four miles wide. The meetings are held at the homes of the members. They have a membership of twenty-three active and several honoraries, have a Y and an L. T. L. branch. They have invited the county convention to meet with them in September.

In Riddle the temperance ticket was elected, the state president having been there and helped on with the good work. They report four active members and one honorary member added to the union at the close of Miss Louise Hollister's address.

Yamhill county institute was held March 3 and 4 in McMinnville. Our state president was in charge. The union was much strengthened and will take up some of the plans suggested by our president.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

The Matter of Dues.

My Dear Young Women:—It may seem to you early to begin talking about collecting dues, but when we remember that notwithstanding the fact that I have given this subject a great deal of attention since I became your General Secretary—writing to state presidents and state treasurers concerning it—twenty states failed to report Y dues separately even last year. In one sense there is, of course, no reason why we should know our membership apart from the parent organization, for the Y is but a rudimentary W. C. T. U., but when each division of our army reports in convention its numbers, growth, etc., and beautiful banners are offered to the country making the largest gains, we feel as though we should like to have a definite standing and be able to compete for the prize. Is it not so?

I do not like to write here the names of those states which failed to report, but will not each state secretary immediately ascertain in which list her state stands and take steps to find out where the trouble lies? It may be that the dereliction is with local treasurers; that the Y's do not report as Y's; or that county treasurers are at fault instead of the state. I am inclined to think this is true in some instances, at least, for the lists sent to me by state secretaries are frequently higher than those forwarded to Mrs. Barker, the National treasurer. Before making out my own report I always ask Mrs. Barker to give me these lists. Now, it means a good deal of work for you to secure all this information and set things to rights, but I am sure that each state secretary will take considerable pride in finding out the exact status in her domain, and increase her figures in this way, as well as in every other way she can. I am confident that 20,000 young women could be shown as identified with the Branch if we could only succeed in collecting and properly reporting all dues.

I am highly gratified over the letters that have been received regarding the observance of April 14. We shall surely have a very general observance of the day, and I believe the largest missionary fund we have ever raised will be sent to Mrs. Mary Campbell-Wells.

To realize all these hopes and possibilities, I am, as ever, yours,

Clara Parrish Wright.

An Appeal

To the Y's of America to Observe the Birthday of the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, as World's Missionary Day.

My Dear Young Women:—You are aware that the missionary sent to Japan by the World's W. C. T. U., last September, Miss Kara Smart, is one of our very own—our former Y secretary of South Dakota.

You know of her splendid work in her own state, and from her recent Union Signal letters you have learned of some of the marvelous things she has already accomplished in Japan. Her opportunities for usefulness are simply boundless, as is evidenced by the recognition already accorded her by the peeresses of the empire, but while the possibilities of our work are limitless, her need of money is limitless also, and this letter, which goes to every Y in the United States, is to ask your society to help forward her—or our—plans. The World's treasurer sends her a sum generously adequate to cover all personal expenses ($60 per month), but in order to make her work abundantly effective she must have the very best interpreter than can be procured, which will cost not less than $360 a year, and for the translation of literature, for which also hundreds of dollars could and should be used. Now I have promised her that if you will co-operate with me we of the United States will raise the money to pay for her interpreter, while the young women of Great Britain have been asked to raise the funds for the translation of literature.

The plan that I have suggested is that on April 14th you will give the program outlined in the Y Year Book, or else "At the White Queen's Court" (to be had of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, 184 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents), and send the proceeds to Mrs. Mary Campbell-Wells, 316 East Detroit avenue, Monmouth, Ill.

I believe, dear young women, that this appeal to you to help Miss Smart and the thousands of Japanese girls already enlisted will not be in vain. In this faith I am yours in our beautiful bonds,

Clara Parrish-Wright.

P. S.—Please write me when your plans are laid; also report the results of your meeting after April 14.

Representation of the Masterpieces of Art.

By Minnie Barker Horning.

Perhaps some local union would like to follow the plan for the "good of the order" worked out by the Evanston Y in a recent meeting.

The program committee prepared in advance ten slips of paper, on each of which was written the name of a well known painting. There were also many blank slips. The committee also collected and got ready all the costumes necessary for tableaux to represent these ten pictures. The costumes and slips were on hand and all ready at the place of the meeting of the union. This particular Y at each meeting spends one hour in business and one hour in social enjoyment, and always adjourns at the close of the first hour in order that the second may be free from the restraint incident to an organized body. Upon adjournment these slips were passed round, and those drawing the printed ones were expected to arrange the imitative picture, they to choose their own helpers. The committee had also provided copies of the pictures to be presented, and, so far as possible, colored copies. To each person present was given a typewritten paper with numbers from one to ten and a place for the name of the picture, also the name of the artist. These were for the guessing of the presentation. Twenty points could be made, as one point was given for each picture properly guessed and one point for the artist's name. Those taking part could also join in the guessing if they desired to do so, as they were given only the name of their own picture. In that space they wrote "mine," and their nineteen points counted the same as the twenty of the lookers-on.

Much amusement was given by the representation. "Baby Stuart" was drawn by a chubby-faced girl who puffed her cheeks out in exaggeration of the pretty baby. "Hosea" fell to the lot of a tall, lanky girl who easily took the part in her drapery of sheets. The most attractive pictures were "The Gleaners" and "The Song of the Lark," as they were the most artistic in coloring and prose.

This is the list as given:

"The Gleaners," Millet; "The Song of the Lark, Breton; "The First Step," Millet; "Baby Stuart," Van Dyck; "Beatrice Cenci," Guido Reni; "Hosea," Sargent; "The Man with the Hoe," Millet; "The Angelus," Millet; "The Sistine Madonna," Raphael; "The Haymaker," Aden.

The list need not be limited to these ten subjects, as there are many others that lend themselves to an easy reproduction by living subjects.

The prize, "a sketch of the life of Frances E. Willard," by Amy Swankie-Cameron, was given, and as two winners tied on eighteen points, two copies of the booklet were presented.

Evanston, Ill.

Gleanings.

Massachusetts Y's will hold their state conference in May.

After being afield two or three days only, Miss Rose A. Davison, of Colorado, reports a new Y and a new Y branch!

Mrs. Schuyler C. Long, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, is planning for a Y in that city, which will be the first in the territory.

Morgan College, Md. (colored), has one of the finest Y's in the state, the honoraries taking active interest in the work.

Mrs. Newcomb-Comings, Michigan's state secretary, is with her husband in Tampa, Florida, where they will probably locate.

Miss Chase intends to present a banner this year to the county W. C. T. U. president who organizes the largest number of Y's.

Many of the local W. C. T. U.'s of West Virginia are asking the state secretary for literature that will enable them to organize Y's themselves.

Mrs. Cora Larimore-Trippet, one of our World's and National Associates, is living at Los Angeles, Cal., instead of in Michigan, as has been previously reported.

One of Missouri's young women organizers, Miss Permelia C. Mahan, taught parliamentary law at her alma mater, the Columbia School of Oratory, Chicago, during March.

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald organized a new Y at Bosworth, Mo., March 9. As it is the only young people's organization in the town, we hope for good things.

The Y's of North Dakota are to have the June issue of the Bulletin, which Mrs. Grover, state secretary, hopes to make very helpful to the young people of the state.

Missouri has a new Y at Lamar, and they have gone to work in earnest. Their first effort was to assist the W. C. T. U. in observing Miss Willard's heavenly birthday.

Mrs. Ella M. Thacher, National superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, is working in Delaware. She writes the General Secretary that she does not expect to forget the Y's while there.

The Richmond, Va., Y, Mrs. G. M. Jobson, president, celebrated its sixteenth birthday on the 16th inst., issuing most artistic cards of invitation and rendering a fine program. This society is one of the most aggressive in the state.

The spirit of co-operation continues to grow in Maryland, where it always has taken first rank. Formerly the Endeavorers were the ones principally interested, but now Miss Hammond has also many calls to speak before Epworth Leagues.

All Y's are rejoicing over the miraculous escape from death of Miss Laura Smith, our Virginia state secretary, who was so terribly burned last month. Mrs. Hoge, state president, is doing her work, having sent two letters to each Y in the state during the intervening time.

Miss Alice H. Moore, Maine's devoted young organizer, will be afield, with scarcely a vacation day, until June 15th. Recently she has organized two new Y's, one at Winter Harbor and another at Harrington, besides adding many new members to unions already formed.

Although promoted to the position of state organizer, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Kansas' former Y secretary, has lost none of her interest in the young people. She recently organized three Y's in the sixth district of her state, one at Luray, one at Zurich and one at Russell.

Miss Lubelle Patrick, of Maine, is trying a new plan in the Y column of the state paper. The department is to be called "The Y Worker's Exchange." Questions from the Y concerning the difficulties they meet are requested and printed one month, and then other societies are to answer out of their own experiences. This will certainly be a real help.

Belona, Va., a country place where there is a boarding school for girls, has a Y, organized in December by Mrs. Newton. A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Hoge visited them and every boarding pupil "belongs," as well as some outside the school. The principal is president, too. Another new Y that is doing most excellent work is at Virginia Beach.

"Our New Y" and "The Y Outlook" were topics discussed at the last quarterly meeting of the Baltimore City W. C. T. U. Miss Hammond, state secretary, writes: "My own union (that is, the first Y that "graduated" into a W last year) and "our daughters" served the lunch. The daughters have beaten the mothers in membership; last year we paid for seventy-six only, and the new Y now has ninety!" Miss Hammond spoke at four Willard memorial meetings.

The Y of Tempe, Ariz., on the last temperance Sunday gave a Sunday school rally. A choir of twelve young girls sang four selections from the "White Ribbon Hymnal," which were interspersed with recitations. Every pastor was on the platform, the house was full and the enthusiasm ran high. The next temperance Sunday they intend to have a representative in each Sunday school to secure signatures to the pledge. Tempe is the home of Mrs. Etta B. Johnson, state Y secretary.

The "Narcissa White Kinney" Y of New Castle, Pa., Mrs. Mary P. Crawford, president, has again given to the city this year a free lecture course, engaging such talent as Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Miss Belle Kearney, O. W. Stewart, John G. Wooley, William F. P. Ferguson and Dr. C. H. Mead. This society is very enthusiastic over Miss Anna Quinby, of Ohio, who recently spent a week with them. It is not surprising that such a society is able to maintain free reading and rest rooms that are always open.

Instead of holding a rummage sale again this year for the purpose of raising the $800 necessary to keep open their rooms for working girls, the Lynn, Mass., Y will solicit the money—a big step in advance, in which they must succeed, because business men never fail to contribute to an institution that does the wonderful uplifting work this is doing. Until a society has proved what it can do along these lines it must resort to all sorts of schemes to raise money, but it is not so when it has thoroughly demonstrated its work.

Colored Industrial Home and School.

MRS. FRANCES A. JOSEPH, president of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana, and founder of the Colored Industrial School at New Orleans, has long been a recognized force in the growing movement for the uplifting of the colored race. Unlike most colored women of culture she has remained in the south among her own people, contributing her rare gifts of heart and mind to an unostentatious, practical service that is already reaping large reward.

The Colored Industrial School, which was formally opened on June 15, 1902, is working along the same broad lines that characterize the Tuskegee institute. Through its Home department it is endeavoring to check the tendency towards crime in the younger negroes by reclaiming non-criminal waifs to a self-supporting intelligent citizenship.

MRS. FRANCES A. JOSEPH.

Of her efforts to combat the crime-breeding idleness prevalent among the colored youth, Mrs. Joseph says:

"The work is not experimental with me. I have for years been a regular and constant visitor at the jails and houses of detention, and have noticed how easy it is for a boy who is thrust into these places to become a hardened criminal almost before he knows it. It has seemed to me for a long time that it is the wisest and the best policy to build schools where these young ones can acquire something in the way of practical education. . . .

"My plan is to give them something to do; to fit them for some place in the world; to solve the servant problem by teaching them the useful and necessary duties of the household. It is better that they should be taught the duties which are patent to all of us than that they be arrested again and again for violations of ordinances and be herded with hardened criminals. It is better that they should be taught some useful occupation than that they should be permitted to lie around the streets and wharves, where temptation to mischief is almost irresistible. . . . What would be the result if all the idle colored boys and girls were given employment? What would be the result if, instead of an idle, floating population of this kind, it would be a matter of remark were a colored boy or girl seen loitering around? I leave it to those men and women who have made a study of the servant problem, and to those in charge of the jails and penitentiaries to say."

The school is beautifully situated within five miles of the city of New Orleans, on the celebrated driveway, Gentilly Road. Its main building, with its spacious rooms and verandas and its numerous attendant cottages, is a veritable country manor. One hundred and five acres furnish sufficient farm lands for carrying out the industrial features of the school, floriculture being a favorite branch of study. The English course of study and the domestic sciences are open to all pupils. The principles of the W. C. T. U. are carried out, and every child is being earnestly trained for a temperate life of usefulness and high service.

Mrs. Joseph's field of work has been most extensive, and she is widely known as a prison evangelist. Through her efforts fully 2,000 men have found the joy of right living. Added to her general supervision of many departments of reform, Mrs. Joseph has found time to give her personal attention to the individual needs of her people. Like the Master whom she follows so faithfully, she gives her services "without money and without price."

The Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association.

By Jane A. Stewart.

JUST within the entrance of a large, well-appointed book store, on a prominent corner of Philadelphia's central business section, my attention was arrested by a sign on the side of a wooden case;

"TEMPERANCE LITERAURTE. TAKE ONE."

Upon examination, I found that the box was well stocked with copies of temperance sermons, stories for old and young, catechisms and exercises, addresses, digests of anti-liquor laws, etc., and pleas for temperance work—an interesting, varied, and effective collection of temperance truth for quick digestion.

Upon inquiry I learned that the literature distribution thus conducted was in the hands of the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association.

"And, by the way," added my informant, "the association is holding its regular monthly meeting in one of the halls upstairs today."

A few minutes later I was listening attentively to the grave discussion of the small but loyal and devoted group of temperance women—the central nucleus of the larger body within the great Presbyterian denomination—which is endeavoring so faithfully and consistently to uphold the standard of prohibition and total abstinence as a part of the religion of Christ, urging that the temperance reform should have a place in the thoughts and labors of the church equal with that of missions and other benevolences.

It was not surprising to note that most of the women wore white ribbons, and I immediately recognized in the chairman and leader, the president of the Philadelphia W. C. T. U., the wife of a Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna C. Peacock. The recording secretary of the committee, Mrs. Henry, was another white ribbon local president, a minister's wife. With scarcely an exception, the entire official board of the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association are consecrated W. C. T. U. workers.

The plans of this organization contain much suggestion and stimulus for those who are wondering how they may introduce the temperance leaven into the work of the church as a permanent and integral factor of the church organization.

The society was started a little more than a decade ago, as a result of the strong temperance sentiment which has characterized the Presbyterian denomination for nearly a century, and which has found its mouthpiece in the "Permanent Temperance Committee" of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The great representative body of Presbyterian ministers all over the country, instructs its committee to aim at "total abstinence from intoxicating liquors by the individual and the utter suppression of the traffic by the strong arm of the law."

In 1891 a group of earnest women, desirous of having a hand in the good work, headed by Mrs. Thomas McCauley, the late Mrs. Cornelia Scovell and Mrs. A. E. Law, called a meeting in the assembly room of the Publication House in Philadelphia and formed the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association as an auxiliary to the General Assembly's permanent temperance committee. Doctor McCook gave the address, and a large group of women were enrolled in the organization. They adopted as their pledge the following form:

"I solemnly promise to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to do all that the Lord shall indicate for the extinction of the liquor traffic."

A year later the work of the association was heartily indorsed by the General Assembly, which further recommended the general organization of the Presbyterian women.

Miss Willard was among the first speakers secured for public meetings. Her watchword, "Organization," has been the first aim of the association. It is planned that first, every synod shall have its committee, consisting of at least a president and secretary, to be annually appointed by the synod to which such committee shall report, and also to the woman's general executive committee once in three months; second, that each presbytery shall have its committee, consisting of at least a president and secretary, which shall report to the presbytery and to the woman's synodical committee once in three months; third, that each church shall have its committee, consisting of at least a president and secretary, which shall report to the session and to the Woman's Presbyterial Association once in three months. The plan of organization thus follows, link within link, that of the church as a whole.

While the Woman's Presbyterian Temperance Association is a tributary of the larger permanent temperance committee, it has its own channel and special stream. Its inclusive aim is to co-operate with the assembly's committee, which regards intemperance 'an evil so extraordinary in character as to demand specific and organized resistance," the expressed endeavor being from the pulpit, in the family and Sabbath school, and by every available agency to give sound temperance instruction, aiming at the formation of proper personal habits, at the correction of social drinking customs, and to secure by the ballot and by petition, needed temperance legislation. For this work women's committees in eight synods and forty presbyteries have been organized. The work, however, has been exceedingly slow, owing to the dead weight of indifference and apathy which must be lifted.

One of the chief and most successful efforts is the distribution of the temperance literature which is provided by the permanent committee in generous quantity. One can easily apprehend what a splendid influence the church temperance committee of women bring to bear in securing the use of unfermented wine at sacrament; in urging the observance of the temperance Sabbath by pastor, Sunday school and young people's societies; in soliciting the preaching of temperance sermons, in collecting subscriptions for temperance and legislative work; and in urging Christian men to vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. In the promotion of temperance instruction in the Sabbath school and in the public schools as well, their efforts have been wisely exerted.

Programs have been prepared for temperance meetings, and pledges supplied to the Sabbath schools. The association is not content with the temperance covenant, for total abstinence alone, but urges the anti-tobacco pledge upon all young men.

Probably its most significant effort is that which has been so ably presented by Mrs. H. C. Hildebrand, vice-president of the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association, in an appeal to the women of the missionary societies on "The Relation of Temperance to Missions."

"It cannot be said that missionary work is one thing and temperance work another," says Mrs. Hildebrand. "They are only two aspects of the same cause, and the attempt to divide them is to weaken, if not fatally to cripple, the strength of both. As the missionary workers assist and pray for the success of the cause of temperance, they help forward in a direct and substantial manner their own special work. . . . It is upon the busy, the earnest missionary worker, with a sense of the imperishable value of souls, her opportunities for this work and her world-wide vision, that the temperance work falls with special obligation."

What the missionaries in the foreign field and the missionary workers at home can do by personal total abstinence, by study of the liquor problem, and by disseminating information as to the evils of the traffic which so greatly endangers and nullifies the direct evangelistic effort, is clearly put forth.

It is urged that the united voice of all the missionary societies in the country should be secured for "a united petition to the government, which has it in its power to limit and finally to destroy the wicked exportation of intoxicants to heathen countries, so that they have no further complicity in the colossal crime of debauching the nations of the earth. It is proposed thus to begin a movement towards the consolidation of the sentiment of American Christendom in such a protest as will constrain the government to give attention to a subject demanded alike by the interests of Christian civilization and by humanity.

If the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association existed for this sole aim, it could not live in vain.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter IV.

MR. BOYD was in every way a contrast to Hugh Brotherton, beside whom he looked small and shy. Looking at him with his delicate student's hand in the grip of some brawny collier, and noticing how that same grip was wont to make him wince, Hugh sometimes wondered what strange mischance had sent so sensitive a man to such a fate.

"I—I rather like it, do you know," said the vicar on one occasion, in reply to his curate's laughing condolences. "I mean, of course, the heartiness of the welcome, not the pain."

Hugh, looking quizzically at him, wondered whether the reply expressed a sly sense of humor, or genuine simplicity. However that might be, he soon learned that his vicar's hesitating habit of repeating the first word of a sentence was less a stammer than an unconscious device for gaining time for the expression of his thought in fitting terms. For the rest he showed himself to be considerate, self-denying, and almost as full of zeal as his curate. On the whole, after a few days spent in his society, Hugh decided that he liked and looked down upon "poor old Boyd," whom he secretly congratulated upon his choice of a colleague.

In truth, of the two men there seemed little room to doubt which was likely to prove the greater success. Hugh's voice and smile won him a welcome everywhere, and he left behind him no puzzled faces such as were wont to linger in the doorways while the women-folk watched the new vicar down their garden paths, at the close of his pastoral visits. Moreover, from his pulpit in the little mission-room, at the extreme end of the straggling parish, the curate hurled spiritual bomb-shells into the midst of a thrilled and delighted throng; but when Mr. Boyd had preached in Pitsmoor Church, morning and evening, for the second time, his bewildered flock, standing about in perplexed groups, discussed the parochial situation.

Leaning gloomily over his garden gate, with his gaze fixed on the blackened road outside, Enoch Light put it "fair and square" to his neighbor John.

"John," he said, "he've a-preached fower different times, fower different sermons, and what do you think to him?"

Leaning over the same gate, but from the opposite side, John Broadbent tilted his felt hat on one side, and slowly scratched his head. "Ask me what I think to the young one, and I'll own to the opinion that he've got a fairish grip of the real thing; but when ye come to Boyd hisself, I tell ye straight that I cannot mak' head nor tail of him."

Enoch laboriously nodded his approbation.

"Neither head nor tail," repeated John, his confidence in himself agreeably increased by that nod of Enoch's long head. "Look ye here, Enoch; my old woman and me have been goin' over what he've preached from that there pulpit so far. Tak' first Sunday mornin' arter he come. 'My friends,' say he, 'you've a right to know what a man who comes here to try to teach you hisself believes.' Very fair and honest it seemed in him to say so, and a right good confession o' faith he made. Ay, and a grand picture he drew o' the devil doin' all he knew to drag a man to his own place, and, over against that, the power o' the Almighty God to hold fast them that trust in Him. That's preachin' as sends a man home to his dinner comfortable in his mind that he'll be shaken over the mouth of hell, by one as has taken a good look in, if ever he starts to go wrong. My old woman and me liked it well. So, when we'd gotten our teas, we come up again, lookin' to get another proper warnin' on the same lines. 'Stead o' which, this here Mr. Boyd, he starts to lay it down that, after all, it aren't so much a terror to come as the Lord wants to threaten us with as to ma' us unnerstan' the livin' truth that every man of us carries his own heaven or his own hell about with him, and is for ever building of it up, and addin' to its joys or to its sorrows, as the case may be, as he goes along. 'Depend upon it,' he says, 'the place you are goin' to is the place you are fittin' yourself for by every act of your life,' he says."

"Ay," commented Enoch affirmatively. Critically as he had listened to John's able epitome of that sermon, he remembered every word of it no less accurately than his friend.

"Ay!" echoed John, "and there was more of the same sort. My old woman gives a twist to her shawl as much as to say that she was gettin' fair doited wi' him. Still, when we come to reckon it all oop at home, we made out to see that he might ha' knowed hisself what he meant; though he hadn't no ways made it plain to us. But when yesterday comes, he scatters us all abroad again. For see, he starts to preach a temperance sermon, which was all the amends he could make, considerin'!"

He spoke with meaning, for on the previous Monday the usual temperance meeting had been omitted for the first time.

Enoch nodded lugubriously.

"Sixty-five years have I lived in Pitsmoor, man and boy, and for a matter of forty, never have I missed a temperance meetin' of a Monday night till the Monday in last week. I doubt it'll take him all his time to make amends for that," he said gloomily.

John shook his head in moody sympathy.

"It will that; but in a manner o' speakin', his lukewarmness over the meetin' gave the more power to his sermon. There was many a one as felt right lifted up to hear him come out wi' such a clear testimony. After all the onsanctified rejicin's over the breakdown o' the temperance meetin' by some as needn't be mentioned, it did a man good to listen. There was more than Tummas Windle as sat and looked right sickly to hear him. Many a one noticed it; but I declare to you, that from where me and my old woman sat, we could see Tummas smile all over his face, when towards the latter end this here Mr. Boyd looks down so earnest like out of pulpit, and says he: 'But believe me, friends, when all's said and done, there's worse sins than gettin' drunk,' he says. 'Drunkenness is bad,' he says, 'very bad! God forbid that I should seem to make light of it; but many a drunkard is ashamed of his drunkenness when he comes to look back upon it in the mornin'. And how long is it since some o' you sober, righteous, and godly men and women felt ashamed of your envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness?' he says."

It was Enoch's turn to push up his hat, and scratch the side of his head uneasily.

"I seemed to see some sort of a meanin' underneath it all; but when all's said and done, it's downright dangerous teachin' is that. He wants experience, that's what he wants. He's short of experience, and it's what this parish can't do with. We want that sort of a man as can draw a line, and says he: 'Now, there's your line. This here side's right, and that there side's wrong.' Tak' which side he will, a man knows where he's goin' under preachin' like that. But when your parson tells you straight that it taks' him all his time to draw the line for hisself, let alone drawin' it for you, where are ye? That's what I want to know. Where are ye?"

"Ay!" assented John, with unwonted energy; "and when, after gettin' ye fair doity wi' his 'other side of the question,' he finishes all oop wi': 'Friends, I don't lay down no hard-and-fast rule for men as is, many of 'em, older than I am; but after lookin' at it all round, I give you my opinion, I may be wrong, but I don't think so.'"

"That's him," cried Enoch fretfully; "and when it comes to such like talk, I gi' him oop! What right have he to be a parson and not sure yet whether his opinions is right or wrong? And if so he aren't sure about a thing hisself, where's the use of givin' his idees upon it to the likes of us? It aren't what we're used to, isn't that. It's foolish wark, and what we can't do with."

He turned, without another word, and made his way stiffly up the garden path, leaving his friend to lift himself from the gate and prepare to plod homeward with a troubled face. Yet, notwithstanding their lugubrious mood, neither was absolutely comfortless, for the temperance meeting was not to be omitted for the second time. It was the curate who, in conversation with Enoch, had discovered the wrong done to the parish by that omission.

"Well, the fact is, I don't believe the vicar ever dreamed of having a temperance meeting every week. For a little place like this, it's rather often, don't you think?"

"No, it aren't," said Enoch, with laconic decision.

Enthusiastic advocate of total abstinence though he was, Hugh looked up in some surprise.

"It aren't that!" repeated Enoch, with an expressive nod. "Look 'ee here, sir, it's what we want. Tell that to Mr. Boyd from Enoch Light. Temperance meetin's is what most on us wants."

There was concentrated meaning in the old man's tone, and not many hours had passed before the eager curate repeated the hint to the vicar. Chiefly through Hugh's spirited advocacy, the temperance meeting for the following Monday was arranged forthwith.

"Perhaps you had better do some special visiting with a view to working it up," suggested Mr. Boyd. "I understand that, in Pittsmoor, it isn't enough simply to give notice of a meeting; they like to be asked, individually, to come."

"Oh, I'll ask 'em," said Hugh, vigorously. "Never fear; I'll ask 'em to come. Windle must be got there somehow, and John Stone. Then there's Billy Sellers" ticking Billy off on his second finger, "the two Widgery's, and Smith. Oh, and a lot more that I can go for, as soon as I get a look at my book."

"Very well; I know that you are longing to have your fling on that question. Suppose you come on first with a twenty or thirty minutes' address. I'll follow for another ten or, at the most, fifteen. Quite long enough; we won't keep it up late."

True to his word, Hugh visited unflaggingly during two long, hot afternoons. Then, the preliminary work being done, he went home to prepare a slashing address. Both Windle and Sellers had promised readily, and shamelessly, to come; those suspicious characters, Smith and Stone, opined that "happen they might drop in," and Sam Widgery the younger had undertaken to see about it. Hugh, in his experience, congratulated himself on having caught them when the pit was "playing." Still, notwithstanding the defection of all these worthies, Monday night proved to be Hugh's opportunity. Long before the hour announced for opening the meeting, the little parish room was packed to the door. When, at the chairman's request, Hugh stood up to give his address, there was a look of concentrated attention upon each upturned face that sent a thrill of exhilaration through his veins. With the authority of youth, and of unquestioning conviction, he made his opening proposition, and paused for the expected round of applause. Not a sound broke the stillness of the listening room, not by the quiver of an eyelid did Pitsmoor relax the immovability of its attentive expression. The moment might have tried the self-possession of most men, but the quick-witted curate at once grasped its significance. Slowly and with deliberate emphasis he repeated, word for word, his trusty proposition, and again he paused. This time it brought down the house. Given a proposition of a sufficiently obvious character, Pitsmoor seldom failed to respond to a judicious repetition, but the speaker who was willing to content himself with the single enunciation of a truth was suspected of a feebleness of conviction that went far to deprive his utterances of any claim to serious consideration. Besides, the primary statement of a proposition counted for nothing, or, at most, for an indication to the native mind of the direction in which it was invited to turn its attention. Having accomplished this end, the popular orator was wont to pause and grasp his chin. Then, with pointed deliberation, he allowed a humorously appreciative eye to wander over the impenetrable density of the listening faces. It was at that moment that the audience was wont to rouse itself. An observant speaker might even here and there detect a glimmer of expectancy in the dim eyes that peered out from under furrowed brows. The keener intellects had grasped the fact that a point was at hand. If the point involved a joke, before overtaking the pleasantry, it behooved the speaker to allow a slow, broad smile to overspread his face. When, for the second time, the point was reached, Pitsmoor, not unfrequently, would have the speaker's meaning in a twinkling, and would respond thereto with the cautious smile that once incited a flippant stranger to declare that he heard on every side the crack of unaccustomed jaws. That was mere ribaldry. If Pitsmoor smiled with difficulty, it was not unwilling to smile on sufficient provocation.

That night Hugh Brotherton made himself a reputation. With all the fervor of youth, of sincerity, and of an overmastering desire to excel, he pleaded the cause of total abstinence, "if not for your own, then for your son's, your father's, your brother's, your neighbor's, your children's sakes." Old eyes glistened with emotion, and faded cheeks flushed as, with necks craned forward, amid breathless silence, as one man they listened. Even Dr. Mann seemed interested, albeit he watched the young speaker with a curious smile. Strolling in late, he had taken up a position just inside the door, with his hands in his pockets and his back against the wall. If not unconscious of the sensation caused by his presence, he was quite indifferent to it. The curate spoke for forty minutes, and the vicar contented himself with adding a few words. Even within these narrow limits he did not escape the misfortune of recalling the fretful furrows of perplexity to rows upon rows of aged faces. Even Hugh said within himself that poor old Boyd was spoiling the tone of the meeting. As the vicar resumed his seat, his younger colleague sprang from the platform, pledge-book in hand. At the same moment his audience rose en masse and made, with complacent satisfaction, for the door. Within the space of three minutes the vicar, the curate, Enoch, the doctor, and the door-keeper were in possession of an empty room, and not a single pledge had been taken.

"Pledged abstainers to a man!" uttered Hugh, returning from the door, "and, with the exception of what Enoch estimates as 'an odd dozen,' the entire adult population was here!"

"A dozen or thereabout," nodded the door-keeper affirmatively; "that's the dozen 'at drinks."

Hugh sat down and laughed away the poignancy of his disappointment, but Enoch went home quite huffed.

"Sound! Ay, he's sound! I've gotten nought to say to the contrary. Sounder than Boyd hisself, I doubt, but I cannot fashion to understand either the one or the other of 'em. Here's a parish of pledged abstainers, barrin' an odd dozen as never were brought in, and 'Man!' he says, 'what possessed you to tell me that what you wanted was a temperance meeting?' He arst me that, he did. Pledged abstainers, every church member of us, and if we don't want our temperance meetin' reg'lar, what sort of a meetin', will ye tell me, should we be like to want?"

(To be continued.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

A Small Politician, By Harriet H. Needham.

"IF Judge Morton would lend his influence we might do it," said Mrs. Boyd.

"Shall I run over and ask to borrow it, mamma?" asked six-year-old Dorothy, who liked nothing better than to visit the big house opposite.

"No, dear," smiled her mother, "I don't like to ask him and—perhaps it would do no good." And then she bit her lip and pressing her hands to her face, the color mounted slowly under the brown curls on her forehead. Dorothy knew that mamma was crying!

"I'll ask Ted," she said to herself. "Ted gives me anything I want and his grandpa gives him anything he wants." So, when her boy neighbor brought his bicycle out to clean, Dorothy flew across to him.

"I can't give you a ride till afternoon, Dodo," he said. "You see I'm taking it all to pieces."

"I don't want a ride, Ted," Dorothy replied with dignity. "I don't always come for a ride. I wanted to ask you to please borrow your grandpa's influence for mamma."

"What?" laughed Ted, looking up from his work. "It isn't funny, Teddie; mamma said she hated to ask for it, and then she put her face behind her hands and cried!" And Dorothy's own blue eyes filled with tears at the remembrance.

"Wonder what it can be," said Ted thoughtfully. "Perhaps grandpa knows. I'll ask him."

"I haven't the slightest idea," declared the Judge at the lunch table. "Dorothy said she cried, did she? Humph! Well, well!" and the old gentleman knit his brows together fiercely, for Dorothy's pretty mamma and Dorothy's pretty self were favorites of his.

"I'll just send her a line, Ted, my boy," he said, as they rose from the table, "and she can come over and tell me, herself."

So the stiff, stub pen that had written more than one famous speech, scrawled:

"Mrs. John Boyd.

My Dear Madam:—I understand from the children that you think me in a position to do you a service. Pray call on me this evening, and I will gladly give you any assistance within my power.

Very respectfully yours,
Robert Morton."

"What can Dorothy have said?" murmured her mother on reading the note. "What must the Judge think of me for not speaking to him directly! But I'll go,—of course I'll go."

"It is simply this, Judge Morton," she explained briefly, that evening. "In the block adjoining the school building there is a lunch counter where coffee, soda water and—liquor, are sold to the high school boys, and for the little fellows there are whisky-flavored candies and intoxicating drinks under attractive names. We mothers have prosecuted the proprietors, but they simply pay their fines and continue the business. It is the only place obtainable for such a purpose within several blocks, and their lease expires next week. If one could have them evicted, we would establish a trustworthy person at the counter and sell the boys hot coffee and a cheap, attractive lunch. Even if it did not pay as a business venture, we would gladly maintain the counter from our private purses. You knew my father, Judge Morton."

"Yes," the Judge nodded. They had been college friends, and he had known Richard Sandis as a brilliant, popular, lovable man, handicapped in youth, ruined in middle age by excesses which had left little trace on less sensitive natures.

"My boy has his temperament," Mrs. Boyd added simply.

"And where do I come in?" asked Judge Morton after a brief silence. "How can I aid you?"

"The building belongs to Colonel Seaton."

"Oh, I see!" The Judge looked at her with a quizzical smile, adding as she rose to leave, "You and Miss Dorothy may command my influence at any time, though I fear it has less weight than you are pleased to imagine."

"What did Mrs. Boyd mean, grandpa?" asked Ted, when the door closed. "Who is Colonel Seaton?"

The Judge smiled grimly. "He is a man who happens to owe everything he is, financially and politically, to your old granddad Influence, young man," he added, taking Ted by the shoulders and walking him out the door, as a gentle hint that he wished to be alone, "influence is a very good thing to have, as you seem to have discovered. Only see that you come by it honestly and always use it in as good a cause as this."

A week later the usual whistle and slam of the front door announced Ralph Boyd's arrival home from school.

"Had a dry lunch to-day, mamma," he called. "The lunch-counter people are moving out. Isn't it too bad?"

And why mamma should thereupon hug her and rumple her curls and call her "a funny little politician," Dorothy never knew.

Chicago.

Just Suppose.

If every boy and every girl,
Arising with the sun,
Should plan this day to do alone
The good deeds to be done—

Should scatter smiles and kindly words,
Strong, helpful hands should lend,
And to each other's wants and cries
Attentive ears should lend—

How many homes would sunny be
Which now are filled with care!
And joyous, smiling faces, too,
Would greet us everywhere.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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Prize Offer.

A very desirable book is offered for the best list of California towns answering puzzle No. 3, to reach the office of THE UNION SIGNAL within ten days of the date of this paper. Each town is hidden by taking consecutive letters just as they stand in the puzzle, as illustrated by the name "San Francisco" in the first line. A U. S. postoffice will be considered a town within the meaning of the puzzle.

1.—Illustrated Acrostic.

The name of an animal may be found by properly arranging the heads of seven other animals, as shown above.

2.—Charade

In many homes my first stands.
In many mills my second sits.
In every city my whole walks.

3.—Hidden California Towns.

(See Prize Offer.)

As an artiSAN, FRANCIS COuld not take high rank, but as a prime good fellow, Reynold himself could not surpass him. Adeline, whom we all knew as Carlo's angel, especially praised him, a fact on which he relied for comfort.

Unable to act in affairs of state by natural limitations, he accepted the charge of planning a dinner to Lucas Paradis, Abella's new Mayor.

In days of careful planning, his main dependence was on the chase. It was May. Fields and forests were alive with game. Deep pools harbored wild fowl, erratic elands fed in a corner of the wheat, land and water alike supplying meat. A cross ram on a rocky hillside was hard to entrap as a den and a half of bears. A Moabar buck led him a long chase down by the river, side by side with a lame Danish stag, newly escaped from a passing menagerie, where he also found a Balsac ram entombed in a cave.

But Francis wisely decided that one fat ox for dinner would supply all deficiencies in meat, even for those who liked liver more than steak.

"Entirely enough for a feast, and is healthy and good," said Francis. "Cal. is to gather nuts, as he likes to range where some would neither ride nor walk."

Many a fair damsel made rather officious offers to help. Mary Rekard (sister of Dave U. Rekard) was among the first. Also Nora, whom we all called "Siss," one of the most modest of them all. "She rid an American wheel at White Oak Landing," said Enoch in old style English.

And so the dinner was served in honor of the new manager of the new castle, where the corn in golden splendor grew beside the fragrant clover; dale and hill vieing with pompom and aesthetic beds of asters in lending beauty to the scene. And so it thus has taken this conglomeration of senseless sentences to hide the names of a few of the towns in the golden state of California.

EYE EM ES.

Answers To Puzzles March 5.

1.—Money.
2.—(1) Evil, Levi. (2) Lie, Eli.
3.—1. Music, (CI), sum. 2. Liver, (LIV), re. 3. Civilly, (CIV), illy. 4. Listing, (LI), sting. 5. Bard, (D), bar. 6. Braced, (CD), bear.

Composition on a Horse.

A FATHER going into his stable one day last week found his little son astride one of the horses, with a slate and pencil in his hand.

"Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "what are you doing?"

"Writing a composition," was the reply.

"Well, why don't you write it in the house?" asked the father.

"Because," answered the little fellow, "the teacher told me to write a composition on a horse."—Our Dumb Animals.

A Word To Boys.

You are made to be kind, boys, generous, magnanimous.

If there is a boy in school who has a clubfoot, don't let him know you ever saw it.

If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing.

If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the game that doesn't require running.

If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner.

If there is a dull one, help him learn his lesson.

If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talent than before.

If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is than to have a great fuss.—Horace Mann.

"OUR eyes," remarked a wise little woman of six, "are given us to see; but our eyelids are given us to keep them from seeing." Let us have eyes to see the good in others, and use our eyelids sometimes to be charitable to their faults.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, March 26, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Beside Bethesda's Pool.

ONCE upon a time there sat by the Pool of Bethesda a man waiting for an expected angel, hoping still, after years of disappointment, that he might by some happy dispensation be permitted to enter the sacred waters, when, lo! immunity from suffering would be his for all time. By this hope he had been buoyed up for many years, but as each season returned and the water was "troubled" some one less feeble stepped in before him, and in sadness of spirit he turned away, to wait and hope that the next time there might be some kind soul ready to help him forward and put him in the pool.

Inserted in the "want ad" columns of a recent daily paper there appeared a request for a half-day position as stenographer by one "financially independent." Hundreds of people read this advertisement and the probability is that each marvelled as to why one in such circumstances should seek work of any kind. In all great cities, for every advertisement calling for help there is a vast multitude ready to answer the call, each individual being equally eager to secure what is offered.

In the crowd around the pool at Jerusalem all were supposed to need the cure, and it is presumable that those who advertise for work, or who answer those who offer it, are equally needful. In the struggle to live, when men and women are in many cases willing to accept remuneration which is inadequate to the work required and miserably insufficient for their needs, has any one "financially independent" the right to enter the competition for daily bread? Positions for those who need work are all too few, and any one to whom salary is a "secondary consideration" is out of place in this waiting multitude.

It is true that financial independence does not follow one through life, and it may be well to provide against a possible rainy day by arming one's self with a practical knowledge which can be utilized in case the much dreaded cloud shall break. Meanwhile, however, "They that be well need not a physician," and it would show a blessed consideration toward the already too numerous unemployed if those to whom salary is a secondary consideration would leave the pool to those who need the cure.

The pessimistic, who fear dark days of poverty, for which they desire to prepare themselves, may find various ways of acquiring needed knowledge. One who desires to learn stenography, for instance, might attend church regularly and strive to write out a sermon or two every Sunday, carefully transcribing the notes at home and fully typewriting every sermon taken. The financially independent are, no doubt, able to purchase or to rent typewriters and they may easily become experts and ready to take their places among the multitude around the pool when the evil day forces them there.

While listening to and transcribing the truths uttered from the pulpit, a saving light might be shed upon the Golden Rule and a lesson of thankfulness be gained for that financial independence which enables them to place at the disposal of their less fortunate sisters the niches they are now seeking to fill.

The Czar and Religious Freedom.

THE world does move. The Czar of Russia is more than an autocrat. By some influence, whatever its source, he has been moved to take another original stand among the world reformers. His decree, issued March 12, proclaiming freedom of worship for all his people, of whatever creed, is only a part of his great program of reform. But it is especially notable as indicating the growing enlightenment and far-sightedness of this still youthful ruler.

Christendom gladly does homage to Czar Nicholas as the prime mover in that great act of internationalism in the interest of the peace of the world—the International Court of Arbitration—which more than any other single event has made forever memorable the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

Unmistakably the Emperor of Russia has a profoundly impassioned love for his own people. He sees their defects, he knows what they need. Enormous and potential as the empire is, immense masses of the people are but slowly emerging from barbarism. No one realizes this fact more than does the Czar. His drastic efforts to limit the national curse of drunkenness by taking over into the hands of the government the sale of liquors, along with the prohibitive measures, shows the earnestness of his spirit of reform.

To the same intent, though in a different way, are these latest decrees in the interest of popular freedom, civic and religious. The Greek church remains now, as ever, the distinctly national form of religious faith and worship, but this decree of religious toleration legalizes all other forms of creed and practice not inconsistent with good citizenship. The example of the American and all the other leading nations of the world has had its effect in the councils of St. Petersburg.

No doubt religious toleration, as understood even now by the Russian Emperor, is not quite the same thing as religious freedom in our own and in some other countries, yet it is a long way towards it. No one who at all realizes what an overshadowing power among the nations Russia is fast becoming can fail to see in these decrees of the Czar an inspiring token of the world's advancement.

It is specially significant that the good genius of the Russian Emperor is believed to be his good wife, the gentle Princess Alix of Hesse, a favorite grand-daughter of Queen Victoria.

Civic Housecleaning.

THE mayor and the chief of police of Chicago have at last admitted their inability to rid the city of gamblers, and they call to their aid the reform element of the city to supplement their efforts.

This somewhat startling and novel situation has had a tendency to arouse the public to investigate the gambling evil and to learn its extent, and the disclosures are not comforting. One reputable paper states: "The school children's pennies, the washerwomen's nickels and the workingman's dimes are gathered by policy shops, and the dollars of men of larger income are devoured by the racing handbooks." Another paper goes so far as to state that business enterprises are being imperiled by the hold this evil has upon trusted employes, book-keepers managers, agents, and confidential clerks, and that the logical outgrowth of the practice is debt, embezzlement and final ruin.

People who have always associated gambling with the slums and the levee,—the sculleries of our great cities,—will be amazed to learn that this moral rubbish and filth are to be found in every department of the civic structure. Its cobwebs festoon the business departments, the offices of professional men, the city hall, the banks, and even the homes. The taint of its moral dust is in the air, stifling the reason, judgment and conscience. It has become a menace to the moral health of the community. For every man who has the will to attempt to clean out his own particular corner, a dozen men are regularly employed, it is authoritatively stated, to defeat his efforts.

The mayor of Chicago is accredited with saying that nothing less than a moral crusade will do the work. Will the sane and courageous citizens of the western metropolis accept the challenge and lend a hand in this civic housecleaning?

If every city official and every man in authority would firmly grasp the besom of his authority and take a vigorous hand in the work, if every minister from his pulpit and every educator and leader of thought from his desk would wield the brush of his influence in the interests of the cleansing process, if every citizen who cherishes a particle of civic pride would arm himself with the broom of honest, emphatic conviction, it would unquestionably restore to the City by the Lake some measure of cleanliness and afford an inspiring spectacle for every vice-infested city in our land.

The Dependency of Laws.

THE history of the prohibition movement shows that whenever a prohibitory liquor law is not enforced it is for exactly the same reason that other prohibitory laws are not enforced. We take note of the fact that certain newspapers are pointing to the excellency of the Sherman anti-trust law and asserting that its chief inadequacy in dealing with the trust question consisted in its non-enforcement. It never has been fully nor fairly tested, and for reasons that are obvious.

An official whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of the law was well known as a friend of the trusts, and while he was as attorney general supposed to guard the interests of the people, his own state of New Jersey was busy granting charters which formed and fostered the very organizations which the law was intended to check or to suppress. "It cannot be proved," says one of these papers editorially, "that Mr. Griggs or his successor has failed of his duty, but it is a fact that in the last five years nearly all of the associations of industrial combinations that are known as trusts have come into existence, and, further, that when put to the test the Sherman anti-trust law, instead of proving defective, has proved remarkably effective."

We have referred here and thus to the Sherman law not to press its merits or demerits—for that is not our province just now—but merely to show that there are other laws besides those pertaining to the prohibition of the liquor traffic whose efficiency depends upon the loyalty of the enforcers to their official oath. It is well for "dry" states and towns to remember that their sentiment regarding prohibition is expressed in their choice of the men elected to enforce it no less than in the enactment of the law itself.

A Fine for the Black Type Habit.

MR. McGOWAN, of Minneapolis, introduces a bill into the senate providing that any printed report of a crime, except according to the rules provided, shall be considered a misdemeanor and that the publisher or manager of the offending paper shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or, in default of fine, shall serve not to exceed ninety days in jail. These rules provide that the objectionable articles shall be printed without headlines, only a mere statement of facts being given, and that this statement shall be in modest, unassuming type. No sketches or pictures of any kind shall accompany these "stories."

Mr. McGowan deserves commendation. Our newspapers are surcharged with the most virulent kind of matter, and the continual reading of such matter,

especially by the young and the impressible, is most pernicious in its effects.

Parents who threaten their sons with severe punishment when they discover a "Diamond Dick," a "Nick Carter" or a "Jesse James" in their hands, will often calmly sit by and watch these same children wading knee-deep into the crimes of the day—not ones of fiction, but awful realities, presented in a sensational, unhealthful, suggestive manner.

The gratuitous, widespread advertisement of crimes, such as is given in our daily papers, is sufficient to suggest the fever of notoriety to the dissolute and the unscrupulous, inspiring them to sinful deeds, and the papers are responsible for more of this evil than one imagines. If the world's wickedness could be kept out of glaring headlines and crimes could be suppressed into two-inch paragraphs, instead of leaded columns, there would be less need of enlarging the police force, and there would be more empty cells in the penitentiary.

⚜

Moral Suasion and Prohibition "After prohibition what?" Such is the title of a column editorial in one of our metropolitan dailies. It assumes that the prohibition policy has, in the past twenty-five years, superseded moral suasion methods greatly to the detriment of the temperance cause. We have pointed out many times, and it is evidently necessary to continue to point out, that prohibitory law is not enacted primarily for the reformation of the drinker, but for the protection of society. The policy of the temperance reformer of today is still moral suasion as regards the drunkard, but, added to that, is legal suasion for the drunkard-maker, experience having taught him that without the latter the former fails of widespread and enduring results. Christian temperance means a do-everything policy, and this fact should be iterated and reiterated by word and by deed until the public grasps its significance. But it is quite in order to ask, After prohibition—in Vermont or in any other state which repeals a prohibitory law—what? The article above mentioned answers by saying, "back" to moral suasion methods. Judging, however, from the trend of things, the correct answer would be—Prohibition—local prohibition through the referendum vote—more and more of it as the years go by, until once again state prohibition arrives, and after that national prohibition. Of course, no referendum is a fair one until all adult citizens may vote, but local option laws are bringing this truth home to the people as nothing else would. As an inevitable outcome of the doctrines and practical workings of republican democracy, it will come in time. Meanwhile women, especially W. C. T. U. women, can use the influence they possess to intensify that antagonism to the liquor traffic which is growing stronger every year and of which the repeal of a state prohibition law in no wise indicates an abatement.

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Personal Mention.

Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, president of the union at Berkeley, Cal., spent a pleasant half-hour with the editors while in Chicago recently.

Mrs. A. C. McCurdy, former corresponding secretary of the state W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, passed through Chicago last week en route to her home in Minneapolis. She was a welcome visitor at Rest Cottage and The Union Signal office.

Mrs. Cornelia Moots, well known to readers of The Union Signal as our former missionary in the Philippine Islands, has returned to her home at Niles, Mich., after spending the winter in Tucson, Arizona. Mrs. Moots was a welcome caller at the editorial rooms.

The Union Signal office has been brightened by many friendly callers of late, among them our National L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Boston, who has been speaking in Wisconsin, and Mrs. Amanda T. Whitson, of Indianapolis, Ind., state superintendent of Non-Alcoholic Medication. Also Mrs. Starbuck, treasurer of the W. C. T. U., of Warren county, New York.

Experience Corner.

Anxious Comrades:—Only one letter like the one quoted reaches me lately, but a hundred unions are wondering as this union wonders, and my answer is for all.

We come to you as referee in a matter which arose at our last meeting. In the hope of securing the earnest support and co-operation of the pastors of the city, with their wives, the desirability of admitting them as associate or affiliated members, without the requirement of dues, but with restricted voting privileges, was discussed. We are desirous of enlisting all the agencies possible to enlarge our influence, still we are not unmindful of the fact that we belong to an organization to which we would be most loyal. Hence we appeal the matter to you for decision.

The reference to loyalty shows that this individual and her union are made of sound timber, and so can bear the strain of solid, unadorned advice.

Just two kinds of members may belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, regular and honorary. Each one takes the total abstinence pledge and pays dues. The "regulars" are all women, and the books of the state and National treasurer will tell how many there are.

The "honoraries," bless their hearts! are the brothers who stand at our side and share every duty we will allow them to. Without this "arm of the service" our organization in some places would simply "mark time" instead of marching on.

No affiliated or associate or contributing members are known to the W. C. T. U. Its friends may affiliate and associate and contribute, but they are not members; they have no right to the tiny white knot where the right hand may cover and protect it. From every possible point of view this subject has been discussed by those who stand on our watch towers, and this decision is the result.

It may seem to work hardship, but in reality, dear women, it does not. Paying their due for these excellent people, or receiving them without due, would not "secure their earnest support and co-operation." It may take a little longer, but your better way is to show them the kind of folks we are and the kind of principles we live and die for, and after a while they will want to be real, not "affiliated," members. It sometimes pays to make haste slowly. Do not expect your pastor, or any other, to come to your meetings, even special ones, unless you show the deference of an invitation. The pastor is a busy man, but he will come, no doubt, if invited with sweet persistence.

Somebody, when you read this at your next meeting, will say in doleful tone, "Oh, she never was placed in our situation; she doesn't know how imperfect our influence is without the pastors and their wives." Friends, that is the way this "mother" obtained her "experience." The thrill of joy that went through the union of twenty souls and bodies when the first minister's wife in a city of 40,000 people joined the W. C. T. U. is something to carry through life.

It may be partly our fault that these people are slow to come. The boy who wondered why everybody didn't know his father because he knew him "just as easy" is an illustration. See that these already occupied people have The Union Signal and state paper, with occasional marked articles and occasional remarked allusions to the same; have the state minutes with the compliments of their best church workers; have an occasional synopsis of our work or some marked feature of it in their denominational organ and our *raison d'etre* in the best secular newspapers. Some day they will learn that we are not fashioned after the old-time Washingtonians, whose sole object was to rescue fargone drunkards.

Not for a moment must we denounce one who understands so little that he doesn't see the need of us. We must not wound feelings; we must be models of courtesy, even though it hurts us sore to be misunderstood.

Bide your time, good friends! With that marvelous gift, consecrated tact, which we must use for saint and sinner, all we need will one day come our way. You will fall into line with the spirit of our constitution and will not regret it.

In closing, not for you only, but for every one of us, let me quote the words of that most uncommon man and Christian, Stephen Merritt, on "Tact." He says:

It brings us into temper and touch with Him and others, so as to make all things to all men that we may win some. It is never denunciatory, nor domineering, nor despairing; always jubilant and generous and gladsome. It is never austere, never puts on airs. We all need it—it wins souls and scatters bright blessings. The Giver of every good and perfect gift is the only Giver of tact.

Mother Experience.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." *PILGRIM'S PROGRESS*

Take care of your life; the Lord will take care of your death.—Whitefield.

***

Help us to reach out past the things we cannot understand to the God we trust. We thank Thee for the passing of what changes and the changelessness of that which passes not.—Maltbie B. Babcock.

***

Yet souls that win immortal heights unclogged, with self must move!
The only thing that we can take from earth to heaven is love!
To make us great like Thee, Oh God! Thy spirit with us strive!
Enlarge our lives to take Thee in! Oh give us nobler lives!

—Lucy Larcom.

***

Friend, go up higher. Patience and strength we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to be what we ought to be.—Phillips Brooks.

***

Thou God of all, infuse light into the souls of men, whereby they may be enabled to know what is the root from whence all their evils spring, and by what means they may avoid them.—Euripides.

***

Be good to the depths of you, and you will discover that those who surround you will be good even to the same depths. Nothing responds more infallibly to the secret cry of goodness than the secret cry of goodness that is near.—Maurice Maeterlink.

***

Treasure the shadow. Somewhere, firmly based,
Arise those turrets that in cloudland shine;
Somewhere, to thirsty toilers of the waste,
Yon phantom well-spring is a living sign.

Treasure the shadow. Somewhere, past thy sight,
Past all men's sight, waits the true heaven at last;
Tell them whose fear would put thy hope to flight,
There are no shadows save from substance cast.

—Edith M. Thomas.

***

Thou givest within and without precisely what the soul needs for its advancement in a life of faith and self-renunciation. I have then only to receive this bread, and to accept, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, whatever Thou shalt ordain, of bitterness in my external circumstances, or within my heart. For whatever happens to me each day is my daily bread, provided I do not refuse to take it from Thy hand, and to feed upon it.—Fenelon.

***

Something each day—a word.
We cannot know its power:
It grows in fruitfulness
As grows the gentle shower.
What comfort it may bring,
Where all is dark and drear!
For a kind word every day
Makes pleasant all the year.

Something each day—a deed
Of kindness and of good,
To link in closer bonds
All human brotherhood.
Oh, thus the heavenly will
We all may do while here
For a good deed every day
Makes blessed all the year.

—Southern Churchman.

***

Let us remember that it is not God who makes many of the crosses that we find in our way, such as we commonly call "crosses." Our Heavenly Father makes "straight paths for our feet," and, if we would go in His way, if we would straighten our will to His will, and lay them side by side, there would be no crosses. But when the path that God points out goes north and south, and our stubborn wills lead us east and west, the consequence is "a cross"—a cross of our own making, not that which our Master bids us "take up and carry after Him," and of which it has been well said, "He always carries the heaviest end Himself."—Annie Webb-Peploe.

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Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR COMRADES:—Excuse me for saying once more that no one should send literature orders to our National Headquarters at Evanston, with the exception of orders for the Annual Report, Annual Leaflet and Anti-Polygamy literature. Everything else is published and handled by the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle Street, Chicago. The fact that I mention some of their publications in this column sometimes leads the women to send their orders here, and this necessitates a delay of at least twenty-four hours, for the orders must be remailed to Chicago.

State presidents will please send me the names of delegates to the World's Convention, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11, inclusive. Some of the states have not been heard from at all on this subject and the lists of others are incomplete. I must, necessarily, have full names and addresses of all who are going, that I may send them their credentials. It is high time, also, that all possible delegates should receive a circular in regard to the trip.

Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake, our National superintendent of Rescue Work, sent some little pamphlets to our Convention at Portland which give a register of all the Rescue Homes in the United States and in a number of foreign countries as well. These booklets arrived too late to be announced at the Convention or to be put on sale. It has cost Mrs. Lake an immense amount of work and expense to complete this register, and she would like to get it into the hands of all who are interested, or ought to be, in this work. It is now on sale at the W. T. P. A. at 10 cents a copy.

Bishop Samuel Fallows' book, "The Mormon Menace," of which I spoke some weeks ago, is now ready, price 25 cents. Unions securing this book would need no other information on this subject and could have no better authority. The work is intensely interesting, and I hope it will be read by every member of the W. C. T. U.

I hold in my hand a Calendar of the W. C. T. U. of Franklin, N. H., but it is more than its name indicates, being the yearly program of the union. I give you two or three of the most striking topics: "Reform Measures Now Before the State and Nation (Discussion by the honorary members);" "The Family Medicine Chest (Each active member is privileged to invite a gentleman to the tea and the social evening following);" "W. C. T. U. Work in Other Lands, (Demonstration in care of special committee. Each member is allowed to invite her husband and one other person to the tea and evening program)." "Shall We Use Home-Made Beer?"

I think some other unions must also be taking the topic, "W. C. T. U. Work in Other Lands," for I have had a number of letters asking for information on this subject. Unfortunately, there is very little to which I could refer the inquirers. I hope next year that the World's Reports may be on sale in this country. Why may we not have a leaflet giving an outline of work done by the round-the-world missionaries, with some points concerning the present status of work in other countries?

You will remember that Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, not long ago, secured the appointment of women inspectors to meet the ships coming into the port of New York, to aid unprotected women and girls, and thereby prevent their falling into the hands of designing men and women who are always on the lookout for victims for the "white slave traffic." We have since written to our Ambassadors Extraordinary at the courts of the most important foreign countries asking them to lay the matter before the proper authorities and ask if similar arrangements cannot be made at the port of embarkation, to the end that these women and girls may have some warning and instruction before leaving their own country. I have just received "The Minneapolis Journal" of March 16th in which we are told of a band of men and women organized to lure young girls from France to America for immoral purposes. The association is said to have headquarters on the Pacific Coast and a flourishing branch in Butte, Montana. The revelations made are horrible, and an attache of the Bureau of Immigration of the Treasury Department at Washington is in Butte making investigations with a view to stopping this traffic. None of our unions should be indifferent to this department of work so long as the conditions in our cities are so appalling.

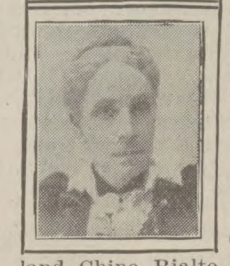
Yours cordially,

SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Dedication Ceremonies, World's Fair.

On account of the dedication ceremonies Louisiana Purchase Exposition. St. Louis, Mo, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to this point for one fare. Tickets sold April 29 to May 1, 1903, good to return not later than May 4, 1903. For further information write, F. A. Palmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 97 Adams St., Chicago.

With the Treasurer.



WILLARD Memorial fund as follows, $2.00 excepted as noted:

CONNECTICUT: Stamford, Meriden, Cheshire, Stafford Springs, Mystic, Niantic $1.00, Pawcatuck.

CALIFORNIA: Hemet, Ventura, Santa Clara, Monrovia, Colton, Corning, Oakland, Chino, Rialto, Santa Ana, Del Rey. Santa Barbara.

KANSAS: Waverly, Marion, Norton.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Spearfish, Groton, Yankton $1.00, Sioux Falls.

OHIO: Chardon, Kent, Rushsylvania, Bays, Chester, Delaware, Granville, Norwalk, Cedarville, South New Lyme, Salem, Cadiz, Olena .50, Cumberland, Marlboro, Salineville, Barnesville $1,00, Portsmouth, Nelsonville.

WISCONSIN: Virginia, La Farge, Stoughton, Antigo (Friendship Union), La Crosse, Clintonville, Viroqua, West Superior, White Water, Poynette, Sharon, Beaver Dam, Appleton, Plainfield.

MICHIGAN: Adrian, Laingsburg, Atwood, Ionia, Okemos, Fenton, Chelsea, Belding, St. Johns, Gregory, Lansing, Galesburg, Cereseo, Webberville, Bendon.

PENNSYLVANIA: Uniontown, Flemington, Tunkhannock, Equimunk.

MAINE: Monroe, Montague, North Yarmouth, Rumford Falls, Upper Gloucester, St. Albans, Winter Harbor, Augusta, Milo, Machias, Millbridge, Gray, Burlington, Haynesville, South Deer Isle, Lewiston, Calais, Ft. Fairfield, Bangor Y, Petit Manan.

DELAWARE: Dover, Smyrna.

NEW YORK: Mantour Falls, Seneca Falls, Savona, Skaneateles, Canastota, Oswego, Knowlesville, Little Genesee, Allentown, Delevan, Auburn (F. E. Willard union), Cato, Fair Haven, Fredonia, Hanover Centre, Brakel, Norwich, Lyon Mountain $4.00, Plattsburg, Rouse Point, Oneida Y, East Penfield, Clinton, Rome, Syracuse (South Side), Port Jervis, Kendall, Medina, Arwell, Lansingburg, Troy (Central), Wynandskill, Schuylerville, Junius, Romulus, Trumansburg, Easton, Greenwich, Shushan, Castile, Castile Y.

IOWA: Kingsley, Creston.

INDIANA: Fairmont, Marion (Central), South Marion, Richmond, Milroy, Brazil, Nappanee, Hammond, Deer Creek, Winchester, Huntington, Greensburg, Bluffton.

WASHINGTON: Oak Harbor, Fairfield $3.75, Goldendale Y $10.00, Wenatchee $2.80, Almira $3.85, Rosalia .70, Colfax $3.50, Cheney $3.15.

NEW JERSEY: Flemington.

OKLAHOMA: Anardarka, Cushing, Oklahoma City.

MASSACHUSETTS: Lunenberg, Fitchburg, Wenham Depot, North Uxbridge, Great Barrington, Gay Head, Chatham, Northampton, Allston, Lynn, Athol, Marshfield Hills, A Friend .25, West Boyleston, Falmouth, Roslindale, Ware, North Adams, Worcester (Scandinavian), Springfield (Central), Sheffield, Southbridge, Dorchester, Webster, Amesbury, Berkley, West Medford, Gardner, North Attleboro, Boston, Conway, Natick, West Brookfield, North Egremont, Salem, Worcester, Hadley, Uxbridge, Revere, Attleboro $2.50, New Bedford, Enfield, Lowell, Leicester, Everett, Fall River, Belchertown, Haverhill, North Westport $2.50, Somerset, Clinton, Gloucester, Westminster, Fairhaven, Bay State, Brackton $3.00, Jamaica Plain, Needham, Chelsea.

MISSOURI: Kingston, Kirkwood, Morehouse, Bosworth.

NEVADA: Clover.

RHODE ISLAND: Washington, Ashton, Warren, Pawtucket, two unions, Providence Y $3.92.

ARKANSAS: Siloam Springs, Little Rock, Fort Smith.

ALABAMA: Hartzell, Fairhope.

COLORADO: Colorado Springs, Salida, Pueblo.

TEXAS: Lawrence, Odessa.

ILLINOIS: Macomb, Ipava.

VIRGINIA: Petersburg Y.

MINNESOTA: Welcome.

GEORGIA: Macon.

LOUISIANA: Baldwin.

INDIAN TERRITORY: Wagoner.

VERMONT: Hardwick.

WYOMING: Wheatland.

ARIZONA: Arizola.

The receipts so far on the memorial fund are very encouraging. Think of the Goldendale Y out in Washington sending $10 and many other unions not satisfied to send merely $2. The letters that accompany these gifts are often very cheering. Two ladies from Kentucky spending the winter at a Florida resort worked up a memorial meeting, inviting other visitors, and had an enthusiastic response. Appleton, Wis., makes a good suggestion. At their memorial meeting they served a ten-cent tea and placed a quotation from Miss Willard's writing at each plate. These were taken home as souvenirs by each guest.

Generous remittances of dues have been received from New York, Ohio, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland and Rhode Island.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Where Our Speakers Are.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh has so far recovered her strength as to be at work again. She is in Georgia for two months. Crowded houses and many new members attest the appreciation of her ability and faithfulness.

Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, of Lents, Oregon (Box 34) expects to go to Massachusetts early in April. She would like to take work en route. She will go east by the Northern route and return by the Southern Pacific, through California, and can be reached at the address given above. All who would like to make dates for her would do well to write to her at once.

Fooled the Hospital.

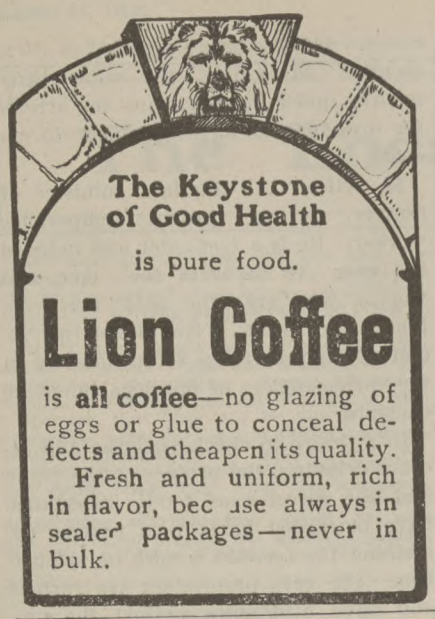
Was Pronounced Incurable But Got Well on Pure Food.

Sometimes in a case of disease resulting from the use of improper food the symptoms are so complex that medical science cannot find the seat of trouble, and even the most careful hospital treatment fails to benefit. A gentleman of Lee, Mass., says: "On April 1st, 1900, I was sent home by one of our Massachusetts hospitals, saying nothing more could be done for me. I have been a great sufferer from nervous diseases and rheumatism and nervous prostration and had previously been treated at Sharon Springs and by a number of doctors without getting much assistance.

"One day I was feeling worse than usual when I read an article about your Grape-Nuts that impressed me so that I sent for a package. I commenced using it at breakfast the next day.

"For fifteen months I never missed one day. If you ever saw anyone grow strong and improve it was I. I gained from 125 pounds to my old weight 165. I will always be a cripple from rheumatism but otherwise I am so much improved that I now feel as well as any man in this country." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts that will interest the housekeeper.



THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work. J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS, 39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

Leaflets Just Issued

National Leaflet, No. 65.
Prohibitory Law. Facts.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Central System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 10, 10 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89,
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 143,
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 232.
Home Treatment for a Cold.
Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
.....CHICAGO.

World's W. C. T. U.

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Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.
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Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.
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General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A

British Woman's Temperance Association.

A collection was taken for the Willard Memorial Missionary Fund at the great meeting in Manchester on February 17th, when the large Free Trade Hall was crowded..

The National Executive Committee received with the deepest regret Lady Henry Somerset's letter announcing that owing to ill health she cannot be elected president of the association this year. We are thankful to know that Lady Henry Somerset has consented to be again nominated as president of the World's W. C. T. U.

Germany.

The International Congress meets in Bremen April 14th to 19th. It is an important event in the history of temperance reform in Germany, and promises to be most interesting, attended, as it will be, by most eminent scientists and other distinguished men and women. Since 1883 these International Congresses have met every two or three years and now for the first time in Germany. The first impulse to the formation of the German Women's Association was given by Miss Willard, after Lady Carlisle had won Fraulein Otilie Hoffman for the temperance cause. After our convention in Edinburgh in 1900 she organized the Deutsche Abstinente Frauenbund, affiliated with our W. W. C. T. U. She is hoping that many white ribboners will go to Bremen in April. It is a new feature that at this congress a special meeting is being given to reports on women's temperance work of different countries, and Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Miss Agnes Slack, Mrs. Boardman and Mrs. Hunt (U. S. A.) are announced to speak. Bremen, a fine old city, is easy of access from London.

Through a white ribboner six coffee taverns have been started. A cocoa and tea room just opened in Bremen is conducted by a white ribboner. W. C. T. U.'s are doing good work in Bremen, Kiel, Hamburg, Heidelberg, and we are hoping very soon several other important cities will be organized.

Iceland.

We have lost a valuable worker in Iceland. Miss Johannsdottir's aunt was called home last month. She was president of the W. C. T. U. Her great aim was prohibition for her country.

Norway.

Miss Johannsdottir (Iceland) will probably return to Scandinavia and finish the organization work she commenced with such great success last year.

Froken Johannessen has recently visited several important W. C. T. U.'s.

Burma.

Mrs. Beedham writes: "My women's meeting is progressing well and the interest the women take in it is very encouraging. It is becoming a good training ground for future workers. We have lost our vice president, Mrs. Hill. Her husband has been transferred again.

The W. C. T. U. is organizing a petition against a liquor bar at the horse show.

Madagascar.

Mrs. Sibree (La Tour Rouge, Tananarive) is now president of the W. C. T. U. M. Ducommun and his family have returned to Switzerland. They are greatly missed. At the annual meeting this year (in May) a larger hall will have to be taken. Temperance songs are greatly enjoyed by the Malagasy. The boys and girls are specially attracted to the meetings. In several day schools quarterly temperance addresses are given and twice a year the children in the Sunday schools are asked to sign the pledge. Every year the W. C. T. U. publishes a new tract for the children. During the winter the Malagasy women hold meetings in the village and frequently secure pledges. The Ambohimanga W. C. T. U. is ably led by Mrs. Griffiths. Mrs. Sibree writes: "We have been much concerned about the Bolo boys who wait upon the French soldiers. We have had several meetings to try and influence them. They are every day sent to the canteen for wines, spirits and rations, and very early these little fellows learn to drink and are often sent to prison. We hope Madame Ducommun will represent Madagascar at Geneva."

Japan.

Miss Smart has secured for the Japan W. C. T. U. permission from the authors and publishers of the latest and best scientific temperance physiologies to translate and publish their books in Japanese. Several temperance leaflets are being translated and needed helps are under consideration. Numerous articles relative to conditions and work in Japan have been sent to American and English papers, and many communications to the national societies in several foreign countries, enlisting their interest and support for the work in Japan.

Messages have gone from Miss Smart to every missionary on the field, more than six hundred of them in all, and personal letters outlining plans of work, to each of the fifty-six local societies of the empire.

New Zealand.

The W. C. T. U. helped to win the recent victories, when six electorates decided for prohibition and a majority of 13,000 in the colony voted for the extinction of the liquor traffic. Among white ribboners Mrs. Balgarnie (B. W. T. A.), Mrs. Harrison Lee and Miss Powell were very prominent.

Brazil.

Mrs. Watts (president) has changed her address. It is now Juiz de Fora, Minas Geracs, Brazil. "I write again to ask for a white ribbon missionary to reside here in one of our centers and travel around to the places occupied by the missionaries, where she can find interpreters and friends. All the Methodist missionaries and native workers will help her, and perhaps the other missionaries also. The question of temperance is being agitated in the country. Unless you send us a missionary I see nothing in the future for the W. C. T. U. in Brazil. I read THE UNION SIGNAL from beginning to end and feel my heart throb in unison with every soul engaged in the blessed work."

Coming Conventions.

World's—Geneva, June 9-11; Australasia—Melbourne, April 24; B. W. T. A.—May 25-28, London; Canada—June, at Vancouver; Japan—April 3, at Kobe.

World's superintendents are urged to send me their reports, not exceeding 2,000 words, to reach me not later than May 6; also 20 copies of a condensed summary of 200 words for the press.

AGNES E. SLACK,
Hon. Sec. W. W. C. T. U.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lonzenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD

NewLine Fine Service.

Minneapolis and St. Paul

Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

A GRAND INVENTION!

Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—Big Wages.** Harrison Mfg. Co., 14 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail. HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The Green Ridge, Pa., union is agitating for a curfew law.

A White-Ribbon Cradle Roll is being organized in Janesville, Wis.

Fergus Falls and Breckenridge, Minn., and Wahpeton, N. D., have had courses in physical education conducted by Miss Stewart. Between forty and fifty society and club women were members of the classes.

Mrs. Hungerford, vice-president of Colorado, who is taking Mrs. Hawley's place while the latter is abroad, gave an interesting talk on Colorado laws, pertaining to the liquor question, at an Institute held in Loveland.

Racine, Wis., entertains the intercounty convention of Racine and Kenosha counties in April. The first evening will be given to a silver medal contest, the second to an address by Miss Marie C. Brehm, state president of Illinois.

The fourth anual supper of the West Philadelphia Union was a great success. About 250 guests were there. Perhaps $100 will be added to the headquarters fund. Dr. Harriet S. French was called for and gave an instructive and witty talk on the work of the W. C. T. U.

The Greencastle, Ind., W. C. T. U. Year Book shows among other distinguished members the names of Prof. John B. DeMott, President H. A. Gobin, D.D., Chancellor W. H. Hickman and their wives, and Miss Minetta Theodora Taylor, the well known linguist. Eleven clergymen are among the union's 141 members.

A patriotic meeting and reception was given by the W. C. T. U. of Lake City, Fla., to the students of the Florida Agricultural College. The parlors were decorated with bunting, and flowers surrounded the pictures of George Washington and Frances Willard. A program was rendered, and a supper such as school boys and girls appreciate was served.

The Colman and Central Unions of LaCrosse, Wis., gave a white-ribbon tea and invited all who came to bring something to fill the fifty comfort bags that were ready for their contents. Black and white thread, buttons, pins, needles, darning yarn and needles, court plaster, small rolls of muslins, and reading matter were enumerated as acceptable. Here is a hint for other unions.

New Holland, Pa., has an energetic union and a superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction who knows what is being done in the schools in Earl township and New Holland borough. She interviewed all the teachers and reported at the union meeting. At one of their meetings instead of taking up a regular topic, interesting articles from The Union Signal were read.

Many of the state W. C. T. U. papers have generously co-operated with The Union Signal in efforts to increase the subscription list. Notably among these are the Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan papers. The former in its February issue gave the Question Box in full, an extended advertisement of The Union Signal and "the Young Crusader," and favorable editorial comment.

A unique offer of a candidate for mayor is amusing the temperance people of Wichita, Kan. This candidate promises to close half the saloons, abolish the slot machines and do away with the greater part of the gambling houses if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will support him. The women claim that if he can do this he has the power, if so disposed, to abolish all the saloons, and every species of gambling, and that they cannot stultify themselves by accepting his offer. It now remains to be seen whether he will come to their terms, withdraw from the mayoralty race, or run against another candidate whom the women can endorse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Union No. 2 is finding a field for its efforts, and the reward of accomplishment, in work among the Onondaga Indians. The members have been assisted in this work by the Methodist pastor and the superintendent of the day school on the reservation. The Hiawatha union has just celebrated its first anniversary and the meeting was attended by visitors from all the other Syracuse unions. A concert was given by the Indian children, and at its close a Junior L. T. L. was organized. Little Sunday school work has been done among them and few of them speak any language but their native tongue. There is a field for great helpfulness among the children.

A correspondent from Portland, Me., writes: "Our local union is doing good work. The occasional presence of Mrs. Stevens at our meetings has been a wonderful inspiration. She gave us a delightful talk on Willard Memorial Day, not only sketching our dear departed leader's past record for our helping, but also giving us a splendid talk on the work of to-day, especially in our state. One of the members read an original poem dedicated to Miss Willard. Union Signal Day, Mrs. Stevens' birthday was a success. A sketch of her life and another original poem, by the same white-ribboner, were given. Miss Dow spoke eloquently and feelingly of Mrs. Stevens as a friend and sympathizer. A club of ten or twelve subscribers was secured. The service was led and planned by Mrs. E. C. Coburn, a Massachusetts lady of great energy and ability who is fortunately at present a resident of our city."

Memorial day at San Luis Obispo, California, was an occasion of great profit to the members. A white-ribboner says: "Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer state corresponding secretary, was on her way home from the National convention at Portland, almost at the end of her ten thousand miles of traveling since leaving her home, and she stopped by the wayside and gladdened the hearts of all. She spoke for almost an hour, giving convention notes, stories of her visit in Washington, D. C., and last, but far from least, we went with her to Rest Cottage and entered the room sacred to us all because in it lived and wrote and thought beautiful, wonderful Frances E. Willard, the dainty woman, the profound scholar and thinker, the very Great Heart of all womankind. The tears were in our eyes, but a sweet sense of her presence was with us as we listened to Mrs. Spencer's description of our leader's own room that looked as if she had 'just stepped out for a minute.'"

The members of the Milton, Ore., W. C. T. U. are at work and have a number of well organized departments. They observed memorial day and had a large and appreciative audience. The program as given in The Union Signal was carried out, and the collection amounted to $7.45. A letter from Milton says: "Col. Holt was here ten days in December giving temperace lectures and reorganizing our union. On election day we held an all-day prayer meeting, ringing the church bell every half hour to remind the voters to vote right. The entire temperance ticket was elected. The hardest thing we have to fight out here is the gallon-house which runs under a government license and defies the people who will not have a licensed saloon in their towns. The W. C. T. U. had an hour on the program of the Umatilla County Sunday school Convention and this subject was pretty thoroughly discussed. At present our union is the only one at work in this county, but we can have one or two more as soon as we can get an organizer."

Signal Notes.

A bill to repeal the anti-pool selling law so as to legalize gambling on horse races at the Alabama state fair has been introduced into the legislature. Much indignation has been aroused by this action.

Santa Monica, Cal., closed her saloons last year. Her bank deposits have increased $46,000 during a period of three months, as against the same three months under license, while the arrests for drunkenness have fallen off 80 per cent.

M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, is an ardent temperance worker. He is a teetotaler and induced the czar to decorate the men and women who are the most active in temperance work. He makes no secret of his preference for teetotalers in the various offices of the department he controls.

In a desire to check absinthe and alcohol drinking, the prefect of the Seine and the director of public assistance have placarded Paris with posters describing the terrible results of alcoholism. The cafe proprietors are furious and have filed suits against the prefect and the director for damaging their business interests.

Besides Marconi, Italy has lately given to the world another inventor who is likely to be equally famous. Signor Pino has devised a submarine boat for the recovery of treasure from the bed of the sea. It has been thoroughly tested and can be operated with great ease. A still more wonderful invention is his hydroscope, by which, at practically any depth, objects can be distinctly seen and photographed. Their recovery, if valuable, follows easily and at little expense.

A dispatch from Kokomo, Ind., says: "Every saloon, tippling shop, gambling room and resort is being closed by order of the metropolitan police board. All gamblers and slot machine men were given the order to leave town, and it was a doleful exodus of sports and gamblers. All gaming devices have been boxed ready for shipment elsewhere."

DR. SHOOP'S Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Better Show

For Her Children Than She Had.

They will do it because they don't think carefully, but parents who give coffee to children reap their own punishment in the puny, sickly looking little ones.

Many and many a child has been started on the road to disease that ended in death, by being improperly fed and given coffee, which is a rank poison to many a highly organized human being.

A lady of Atlanta, Ga., says, "My mother was a slave to the whims of her children and let us eat and drink anything we called for, particularly she gave us coffee and lots of it.

I grew up delicate, nervous, half sick and miserable. When I was about grown I began having serious spells with my heart and my condition became so bad my friends decided I could not live long. At a consultation of physicians one of the doctors proposed that I discontinue coffee. This was years ago before Postum was discovered. I quit the coffee and in a year or two my heart was perfectly well.

Several years later when I had a home of my own I imagined that the stimulant of coffee might benefit me, so I started in on it and in a few days the old symptoms of heart trouble returned. I quit it and took up Postum Food Coffee for my morning beverage and the heart trouble disappeared. I find Postum aids my digestion and has helped to build up my whole system.

I now use it three times a day and give it to my children with the knowledge that it is a powerful, delicious liquid food instead of a pernicious poison." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Local Union.

One hour for business, and one hour for a program seems to be the rule of procedure in the majority of unions, therefore a suggestive working program will be given to cover each hour.

Every union should have a program committee to select topics and leaders, for the entire year if possible. A sum of money should be appropriated for the use of this committee, that they may be able to supply necessary helps for an intelligent, comprehensive preparation of papers and discussions. Each leader should know that she can obtain these helps from the committee. This would obviate much of the difficulty in securing members who would be able and willing to prepare the different papers. The White Ribbon Hymnals, for the music, are necessary. A W. T. P. A. catalogue gives the leaflets and prices and is indispensable to a program committee. So, also, is the National Report for the current year and the National Annual Leaflet. Send to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, for the Hymnal and Catalogue, and to Helen M. Barker, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., for the Report and Annual Leaflet. The White Ribbon Hymnal will be sent, one copy for 35 cents, one dozen copies for $3.50. A two-cent stamo with request will bring the catalogue. The National Report can be obtained for 15 cents, and the Annual Leaflet for one cent each, or seventy-five cents per hundred.

Note.—The recitations in this department are indorsed by the National Superintendent of Medal Contest Work.

Program.

Singing, While the Days Are Going By.

Scripture, Psalm 127, page 133 White Ribbon Hymnal.

Prayer.

Solo, "Nearer, Lord to Thee," page 146 White Ribbon Hymnal.

Roll call, responded to with temperance news items from pages two and three of The Union Signal.

Report of last meeting.

Consideration of communications and letters.

Reports of special committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Singing and short interim.

Topic for program, "Home Influence."

Reading, "How to Employ the Child," by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, in "Under the White Ribbon." Union Signal, March 5, 1903.

Solo and chorus, "There's a Shadow on the Home."

Reading, "What Mothers Can Do?"

Notices.

Adjournment.

What Mothers Can Do.

By Nettie Barker Fernald.

A small boys' club recently formed in the city has an officer who is higher in authority than its president. According to a writer in Harper's, here is the story:

"We've got up a new club, pa," said an ingenious little fellow of seven years to his father recently, "and I've got everything to say about it."

"Indeed! Are you president?" asked the interested parent.

"No, indeed, I'm not! Jimmie Brown is president and Sallie is vice-president and Willis is secretary, and Tommy is treasurer."

"But what are you, then?"

"Well, I know the name, and I know he's boss, but I don't know what he has to do, but I'm the Majority."

Mothers, you are the "Majority" and you are asking "What can we do to help rid the world of the drink and tobacco habit?" If you are not asking the question, you ought to be. We are working for "Majorities." If you cannot be president or vice-president or secretary or treasurer, because of home duties, you can swell the number to make that splendid majority which is going to claim victory some glad day.

The other day Vermont lost for lack of a thousand fathers on the right side That meant that a thousand more mothers ought to have been terribly in earnest in this matter.

Here are a few of the many ways in which mothers can help effectually:

First, by home influence. The influence which a mother exerts in her own home is the strongest influence known in keeping boys and girls from intemperate habits. So long as a boy feels that his mother is right and nearer right than any outsider, so long she will keep him, if any one can, from the temptation of the saloon and from the use of tobacco. It is enough to him that his mother is opposed to both. He respects her opinions, and her influence is still the strongest he yet knows. This is the power that mothers have been wielding for many, many years and we can not improve on it. Mothers should know their full power and use it with gentleness and firmness. Little children clinging about their knees will drink in temperance truths until they are a part of the very fiber of their being. As they grow in manly strength there will be the same respect for mother's wishes though the whole world may seem to point another way. The home atmosphere may be a sort of halo that surrounds and protects from the evil of the world.

A mother can wear the white ribbon and let it speak constantly for her, a reminder to her family as often as they see it on Sunday or weekday dress, that she is pledged "to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of, and traffic in, the same."

She can encourage her children to belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion and be ready to lend a hand to keep up a live, active band for the sake not only of her own but for all the boys and girls of her neighborhood whom she would save.

She can exert a strong, helpful influence for temperance and purity with the "helper" in her home, thereby reaching a most important and often neglected class. By kindness, by love unfeigned she may hold them. Many a young woman goes astray for want of a faithful true Christian friend—one who does not easily let go, who helps the seventy times seven if need be. It is often the one trial more that turns the balance for righteousness.

Mothers may help the temperance cause by making it popular. These are days of clubs and afternoon teas and dinner parties. W. C. T. U., We Can Try Unifying. Open wide the doors of your homes for the sake of the cause that needs assistance. Invite neighbors and friends and strangers and let some other mother in another part of the town do the same until your little universe has felt the power socially of the white ribbon "unifyers." Have refreshments. People don't go to eat, but they surely do eat with a relish what is simply served, and they come again. That is the best part of it. It is better to serve strong temperance truths and weak tea. Do not reverse the adjectives. Send out your invitations as for some reception.

It is your white ribbon tea for those of your neighborhood whom you want interested and who receive hospitality at your hands. Be your home ever so rich, you may feel honored by such a company as gathers at the call of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Be it ever so humble, you may feel blest as your guests assemble, and there is One present who has promised "Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst."

Let our letters, W. C. T. U., take a new meaning as in a wholesome, happy, social way we try to make this world of ours catch the story of love and good will which Christ brought nineteen hundred years ago.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress.

A CALL has been issued for the "Internationaler Kongress gegen den Alkoholismus," to meet in Bremen, Germany, April 14 to 19. The call is signed by Dr. A. Delbruck, president, and Dr. Graf v Posadowsky-Wehner, and Dr. Pauli, honorary presidents.

The program deals with all phases of the liquor question. Papers and discussions are on the following subjects:

"Modern Culture and the Warfare Against Alcohol."

"Physical Culture and Alcoholism."

"Alcoholism in Its Relation to Tuberculosis, to the Vital Functions, and to the Use of Wealth."

"The Place of Alcohol in Government, in business."

"Discouragement of Drunkenness."

"The Gothenburg System in Scandinavia," and many other current and pertinent topics are to be ably handled. The names of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, Miss Agnes Slack, honorary secretary World's W. C. T. U. and Frau Alli Trygg Helenius, president of the National W. C. T. U. of Germany, appear among the noted speakers on the program.

Promoted.

"Forever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead."

Mrs. E. L. Parmenter of Menominee, Mich., died in that city March 14th after an illness of several months. She was one of the most prominent members of the W. C. T. U. in the state of Michigan, and had been president of the Twelfth congressional district of the state, which comprises the upper peninsula, for the past four years. Mrs. Parmenter was one of the first members of the local union, which was organized in 1887, and of which she had been president ever since its formation. Her place will be hard to fill.

Easter-Tide

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An Easter Prayer
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Jesus Lives
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We reserve the right to substitute goods of equal value if those ordered are out of stock.

Order early thus insuring your order as selected.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

AN EASTER GIFT If you send 15 cents to Mrs. Cora Howe Beebe, Lacona, N. Y., for her beautiful Easter temperance story, "The Mission of a Little Easter Bud," you will receive a picture of Miss Willard; 5 copies 10 cents each.

Easter Cards. Beautiful Easter Cards, 20 cents a dozen. Address Mrs. Cora Howe Beebe, Lacona, N. Y.

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W. L. DOUGLAS 7 Per Cent STOCK

Safest Investment in America.

Less than $200,000 of the issue of $1,000,000 Preferred 7 per cent. Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., Remains for Sale in Lots of One Share or More. If you want Some of this Gilt-edge Stock You Must Act Quickly. Stock Pays 7 per cent. Annual Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually.

Shares are Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Sold at Par ($100.00) One Hundred Dollars Each.

Send for Prospectus and Make all Remittances Payable to the order of

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FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these TWO PRESENTS, Solid Gold Laid Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.

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"Lovey Mary."

Alice Heegan-Rice.

All who have read "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will want "Lovey Mary," and further enjoy the quaint humor of Mrs. Wiggs.

Price, postpaid, $1.00.

"A Great Mother."

The life of Madam Willard.
A beautiful gift book.

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Postpaid.

"Winsome Woman-hood."

Margaret E. Sangster.

Familiar talks on life and conduct.

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"How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle."

By Frances E. Willard

A charming book for young people. (Illustrated.)

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Mrs. S. M. Perkins.

A cleverly told temperance tale.

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"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Alice Caldwell Hegan.

A wonderful mingling of pathos and humor, "a sure cure for the blues."

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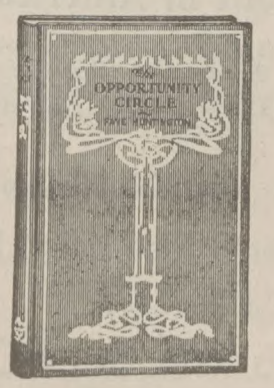
"The Opportunity Circle."

Faye Huntington.



A story of good deeds accomplished by young earnest hearts.

Price, 50 cents
Postpaid.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MAINE MEN ON RESUBMISSION.

By Anna A. Gordon.

THE debate on the question of resubmission in the House of Representatives, Augusta, Maine, March 5 and 6, was a long and lively one. The democratic member who introduced the resolution frankly announced that the movement for resubmission as he advocated it, looked to a local regulation of the liquor traffic, and yet several members of the House who are ardent supporters of the prohibitory law and desire resubmission only because they believe the law would be reaffirmed and strengthened, voted with the minority. The speeches against resubmission were logical and eloquent. Two of the youngest members of the House, one only twenty-five years of age, spoke grandly on the right side of the question.

Representative Cole in the course of an earnest speech, said:

"I do not believe but what if it should be resubmitted to the people it would be re-affirmed by a large majority, and for that reason I shall vote against it. I thank God that we have got beyond the good old days of rum and molasses that we hear so much about. And I want my boy, who has been to this legislature and looked upon you, gentlemen, I want him to still think that the liquor law is an injury to the state. I have no fear that that boy will go to low dens and commence his liquor drinking in such places, but if he should see people go to gilded saloons, I fear for him. I want my boy, and I believe you want yours, brought up to look upon this as a curse, that it is something that should be suppressed, and that we should look upon those who deal in it as law breakers and people that are working against the interests of the state of Maine."

Mr. Thompson, lecturer for the Maine Grange, held the close attention of the great assembly, and in speaking of the temperance sentiment of the state he said:

"It is said that this sentiment comes from the backtowns. You will find that all these great moral reforms start back in the centers and move toward the cities, and if the cities have any doubt in the state of Maine that this is beginning to move that way, they will soon find their mistake. I have been out in a few small towns of the state for the past two years, and it has been my privilege probably to know personally and see as many people in the state of Maine as any other person within the sound of my voice, not only people in the country, but in the cities. I have heard the sentiment along this line expressed by individuals in their homes, on the street and in gatherings from a few hundred to a few thousand people. If you could hear the applause whenever in the state of Maine, in any town during the past two years, the speaker has referred to the enforcement of this law and the retention of this law, you would not doubt that there was a feeling for it. The gentleman says that the petitions which have come in here have been 10 to 1 in favor of retaining this law. Yes, and it might have been 100 to 1. The great organization of the Grange has taken no active step in this matter, and why? Because we know it was a dead issue, and that this was going to be turned down. When they have referred to me, I have said, "It is not necessary to waste your labor and energy in sending in petitions to this legislature against resubmission." Why resubmission—it was resubmission last fall. Could anything be more strong than the plank put into the platform of the Republican party, and is there anything any stronger than the voice of the people embodying that? It has been resubmitted; and when we speak of the referendum, certainly we should refer all questions to the people when there is a reasonable demand for it, but one per cent or five per cent or ten per cent on a question like this is not a reasonable demand to refer such a great question as this to the people."

The principal speech against resubmission was made by Hon. Jesse Libby a prominent lawyer of Androscoggin county, who will probably be the next attorney general of the state. A few paragraphs from Mr. Libby's speech are appended:

"I never did, and I never expect to appear against a referendum to the people. I always stood by that; and I appreciate all that has been said and all the harrangues that have been made by the gentlemen upon the other side of this question in regard to the referendum to the people—that, when the people call for a reference of a question to them it should be referred. My difference with them upon that matter is that the people have not called—there has been no call from the people for a referendum in regard to this question. It has been manufactured, to a large degree—but it is not very large, at that. If we are to consider even the petitions and remonstrances which have come into this case, in the hearing before the committee, and before this legislature since the hearing by the committee, they stand at least ten to one against this position; and if that argues anything, it does not certainly argue that the people as a body are here demanding or asking for this reference to them.

"The proposition to change the organic law of the state, which is supposed to be as unchangeable as anything in our system of law, is to be adopted by us as the representatives of the people here today, I will tell you frankly what I would like to see behind it: I would like to see, in the first place, the churches of the state of Maine; I would like to see the clergy, Protestant and Catholic; I would like to see the professors and presidents of our higher institutions of learning; I would like to see our educational institutions from one end of the state to the other, take an interest in the question. I would like to see the grangers of our state, who represent at this time a very powerful influence, especially in our rural communities, for the upbuilding of morality and sobriety in society. I would like to see all the charitable institutions of the state behind it. I should then have no doubt that it represented something; my way would be clear; my action could be taken in the light and I should have no doubt which way my steps were tending. But I confess that I have scanned the petitions in vain. I do not find upon the petitions in favor of resubmission these elements that I say I would most gladly discover and which I certainly want to see fairly represented before I take that step.

* * *

"There are many good people in this state of Maine who do not believe for an instant that you can put out fire by throwing fuel upon it of an inflammable character. They do not believe that if the great curse of liquor is that it is being drunk and creating a thirst and a habit in the people to their ruin, it can be stopped simply by opening wide the doors of the saloons upon the principal streets of our cities and inviting the public. That proposition is not believed by the common people in this state, and you cannot make them believe it. If the object of the law is to curtail, to put down, to stop the occasion of the habit, to stop the use of liquor, if that is the object of it, well and good. The prohibitory law has a tendency to do that. But no man believes, and I do not care whether he is on one side or the other of this question, that making this thing more respectable, putting a high license if you please so it shall be for the express object of the liquor seller to sell all the liquor he can in order to get back his license fee and remunerate himself besides—you cannot make men believe that such a thing as that can tend to the suppression of the drinking habit in this state or in any other. It is contrary to common sense."

Excursions to Boston.

For the N. E. A. meeting at Boston, July 6-10, 1903, the Wabash road will sell tickets at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Choice of routes. Write for handsome illustrated folder giving full particulars. F. A. Palmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 97 Adams St., Chicago.

NEVER TOO LATE

To Try A Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Geishing, of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief, and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicine, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from this use, and furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty-cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket, and four or five times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement, which continued, until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you **FREE.** Write—offer free.

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We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without any outlay of money, provided you are willing to work and secure *New* subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once. When writing *be sure* to mention the name of your nearest railroad station.

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About Women.

A bacteriologist recently made microscopial examinations of the washings from a woman's train worn in the streets of London, and found it to contain 10,672,000 microbes of disease.

By a recent decree of the French Ministry of Education, women and girls will be allowed hereafter to compete for the Prix de Rome, which enables the winner to spend several years in Italy.

The Illinois legislature will be asked to make an appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a monument at Galesburg to the memory of Mother Bickerdyke, the famous nurse of the civil war.

Mrs Beulah Morsman has been nominated by the republicans of Schoolcraft county, Mich., to succeed herself as county commissioner of schools. She has served one term and has given excellent satisfaction.

Helen Keller enjoys bicycle riding on the tandem wheel that was presented to her; she also rows well, is an adept at swimming; and horseback riding, with another person as guide, is a favorite pastime with her.

An equal suffrage bill has passed the lower house of the Arizona legislature, by a good majority. Mrs. W. F. Robinson, president of the state Equal Suffrage Association, has been unremitting in labor for the measure.

A negro girl evangelist, Isabella H. Horton, is attracting much attention in Chicago. She is but sixteen years old, unlettered and childish, but has a large following among her own people. She believes that she has a mission to redeem her race from sin, and works with much earnestness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson is said to be the donor of $1,000,000 to Barnard College for the purchase of three city blocks at Morning Side Heights, New York City, south of the present college buildings. This makes nearly $2,000,000 that Mrs. Anderson and her brother have given to Barnard.

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, who has recently died, achieved fame as a civil engineer in connection with the Brooklyn bridge. Her husband was chief engineer, and his health giving way, she was obliged to direct the efforts of the workmen. She was the first woman to cross the bridge when it was opened to the public.

Mrs. Mary Wright, of Colorado, has been appointed state dairy commissioner. While she has a flourishing dairy of her own, she owes her appointment to her political record. She has been an active worker in her party, and she was given the office as a mark of appreciation of the influence exerted by women in the campaign.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Wilbour, the oldest club woman in New York, has just been elected president of Sorosis, the "mother of clubs." Mrs. Wilbour was one of its founders, dividing the honor with the late Mrs. Jennie June Croly. She was its first secretary and treasurer, and, in spite of somewhat advanced age, retains much of her early enthusiasm in club work.

The society woman with the hoe surprised the pedestrian of San Francisco recently. She was a member of the California Outdoor Art League, and their work was to plant the seeds of the golden poppy, made by legislative enactment the state's official flower, in all parts of the city where the flowers will be effective. Their work will show, in a golden glow when the poppies bloom.

"Personally conducted" excursions for children will be a feature of the coming World's Fair in St. Louis. A company has been formed to take half a million school children from the Iowa schools to the exhibition, taking care of them while on the road and giving them the advantage of an intelligently prepared program. It is estimated that $20 will cover all expenses for each child from the time of departure until the return.

The first large public meeting of the Vienna Association of Abstaining Women was held February 9, when Frau Dr. L. Morawitz delivered an address on the woman movement, and the alcohol question. Her appeal to the social conscience and the sense of duty in women to unite against one of the greatest evils of modern society made a profound impression. At the close of the meeting fourteen ladies joined the organization.

Miss Rebecca Taylor is the first woman, not a lawyer, to plead her own case before the supreme court of the District of Columbia. She was dismissed from her position in the war department because of her published criticisms of the government's Philippine policy. She contends that her rights as an American citizen to free speech have been infringed, and the rules of the civil service violated.

The annual conference of the National Congress of Mothers will be held this year at Detroit, May 5 to 8. The congress has intrusted the conduct of its business for three years to the board of managers, thus giving more time in the convention for conferences, lectures and discussions. An important feature of the work is the securing of the co-operation between home and school, which has been effected in hundreds of schools on plans outlined by the congress.

In the United States the majority of librarians are women. In Berlin a school for women librarians was opened in 1900, which provides two courses of instruction, one scientific, covering a period of three years. Many private libraries in the old country, notably those of the Royal Historical Society, Manchester College, Oxford, and the Bradford Literary Society, are in charge of women. There are in the United Kingdom over thirty public libraries in their charge.

Quite like a romance reads the story of Miss Mona Clair Erskane, an Illinois girl, whose father died leaving her no funds, and a claim to certain lands in Mexico. On his death bed he advised her to study law and Spanish and to fight for the claim in the courts. She followed his advice, then went to Mexico. She was alone, a stranger, against a rich mining and importing company. She made her own brief, and argued the case before the court. The legal battle lasted two years and now the highest court in Mexico has decided that the Rancho Llane de Oro, 192,000 acres worth millions of dollars belongs to the brave American girl.

A New Club Rate for The Union Signal

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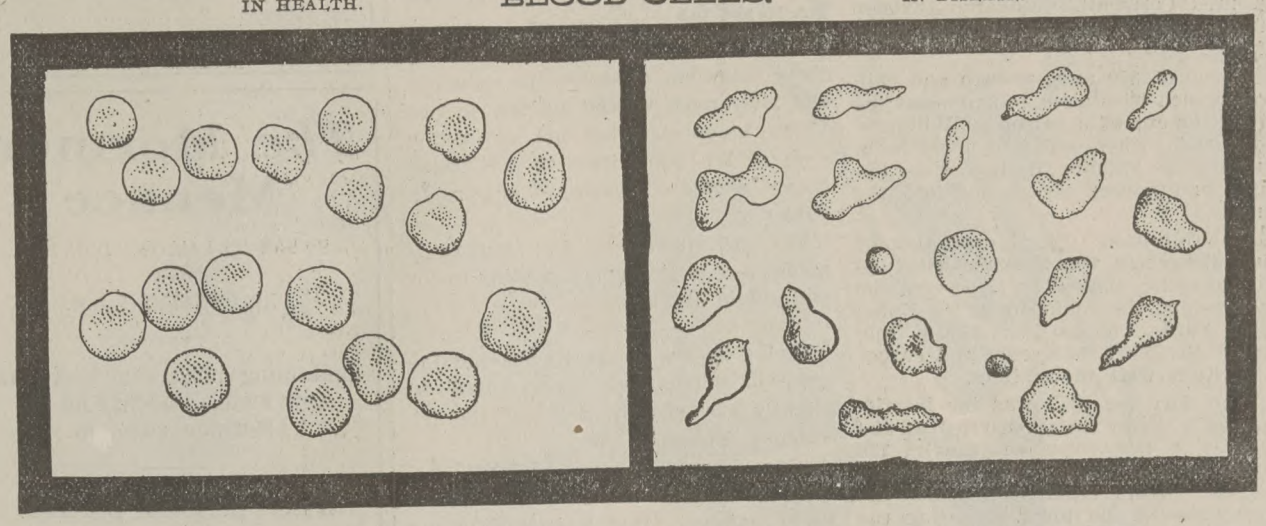
The Union Signal
CHICAGO, ILL.

IN HEALTH. BLOOD CELLS. IN DISEASE.



A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Man is a millionaire many times over in the possession of blood cells. Woman is not quite so rich, for scientists have proven that the normal number of red blood cells in adult men is five million; in women four and a half million, to the cubic millimetre. The many million blood cells there are in the average human body is beyond the ordinary person's comprehension. A decrease in the number of red cells is of frequent occurrence; the person "looks pale" in conseqence and is said to be anaemic, and this condition may be due to a great many causes. Lack of good fresh air, healthy breathing, confinement in-doors, poor digestion, sleeplessness and lack of exercise are contributing causes.

SHAPE OF THE CELLS.

The normal red cell is not absolutely round in health, but, in disease, becomes extremely irregular, in shape. Every one can be in perfect health and possess the millions of rich red blood corpuscles if they only know how to go about it. No use bothering about what the future has in store for us—rather should we prepare for life. Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., advises every man and woman to prepare for a long life by observing Nature's laws. In the first place, if your digestion is run down, and the food you eat is not taken up by the blood and assimilated properly, you need a tonic and digestive corrector, something that will increase the red blood corpuscles; he believes in going about this in nature's own way. Years ago, in his active practice, he found that an alterative extract of certain herbs and roots, put up without the use of alcohol, would put the liver, lungs and heart into fuller and more complete action. This medicine he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; by assimilating the food eaten, it nourishes the blood, and, instead of the ill-shaped corpuscles, the person's blood takes on a rich red color and the corpuscles are more nearly round. Nervousness is only

THE CRY OF THE STARVED NERVES

For food, and when the nerves are fed on rich red blood the person loses those irritable feelings, sleeps well at night and feels refreshed in the morning. Dr. Pierce also advises simple diet, work, play, and right exercise, frequent baths to keep the skin and pores clean, and a gentle laxative occasionally for the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are gently laxative, do not gripe, and are made entirely of vegetable ingredients. Do not allow the waste materials to clog the system and poison it, nor eat too heartily, but when you do, take one of these "Pellets" as an after dinner pill.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol. Some blood medicines do, and when alcohol touches the little red blood corpuscles they begin to shrink and are reduced to broken fragments and shapeless masses. They are fairly cut into pieces and eaten up by the alcohol. Therefore, an alcoholic medicine is not particularly good for the blood.

A $3,000 FORFEIT

Will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietors and manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original signatures of the individuals who volunteer their testimonials below, and of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

"It is with pleasure that I give my hearty endorsement to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Hon. E. E. Willard, Judge of 11th District, Duval Co., Florida. "It is the most successful remedy that I know of for the weakened condition of the digestive organs which excessive heat or overwork sometimes brings, causing indigestion, sick headache, a disagreeable or bitter taste in the mouth, sleepless nights and a complication of unnatural conditions, making one feel sick all over. Your remedy is scientifically prepared and well calculated to renovate the entire system, cleansing and vitalizing the blood and assisting the stomach to perfect assimilation of food, which will soon restore health and harmony."

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kans. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhea right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, or hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would 'never be well again,' but picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books one day, and saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for mother. You recommend it for catarrh of the stomach, so I began taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhea since."

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

If you want to know about your body, read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which can be had for the cost of postage, 31 cents in one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-covered volume of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Signal Notes.

A Fathers' Club, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the children, has been started in Verona, N. J.

Morris and Camp counties, and many towns in Texas as well as Mt. Vernon and La Grange, Ohio, and Johnson City, Tenn., have spoken right on the question of local option.

The Anti-Saloon League's option bill is creating a great stir at Springfield, Ill. One member is said to have received in two days more than 800 letters on the subject.

To Dr. Furbay, of Columbus, O., is given much of the credit for the majority given local option in the election at Frankfort. His addresses made many converts. All saloons will be closed by April 1st.

J. Washinton Logue succeeds Father A. P. Doyle as Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. During the latter's term of ten years the organization grew from fifty-five to eighty-five thousand.

A plan is on foot to put an end to Sunday theatrical performances throughout the entire country. The Actor's Church alliance is responsible for the plan, and bills will be presented in every legislature in the United States.

William Shroston Caine, the leader of the temperance element in the House of Commons, died in London, recently. He was a progressive Liberal and represented Cornwall, Camberne Division in the House. He was sixty-one years of age.

A mob of 300 men, women and children armed with axes, indignant at the establishment of a saloon in Williamstown, Ohio, where one had never been, wrecked the building, destroyed the fixtures and poured the liquor into the streets.

An arbitration board consisting of three clergymen, was recently called upon to settle difficulties between the packers and the engineers at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Dr. W. M. Lawrence and Father E. A. Kelly were the arbiters.

"Vote Dry for Us," was the inscription on a huge banner carried at the head of a procession of nearly 250 school boys at Girard, Ohio, just before election. Every night after school the boys paraded the town, agitating the interests in the local option fight.

The Oak Grove (Ark.) Temperance Band was started by a few boys who wanted to free the town from saloons. In one year they had increased their membership from twelve to two hundred. They carried Boone County for temperance, and for the first time in several years the county is without saloons.

Local pastors and the Y. M. C. A. officers have inaugurated a fight for stricter enforcement of the Sunday laws in Pine Bluff, Ark. They will endeavor to create a public sentiment in favor of closing meat markets, barber shops, confectionery stores, fruit, cigar and news stands, and to prevent Sunday sports of all kinds.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, has established an institution for savings on the farm grounds of his estate. An inducement will be made to the employes to save some of their wages. Four per cent interest will be paid on cash remaining on deposit one year, on deposits of two years standing, five per cent, and on three years or longer, six per cent per annum.

C. E. Stevens, superintendent of the schools of Stoneham, Mass., is quoted as saying that out of 530 boys in the schools of that town, seventy are known to smoke cigarets openly, while fifty more undoubtedly smoke, but not openly. He says the boy smokers are rapidly increasing, and a boy is physically, mentally and morally doomed to destruction so long as the cigaret habit is upon him.

A great university where workers may be scientifically trained in rescue work, is the latest plan of the Salvation Army. The scheme is to have main establishments in London, New York and Chicago, and branches in Melbourne, Toronto, Berlin and Paris from which thousands of workers shall be sent each year to the submerged masses, skilled in every method of rescuing human beings from the underworld of depsair.

Publishers' Notes.

Easter Remembrances

The Easter tide is almost here and with it comes the thought of Easter remembrances. A beautiful line of cards and booklets are to be had from us and we shall take especial pleasure in making up packages of assorted cards for Sunday School classes.

Kindly let us urge that all orders be forwarded EARLY; this will insure perfect satisfaction.

March Responsive Reading.

The March responsive reading on "Christian Citizenship" is written by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, National superintendent of the department of Christian Citizenship. This reading portrays beautifully the dovetailing of each department and plainly demonstrates that the thought of Christian Citizenship can be woven into each department of work. Make this the subject of an early meeting. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A New Club Rate.

We take pleasure in announcing that hereafter a club rate of $1.25 each in CLUBS OF TEN will be granted our patrons. Either new names or renewals will be received in these clubs but to secure the reduction the club must consist of TEN NAMES. Every union that has not at least a club of ten subscribers to the UNION SIGNAL should commence at once to secure one.

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The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

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"An Hour in Babyland," by Ada Wallace Unruh, is a plain talk with mothers, and as needful to fathers as well. The language of the book is chaste and tender, and the message is strong and true. Mothers cannot read and follow its teachings without being better mothers to the coming children, to the babies already here, and better advisers concerning the growing lads and lassies who are beginning to think about entering upon the new duties of married life. We would like to introduce this booklet into every W. C. T. U. home in our land. Nature studies, examples that have come to her notice, and confidences from mother hearts, all enrich the pages of Mrs. Unruh's book. The price is 25 cents.

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The UNION SIGNAL

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CHICAGO, APRIL 2, 1903.

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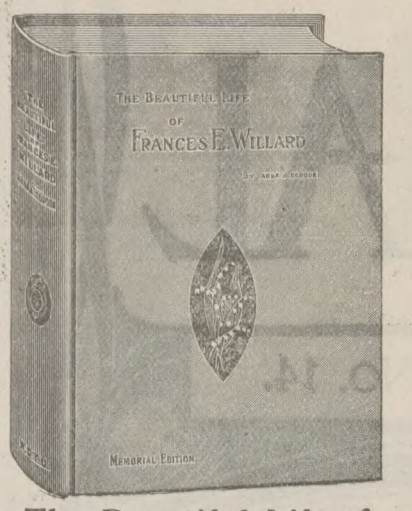

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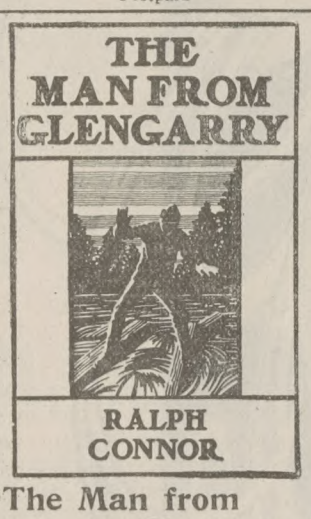

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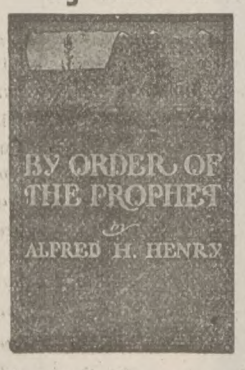

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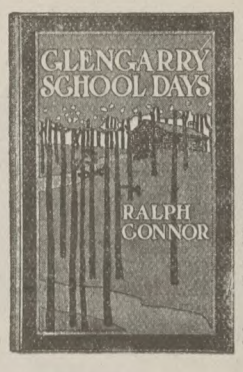

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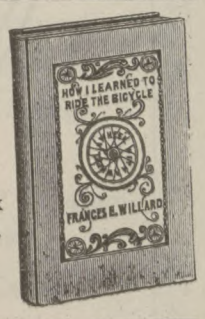

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News of the Week.

Seventeen thousand Chicago workmen go on strike April 1.

President Roosevelt started on an extensive western trip April 1.

The Dudgeon Anti-Cigaret bill has passed the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature.

The National Council of Women met in annual convention at New Orleans, La., March 26.

It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland in July or August.

The reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, was ratified by the Cuban senate, March 28.

The Illinois house committee on elections has reported the local option bill, with a favorable recommendation.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has declared the Beal local option law constitutional, the decision being uranimous.

The Governor of Tennessee has vetoed the special dispensary bill for the city of Columbia; his arguments making a good campaign document.

The Sultan of Turkey has asked Miss Alice Roosevelt to christen the Ottoman cruiser Medjidia when that vessel is launched from the Cramp yard in May.

Gen. William Booth, Salvation Army commander, welcomed home to London from America by 10.000 people at Albert hall; 400 members of his organization acted as chorus.

It is officially stated that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who has been confined in an English prison for thirteen years on a charge of murder, will be released in July, 1904.

Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Beloit, Wis., succeeds John Willis Baer as general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Vogt was selected by a committee of sixteen, representing thirteen different denominations and all sections of the country.

An Irish land bill introduced in the British parliament last week provides for advances by government to enable tenants to buy landlord's holdings, tenants to pay 3¼ per cent interest on loans. Free grant of $60,000,000 to provide funds until interest payments begin. Advances to tenants limited to $2,500 in congested district and $5,000 elsewhere. Sales to be supervised by three "estate commissioners." Untenanted farms and grazing lands to be sold to neighboring tenants. Estimate of money involved in proposed reform, $500,000,000. Maximum annual charge on British treasury, estimated at $1,950,000, against which it is proposed to commence reductions in the cost of administration in Ireland amounting to $1,250,000 annually forever. The bill provides for sweeping away all arrears of rent except for the year preceding the passage of the act.

General Officers at Evanston. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, our National President and vice-president-at-large, returned to Headquarters in Evanston, March 30, after a most successful lecture tour in Indiana. They will spend two weeks at Rest Cottage, perfecting plans for the coming National Convention, and giving personal attention to numerous other matters of National interest, preparatory to their departure for the World's Convention, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11. The official party will sail from New York, May 16.

Samuel D. Hastings. We review on another page the notable career, now terminated by a glorious translation, of Samuel Dexter Hastings, of Wisconsin, prohibitionist, philanthropist and friend. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had no more devoted ally than this Christian gentleman, who honored the organization and himself by becoming a life member. Mrs. Barker represented us at the service held at the home of Mr. Hastings' daughter, Mrs. H. R. Hobart of Evanston, Saturday morning, March 28. The interment was at Green Bay, Wis.

Dove Slaughter. About the most cowardly "fun" of which the American can boast is that of live-bird trap shooting, a cruel diversion which, sad to say, is gaining in popularity among boys and sportsmen. It is said that last spring there was "one series of live-bird shoots in which nearly 20,000 pigeons were slaughtered in a single week." The brutalizing effect upon hundreds of boys employed each year to feed traps and club to death the wounded birds that fall within bounds, is something that no state can afford to overlook. Let us have a bill in every legislature which, if passed, will make it illegal to use birds as "flesh and blood targets."

The Commissioners' Report. On another page will be found a summary of the report of the anthracite coal commission. The appointment of this tribunal, its five months' arduous labors, and its findings, as set forth in the report, together constitute a notable victory for arbitration. Notwithstanding the contention of the operators that there was "nothing to arbitrate," and that the public should mind its own business, the people demanded and secured an investigation and a trial. That the investigation would be thorough, the trial fair and impartial, the decision just and equitable, was assured by the high character of the seven men selected by the President as arbitrators, but that they would succeed in pleasing everybody was hardly expected. It is a triumph of good statesmanship that the awards are, on the whole, satisfactory to the chief parties concerned, the mine workers, the mine owners and the public. The miners especially have reason to rejoice. The commission does not hesitate to place the responsibility of the strike where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of the operators—and the men will not regret now the long and severe conflict ending with the trial before the bar of public opinion. The interests of organized labor and of industrialism generally have gained immeasurably by this experience.

Lost by the Strike. The losses occasioned by the anthracite coal strike are estimated at a total of $99,100,000; to the mine owners, $46,100,000; to the employes in wages, $25,000,000; to the transportation companies, $28,000,000.

A Signal Victory. The genuine prohibition sentiment of Kansas has of late been clearly mirrored in the state legislature. The supreme court deciding that the injunction feature had been repealed by legislation enacted in 1901, a more stringent injunction bill was drafted and introduced into the senate. It was forthwith advanced to the third reading, in a few days it passed the senate by a vote of twenty-six to one, and the day following went through the house by a vote of eighty-four to nine. No more conclusive proof than this could be brought forward to controvert the statement that prohibitory legislation is no longer desirable.

Women's Daily Paper. An afternoon daily newspaper, run exclusively by women, to be called "The Daily Bulletin," is what Chicago announces for the near future. Nearly all of the $100,000 necessary for the enterprise has already been subscribed. The paper will be distinctively a newspaper, covering the different classes of news. In outlining the policy of this new venture, Dr. Frances Dickinson, one of the promoters, says: "As to crime, we shall publish news of that character, but it will be written from a scientific standpoint. None but doctors who understand the causes of many crimes will be assigned on such subjects." Higher wages are promised to the staff than most Chicago papers are paying to-day. Here will be an opportunity for woman to show what she can do in the business world, for her environment is that of a typical American city distinguished for pluck, and indomitable courage.

Mrs. Hunt Honored. The International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, made up of representatives of the governments and universities of Europe, is to hold its ninth biennial meeting this year in Bremen, Germany, during Easter week. The official invitations on behalf of this Congress are issued over the signatures of the Secretary of the Home Department of the German Empire and the Mayor of Bremen, the honorary presidents. A special request has been sent by the officers of that Congress to President Roosevelt asking that Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, Mass., well known as the leader of the scientific temperance education movement in this country, be appointed to represent the United States at the Congress to present what have proved here the best methods for such education. In response to this request, letters of credit have been issued to Mrs. Hunt by the Department of State at Washington, signed by Secretary Hay, and the courtesies of the Congress have been bespoken for her by Baron von Sternberg, the German minister at Washington. As a preventive of alcoholism, scientific temperance education in the public schools, although better developed and more universal in the United States than elsewhere, has in reality become a world-question as its relation to abstinence and consequent national power is observed. It is to be a pronounced feature of the Bremen Congress.

Prohibition in Canada.

Elizabeth Griswold Waycott, Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 27.—For more than forty years the movement for prohibition has been in progress, meeting with varying degrees of success. The first prohibitory law to be enacted was local option, which still serves in some municipalities. Then came, in 1864, the Dunkin Act which dealt with counties, and allowed the sale of liquor in quantities of five gallons or more; only one county in the Dominion still holds this in force, and it seems likely to be repealed at any time.

In 1878, another county measure called the Canada Temperance or Scott Act, was passed by the Dominion Parliament; this law was prohibitory and was adopted at once by nine cities and seventy-three counties, but a campaign of repeal has reduced the number to one city and twenty-seven counties. The Dominion government was forced to give further consideration to this question in 1891, owing to public agitation, and a commission was appointed to gather evidence. For years the commissioners traveled over the country, and in 1895 sent in a voluminous report with a majority against and a minority for prohibition.

Meanwhile the provincial legislatures took action, Manitoba leading in 1892 with a plebiscite which gave a majority of 12,485 in favor of the principles of prohibition. Then followed Prince Edward Island in 1893 with a majority of 7,226; Ontario and Nova Scotia a year later reporting the same result with majorities of 81,769 and 31,401. New Brunswick followed in line declaring in favor of prohibition. Legislation was not passed because of the doubtful power of the provinces to constitutionally pass this law.

In 1898 the question again became national and a plebiscite majority of 13,687 for prohibition, Quebec Province being the only one with a majority against. The government, when called upon to legislate, refused because only 23 per cent of the electors declared themselves in favor, the total vote being almost 44 per cent.

Again provincial agitation began, Manitoba leading. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, leader of the opposition in the legislature, promised to meet the wishes of the people, and after his election in 1900, a law was passed forbidding the sale of liquor except in drug stores, where it could be procured under the certificate of a physician. The manufacture of liquor for export was not forbidden, but free drinks and the dispensing of liquor by the flask or bottle to friends was prohibited. The penalty for violating this act was severe, the first offence calling for a fine of not less than $200, nor more than $1,000; and the second, imprisonment for three months, with hard labor. The legality of this act was at once disputed. The first test was in the provincial courts, where the measure was declared "ultra vires" of the legislature. An appeal was made to the Privy Council, the highest judicial body in the country, where the ablest lawyers argued pro and con. Judgment was at length given sustaining the law. In the meantime, Premier Roblin had succeeded Mr. Macdonald, and decided on a referendum, which resulted, on April 2, in the defeat of the measure. Many prohibitionists refused to vote, claiming that the act should be enforced like all other laws on the statute books.

Then interest was transferred to Ontario, the decision of the Privy Council opening the way for Ontario to fulfill the long-standing pledge, that the full extent of provincial power should be used. A referendum, the provisions of which are similar to the defeated Manitoba liquor act, was taken on December 4, 1902.

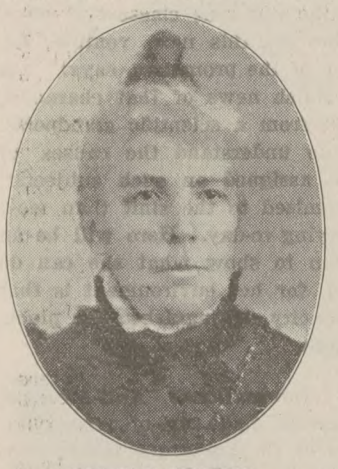
The result of this vote is well-known; the exact figures have fallen slightly short of an aggregate of 200,000. For the liquor act, 199,749, and against, 104,539, majority being the gratifying number of 95,210. The conditions made necessary for the act to be adopted was 213,723.

While all this agitation has been going on, successful efforts have brought about more stringent license laws. Stronger restrictions have been put upon the sale of liquor, applying to certain persons, hours and legal holidays; the reduction of licenses has been most marked. The decrease in Ontario represented one license to 700 people, as against one license to 278 people twenty-five years ago. British Columbia is the worst drink-cursed Province in the Dominion with 8¾ gallons per capita, and indictable cases for crime are in proportion, being 156 per 1,000 of the population; Prince Edward Island is at the other end of the scale with ¾ gallons per capita and indictable cases are 18 to 1,000. This will encourage prohibitionists to greater activity, and confirm public opinion that the present license laws serve best to reduce crime.

Institute Work in California.

Dorcas J. Spencer, Correspondent.

San Luis Obispo has held its first Institute. On the promise of the state corresponding secretary to help them out, the county president, Mrs. M. H. Whitmer, the daughter of an old crusader, and a most efficient worker, prepared a program in which her own women presented several departments, notably that of Franchise, and freely discussed several others.



MRS. M. H. WHITMER.

Mrs. Dorcas Spencer gave them her impressions of the National convention and urged the importance of additional departments. Teachers and school officials were invited to hear her address on School Savings Banks and take part in discussion of the subject. A lady present told of a young girl who had by this means accumulated money enough, when she entered the high school, to buy herself a cabinet organ and pay for music lessons during the high school course.

A medal contest in the evening filled every part of the church. The Institute closed next day with a Mothers' Meeting, in which much interest was shown.

The observance of Red Letter days is growing on the unions. Williard Day, in February, was very generally observed, and more than usual attention and greater care in programs have been evidenced on Neal Dow's birthday. The testimony to that comes in calls for prohibition literature, and a greater interest in Neal Dow's personality.

Miss Webb, president of Fresno county, has just had the state organizer, Mrs. L. F. King, at work a month in her county with fine results. Increased interest and new members always come where Mrs. King goes. Fresno is booming Medal Contests.

"Drys" Win in Robertson.

MT. OLIVET, KY., March 24.—The election on the local option question resulted in a majority of 269 for the drys. There has not been an open barroom in this county for twenty years, and not a murder in the county since 1887.

Local Option Lost in Delaware.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, DEL., March 24.—The local option bill was lost by one vote; the people, though disappointed and sorry, are not discouraged, but will continue the work. A correction should be made in the number of signatures petitioning the bill. The correct number of men, women and boys and girls over sixteen years of age was 15,069, not 1,503 as given in THE UNION SIGNAL a few weeks ago.

Dover union observed Memorial Day for Miss Willard on Sunday evening, March 22, taking the opportunity of filling the pulpit while the pastor of the M. E. church was at conference. Mrs. Emma Caulk, state president, gave the address. Smyrna union had Mrs. Ella Boole, of New York, with them morning and evening of March 22, in the M. E. church.

One of the soldier boys at Ft. Delaware, whom Mrs. Caulk tried to persuade to sign the pledge when she visited the fort a few weeks ago, has

LETHA M. JOSEPHS.

JANIE WILSON.

written her since, sending a coupon to a W. C. T. U. pledge card which he has signed.

Miss Janie Wilson, state Y secretary, who is enthusiastic about the work, has written to every Y in the state asking them to observe Mrs. Barnes' birthday, April 14, by holding an entertainment. Georgetown Y has recently had a very successful social, when they secured new members, and think the other members are gaining interest. Another earnest young worker in the state is Miss Letha M. Josephs, of Milford, state superintendent of Medal Contests. They are preparing for a contest in her town under her special training and she willingly offers her assistance to any union in the state wishing to have a contest.

The county conventions are to be as follows: Kent county, Harrington, April 16; Sussex county, Bridgeville, April 23; New Castle county, Hillis union, Wilmington, April 30. Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Thacher are to be present at the latter place, and Mrs. Thacher at the other two.

To the Clergy Who Advocate License Measures.

Eva Kilbreth Fowler, Correspondent.

TO those gentlemen of the cloth (and presumably of the highest motives) who have within recent days so assiduously advocated license measures in several New England states—measures sure to work for the interest of the liquor dealer and liquor dealing, whether adopted under the name of high license, or state control, or dispensary—to the clergy who have been conspicuous champions of these measures, we respectfully submit a few questions:

How can you conscientiously vote for the licensing (or the restricted (?) licensing, if you will) of any evil? On what possible authority do you claim that men "indifferent to the interests of prohibitory laws and their proper enforcement," will suddenly become the jealous guardians of license laws? If "prohibition does not prohibit," then why, at the last annual convention of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in Pittsburg, June 12, 1902, was a resolution offered to the effect that the president of the association be authorized to appoint a committee of three or more to formulate a model license law and to submit the same to all the legislatures of the various states, said resolution having this very significant preamble:

"Whereas, the agitation in favor of prohibition is increasing to such an alarming state all over the country that the very life of our business is threatened; and whereas, it has, therefore, become necessary for the trade to take united action towards defending its rights; and whereas, it is the opinion of a large number of the members of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America that that association is the one through and by which work of this kind should be inaugurated and pushed to a successful finish; now, therefore, be it resolved, etc., etc."

The resolution offered we have already indicated, and we now respectfully put this question to the clergy favoring and openly advocating license measures:

How can you bring yourselves to do this when the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America claimed itself to be the association "by and through which such a system must be inaugurated and pushed to a successful finish"?

Mr. Sherwell, while entitled, no doubt, to the respect given to him by so many English philanthropists and reformers, nevertheless came from his drink-ridden England to our New England with eyes and heart set upon detecting all possible flaws in the prohibition law wherever he might find them. It is to be regretted that his book, "The Temperance Problem," which gives so prejudiced a view of the situation as Mr. Sherwell found it in his visit of 1899, has fallen into the hands of so many honest but too credulous readers.

The speech of Mr. Battell lies before me as I write—the speech which Mr. Battell of Vermont made in the house when introducing his bill—and we see that his conclusions, by his own acknowledgment, were drawn largely from "The Temperance Problem."

If we are going to be credulous, why not give to the Prohibitory Law some of our surplus credulity and drop our "Doubting-Thomas" attitude?

District Convention at Alexandria, La.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, LA., March 30.—The third district W. C. T. U. convened at Alexandria. The state president, Miss May C. Walker, of Baldwin, presided.

Mrs. N. E. Oliver, state corresponding secretary, reported four new unions and forty members, with good collections on her recent itinerary. Rev. C. C. Miller and Attorney Holloman gave short, but appreciative addresses. Greetings were received from the National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, from Mrs. A. M. Zable, so long the faithful state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Emma White, the former state recording secretary.

Mrs. W. A. White, of Pollock, was selected district president and Mrs. L. B. Baynard, of Alexandria, treasurer. With the officers from Pollock and Alexandria, it seems that the headquarters of the third district has been removed into a section of the country which until recently was unorganized territory for the W. C. T. U.

An institute programme was arranged for the two days, and the evening meetings were made bright and attractive by recitations, and music—mandolin and vocal.

The three state officers explained the different departments of work, to the profit of the delegates present; and the concensus is that the Alexandria convention is the best ever held in the Third district.

Miss Walker went to Boyce on Sunday and organized there. Mrs. Oliver reports two new unions at Loring and Converse since the convention. Mrs. Hoffman was at Lake Charles, where she gave an excellent address on the 18th.

Mid-Year Executive Meeting in Ohio.

Anna D. Stillwell, Correspondent.

THE mid-year executive committee meeting of the Ohio W. C. T. U. was held in Mount Vernon, March 10-13. The members were delightfully entertained by the local union, which last year won the National banner for the largest increase in membership, and which, under the able leadership of Mrs. Cora Spitzer, has recently aided in a local option campaign resulting in a "dry" victory of 279 for the city and in banishing the last saloon from the county.

The state president, Mrs. Annie W. Clark, of Columbus, presided, and gave an encouraging report of the past six months. The Beal law local option agitation throughout the state is arousing and educating public sentiment. The revised hand-books have proved the best helps ever sent out by the state union. Many new unions are being organized, and thirty new L. T. L.'s and six Y's have been formed.

Mrs. Lillian Burt, editor of "The Ohio Messenger," reported 5,500 subscribers, with all bills met. County presidents and state superintendents gave encouraging items and suggestions.

Mrs. Mary D. Ogle, president of Marietta union, described the good government campaign in that city, conducted by the W. C. T. U., by which moral conditions were greatly improved and good city officers elected.

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of Cleveland, gave a valuable paper on "Pioneer Temperance Work," which it was voted to place in the state W. C. T. U. archives.

Mrs. Ella Roller, president of Hamilton county, reported plans for entertaining the National Convention in Cincinnati next November.

Copies of the proposed new constitution, reported by a committee appointed at the last state convention, are to be sent to each member of the executive for consideration. Some radical changes are proposed, most of them bringing Ohio more in line with the National's way of doing things.

The first evening a grand gold medal contest was held, Miss Johnson, of Fredericksburg, receiving the medal.

Wednesday afternoon there was a fine demonstration by the school children, led by Mrs. J. Frank Smith and Mrs. Carrie Tilton. Fully 600 children marched to the church, where they sang songs and gave salutes.

A successful platform meeting was held the second evening, with ten-minute addresses by Miss Frances Ensign, state corresponding secretary, and by Miss Quinby, Miss Thomas and Mesdames Stone, Richards and Romans.

MISS FRANCES ENSIGN,
State Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. ANNIE W. CLARK,
State President.

MRS. LILLIAN BURT,
Editor "Our Messenger."

Legislative and Other Work in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Augusta E. Strong, Correspondent.

BARABOO, Wis., March 28.—Wisconsin W. C. T. U. is working through its superintendent of the legislative department, Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, for the passage of the anti-cigaret bill before the state legislature, and with good prospects of success, the bill having recently been engrossed preparatory to its final passage.

The equal suffrage bill has also had attention and has been ably urged by the superintendent of franchise, Dr. Maude M. Sanders. The outcome is not as yet assured, but the voices of several of our ablest and most earnest women have been heard on both these bills, and we feel sure that legislators who have heretofore ignored us, or, at least, have been indifferent to our cause, are now giving the subject earnest thought.

The winter meeting of our state board of directors was held in Milwaukee and was unusually well attended. An invitation from Eau Claire unions for our next convention was accepted, and preparations are already being made for "the best convention of all." The program committee arranged the program for the convention at the same time, and one interesting feature of the occasion will be "Demonstration Night," when, it is hoped, new interest may be awakened in the departments of our work and the people may become better enlightened as to our methods and the good we are trying to do.

Several unions are working for the five-dollar prize offered by Mrs. Mary C. Upham, state president, for correct answers to a list of questions arranged by a special committee upon our Annual Report of 1902 and the Annual Leaflet of the National W. C. T. U. for the same year. The object, of course, in the minds of the president and the committee, is the more thorough acquaintance of members with the organization to which they belong.

Mrs. Florence D. Richards, of Ohio, is a favorite in Wisconsin and is again with us to work among the unions until about May 1. She was in Milwaukee one week and some of the prominent daily papers of that city gave good reports of her meetings. They seem generous in their estimate of her ability and appreciative of the efforts of the W. C. T. U. towards purity, clean living and righteousness in a city so famous for its saloons and breweries. The Federation of Unions in Milwaukee seems to be gaining ground and is securing the attention of many people who are beginning to realize its earnestness of purpose and its power for good.

MRS. S. D. WARNER,
Credited with securing the largest number of members for the W. C. T. U., of Los Angeles, Cal.

Women Attack Saloon Evil.

CHICAGO, March 27:—With a view to attracting North and West Side street railway men from saloons, at which they are said to spend their time and transact business, fifty women met last evening at 984 West Madison street and organized the Women's Alliance.

The plan of the Alliance is to rent a room in the vicinity of each car barn where the railway employes can rest while off duty, secure their working cards, and transact other business connected with their union. At the present time, it was declared by Mrs. Anna Finsterbach, who is at the head of the movement, most of this is done in the back room of some saloon near the car barns.

The first step will be taken to-day in order to have rooms in the vicinity of the Western avenue barns when the April working cards are distributed among the men.

World's Convention Program.

Anna A. Gordon, Correspondent.

EVANSTON, Ill., March 23.—It is not possible to give a full program of the convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11, but its general features have been outlined as follows:

The executive committee will meet on Monday, June 7, in an all-day session. Tuesday will be a devotional day, the program to be arranged by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, superintendent of the Evangelistic department. The Convention will open on Wednesday morning, when there will be the usual roll-call, appointment of committees, report of the executive committee, address of the president, and reports of the secretary and treasurer. The afternoon meeting will be given up to reports of superintendents and short addresses by representatives from different countries. The programs for the morning and afternoon meetings on Thursday and Friday will be of a similar character, with reports from round-the-world missionaries, considerations of appeals for new workers in different countries, discussions of departmental work and of questions vital to the best interests of the World's Union, etc.

As there is no doubt about the adoption of an amendment to the constitution by the executive committee, which will bring the election of officers and the consideration of the executive committee reports into the Convention itself, there will be an opportunity for comparison of views and discussion of important questions which heretofore have not been a feature of our World's Conventions.

There will be a devotional meeting every morning at nine o'clock, preceding the opening of the Convention, and department conferences will be arranged in order that delegates may have ample time for discussion of our varied lines of work. On the first evening there will be addresses of welcome and responses. One evening meeting will be given to one or two-minute speeches from as many of the delegates as can be heard within the time allotted to the meeting, and another will be devoted to a platform meeting, with eminent speakers from different countries.

There are numerous invitations for afternoon teas, garden fetes, receptions, excursions on the lake and banquets, and we shall wish there were more than twenty-four hours in the day in order that we may attend to all the important business that will come before us and, in addition, accept these numerous and kind invitations for social functions where we may become better acquainted with each other and enjoy the delightful hospitality offered us by our Swiss friends.

Miss Slack writes that temperance friends in Geneva are planning for a large demonstration for the girls of that city, when we shall hope to have addresses from Y representatives. It is hoped also that there will be a Band of Hope meeting on a large scale. On one of the afternoons of the Convention we are planning for an informal reception for the delegates, in order that we may meet one another socially.

Every mail is now bringing us names of delegates whom we shall have the pleasure of meeting in Geneva. Our World's W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, is planning to attend the Convention, and we hope there may be a large party from Canada. Later we shall be able to send a list of delegates as far as heard from.

Activity Along Many Lines in Connecticut.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 30.—The Loyal Temperance Legion work is very active in our state at present. The general secretary of the Branch sends the following:

"Companies A and B, of Hartford county, have been organized at New Britain, and anti-cigaret work inaugurated in the public schools of Pawcatuck, the teachers aiding. A class of nine boys and girls of a school L. T. L. in Hanover held a medal contest. A fine program was well rendered before a good audience. The medal was won by a boy of twelve."

Middlesex county has published a directory which will be very helpful. The Deep River union has had four of the best entertainments ever given in the place. Gospel temperance meetings are held, being union Sunday evening services, with good speakers, and are well attended. Two large barrels filled with reading matter, clothing and comfort bags have been sent to the "Seaman's Bethel" in Boston. Three yearly and fifty ten-weeks subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL have been given away, also twenty yearly subscriptions to a temperance paper for the village boys and girls. Essex union rejoices over their free-will offering, which was $20.50.

The union at Waterbury has been obliged to give up their mission rooms where they have long held their meetings, and for want of funds their Rescue Mission has also been closed. But the Christian Alliance, with which some of their members are identified, very kindly offered the use of their room, where the weekly meetings are held, also gospel temperance meetings every Sunday afternoon. The Mission Sunday School is continued, finding a place of meeting with the Salvation Army. The city is suffering from a long continued street railroad strike.

Samuel Dexter Hastings, Promoted.

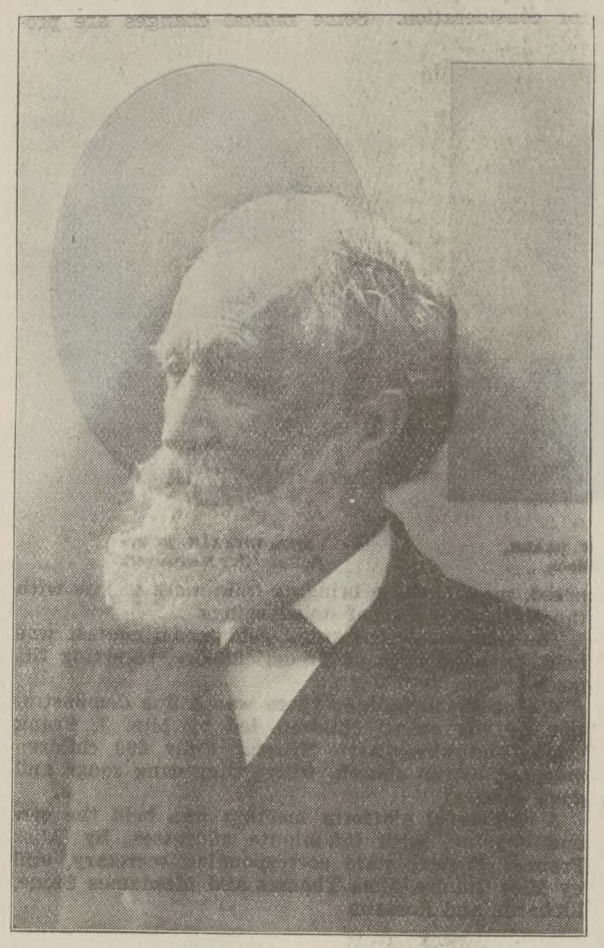
A GREAT friend of ours is gone; gone in a good old age, full of honor, full of love, full of hope. He was, nay, he is, eighty-seven years of age —the Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hastings was one of the most noted philanthropists and reformers in the country. Born in Leicester, Mass., in 1816, he came to young manhood when the public conscience was stirred to the depths by the iniquity of the slave system. He was intimately associated with William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whittier and Wendell Phillips in the creation of abolition sentiment. Removing to Wisconsin, then a territory, in 1846, Mr. Hastings became a member of the first state assembly. He served four terms as state treasurer, from 1857 to 1865, and during that time had charge of the disbursement of the state appropriations for the soldiers and their families. Later he identified himself with the Prohibition party and for the last twenty years had been a member and treasurer of the national executive committee.

Mr. Hastings was at the head of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Wisconsin for many years, and for several terms was chief executive of that order in the world. In the organization of this society he crossed the Atlantic many times and spent two years, from 1874 to 1876, in Australia.

Mr. Hastings was Prohibition candidate for Congress in 1882, and in 1884 was choice of that party for governor of the state.

Among the other offices held by him were those of treasurer of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, curator of the State Historical Society, trustee of the state insane hospital, president of both the state and national Congregational conventions and a trustee of Beloit College and Rockford Seminary.



HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

"We live but once," Joseph Cook used to say; "let us strike home, for we are going home." That might have been the life motto of our friend.

We speak of Mr. Hastings as our friend. He loved the temperance cause; more than that, he loved all temperance workers. He had a great, tender, strong heart of friendship, not only for the temperance leaders and workers of a generation ago, but as well for those of our particular time. For all, everywhere, who strive to make the world in any wise better, to make homes safer and happier, for all who would lessen the temptation of youth and strengthen their aims and ambitions for the true nobility; for all who, in the words of Gladstone, would make it harder to do wrong and easier to do right, Mr. Hastings was perpetually offering the open heart of a great friendship. And, altogether naturally, his life became the embodiment of all the benedictions.

He believed in prohibition. Some men had no need of it; but, alas, in every community there are only too many men, younger and older, who do need its protection, and who ought to have it. He believed in state prohibition; for a state is in truth a commonwealth, and therefore, as a commonwealth, it has the right to enact and enforce a policy for the common protection and well-being of all its citizens; and that it was its clear duty to do this.

He believed, also, in constitutional prohibition, as a vital part of the fundamental law of the commonwealth, voicing the specific and definitive conviction and will of the people as a whole. Mr. Hastings was honorably among the very first temperance leaders in advocating the principle of putting this home protection into the constitution.

And so THE UNION SIGNAL, speaking for the whole army of earnest, out-and-out temperance workers, men and women, in this and in other countries, can do no other than speak of this venerable man, this strong and beautiful personality, this life-long reformer, with something of the Master's own pity in heart, as our friend.

HEREDITY.

BY T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

THE following incident has deepened my previous impressions of the extent of heredity and the unknown laws which control the impressions that go down from one generation to another.

Many years ago a patient, dying from consumption, confided to me the fact that the great dream of her life had been to write a story which would be read and be popular in the world. This secret ambition began in early life and seemed to have followed the reading of some of Scott's novels. She was a woman in humble circumstances with a moderate education, who had married early and from circumstances had been forced to live away from society with few opportunities for becoming acquainted with books. The care of an invalid husband and parents had absorbed all her time. The Bible, a few stray novels, and the weekly paper had constituted all the books she had read.

The ambition to write a book had been the secret dream of her life, and under the pledge of secrecy she told me of her disappointments and failures to do more than dream of this accomplishment. Soon after this she died, leaving a daughter four years old, who was taken into the family of a relative to live. The daughter was educated very carefully and seemed to show no particular taste for literary matter or work. Her taste seemed to be in the line of music and painting. When about twenty years of age she married, and before the end of the year her husband died. This event was followed by a long period of illness and a sudden change in all her tastes and habits. She now began reading stories, and for months she seemed to have no other thought than to read books of fiction and biography. Then she began to write stories for the weekly papers, and she talked frankly of her intense desire to be an author, and that this had become the absorbing thought of her life. This ambition is now realized, and she is of the rising story writers of the day.

The ambition of the mother materialized in the daughter. The daughter could not have been aware of the mother's ambition, being too young to understand it at the time the mother died. The mother seemed to think that this dream of her life, which she had concealed through all the years, might be a sin, and she confessed it to me, asking for my opinion, as she thought she had done wrong to spend her energies in thinking about it. My assurance that it was a natural impulse shared in common with many persons, relieved her mind, but she enjoined secrecy upon me. The daughter's sudden literary turn, following misfortune and sickness, and the growth of the same ambition, could be assigned only to the influence of heredity. How the impression of the mother's mind could remain latent in the brain of the daughter and only burst out after a long period, is a mystery.

I have met many instances in which the religious impulses of parents appeared in their children long years after, without any previous inclinations or favoring conditions. A chaplain in the Civil war, of very strong religious impulses, died leaving two little boys, the one four and the other two. The mother having previously died, these little children were brought up in Girard College without any religious training. Years afterwards, one became a contractor and the other a merchant. Both were skeptical and irreligious men. Suddenly, without any special exciting causes, they both began to take up religious studies and in time they became intensely religious. Both men are now living, and each is a very active, devout exhorter, one in the Methodist church and the other in the Presbyterian.

This appears to me to be another example of the transference of mental heredity from parents to children. We all recognize the re-appearance of physical peculiarities of the parents in the children, also the transmission of traits of character, and may it not be possible for the ambitions and purposes of the parents to pass over to the next generation? It is stated of the mother of Jonathan Edwards that it was the great dream of her life that her son should be an eminent clergyman. To this end she, no doubt, gave all the physical aids in her power, besides constant prayer.

If it should prove to be true in the future studies of heredity that the intense thought and longings of parents can be projected into the minds of their children, to continue and make possible what they had failed to accomplish, a new realm of forces will be open for our use. In my studies of heredity I have often been impressed with peculiar tastes and delicate traits of character foreign to the every-day life of the hardened inebriates and drinking men, whose lives had been at variance with all that suggested beauty and refinement. From inquiries and study, I have found that these were traits of their ancestors, particularly of mothers. In some instances where the mothers had died and they could not have known of these characteristics in infancy, it was evident that they were inherited. In one example, a man who had never been connected with any church, and was apparently a skeptic, always bowed his head unconsciously at the sight of the cross. He could not explain why he did it, but he said it was simply his habit. His mother had been a very devoted church woman, and this trait was, no doubt, transmitted to her son and had become an automatic act which he was powerless to control.

In another instance, a skeptic and materialist knelt at the side of his bed and put up his hands in silent supplication before retiring at night. This he explained as something that he could not help; he was simply impelled to do it. His mother had died in his infancy, and when a boy at school he had noticed that his roommate did this, and becoming impressed with the idea that it was right, he had since continued this act himself. He is now unable to sleep until he kneels beside the bed and raises his hands in silent supplication. There was, no doubt, heredity in this. The mother's act of prayer was so large a part of her life that it was transmitted to her son and appeared in him all unconsciously.

These are only hints of the immortality of good deeds and good thoughts in the great world of heredity of which we know so little.

Hartford, Conn.

Easter Lilies.

By Lulu Whedon Mitchell.

FULL blown, behold them in their silvery ranks,
Near by the murmuring streamlet's mossy banks,
Pure chalices of perfume and sweet dew,
Uplifted to the Easter skies' clear blue.
They shed such radiance of love and peace,
Thoughts inharmonious and selfish cease;
Uplifted, rapt, we catch the winnowing
Of some bright seraph's overbending wing.

For holy are the pathways where they spring,
The smile of God still on them lingering,
They bear the message of His love divine,
Of light the herald and of hope the sign.
Howe'er in dust the roots of life be set,
Arise, O soul, above earth's care and fret,
Make thou a garden of thine own small place,
With Easter bloom, brave heart and happy face.

Evanston, Ill.

Promoted:—Another of God's High Priestesses.

By Ruth Shaffner-Etnier.

EARTH would be vastly poorer than it is without the life of Frü Thorbjörg Sveinsdottir, who was undoubtedly the most remarkable woman of that most remarkable north country, Iceland.

So far as human insight can penetrate, this strong leader lacked no natural or acquired grace. She was the embodiment of the ideal woman. Strong as she was tender, brave as she was loving, broad as she was discerning, masterful as she was womanly, her great mind brought every one to recognize her leadership in all upward and onward movements, and that without any effort on her part to have it so. Unassuming as a little child, this giant-woman resembled in character more nearly our Frances Willard than any one else I have ever known. Had she been born in a country less remote from the great life-centers or even in her own selected land, a decade later, her name would now easily take rank with those of our recognized greatest women.

Frü Thorbjörg was the aunt and foster-mother of that younger and most promising Icelandic woman, our first National president of the Icelandic W. C. T. U., Olafia Johannsdottir, and no natural daughter could have rendered her more loyal and loving devotion. Upon her the mantle of her aunt has undoubtedly fallen, and to her the people will naturally turn for leadership as they continue their struggle towards the consummation of many of the ideals avowed by her predecessor. In a private letter received from Olafia, she gave the following brief and tender account of her aunt's life and triumphant entry into her own "dear spirit-land," which I pass on to the sisterhood of white-ribboners whose privilege it should long ago have been to know more about this "Great-heart of the North."

"After six months of awful suffering my dear aunt has finally passed through the dark valley. She is at rest, but I am left in its shadows, and it is bitter work trying to get back into the world, to again assume old duties without her. She maintained her immense power of will and energy of body till the last, and that was what made it so difficult and painful to properly care for her. You who have known her and have looked into her burning soul can understand what we have passed through.

"In 1828 Thorbjörg Sveinsdottir was born, the daughter of a minister in the far east of the island. When twenty-five years of age she went to Copenhagen for the study of nursing, and all that the schools would then allow to women in the line of medicine. Returning to Reykjavik, for forty years she followed her chosen work, always with increasing fidelity and skill. She was recognized as an unusually skilled and clever woman in her line and especially as a trusted physician for the young. The city doctors sought and trusted her advice and often asked parents to avail themselves of her services. There is no doubt that had she been born after women were lawfully admitted to the study of the sciences, she would have been a famed physician.

"Very early in life she began the study of politics and took a leading hand in elections and other public functions. Her knowledge of international law was remarkably comprehensive, and she knew the main points of each national code, especially as they affected women and children. She had paid particular attention to the laws in our own several states and could tell with surprising accuracy many

FRU THORBJÖRG SVEINSDOTTIR.

points of difference as they obtain in different states. She had no special use for such mental accumulation except as it broadened her intelligence and united her to the interests of all humanity.

"She fearlessly took part in public discussions, and was acknowledged to be one of the most powerful agitators of this country. Among women she has always been their leader, first arousing them, then organizing them for systematic service. She was one of the founders of the great Icelandic Woman's Association, affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U., which aims at full suffrage for women, besides other matters. She was ever its soul and heart, and died as its president, having held that office for the past five years. She was also a strong arm in the work of the Good Templars, having joined them in 1886. For the Icelandic Woman's Association she worked with that burning energy and devoted love which characterized all her efforts. When I went to the London convention, two years ago, and later to work for some months in Norway, the office of National president was passed on to her, so that she died as its head. Her last words for temperance were these: 'Nothing less than Prohibition for Iceland! Let us claim nothing less and we will get it!'

"When an idea got a hold in her mind she saw no hindrances to its execution. She absolutely believed in its victory and then set to work with an energy as though it would take only a few days to complete the task. Her zeal never tired; she endured as seeing the invisible, utilizing every opportunity in the belief that the least neglect might imperil the whole thing. She always expected people to measure up to her own abilities, and the only disappointment that ever seemed to overtake her was when she found they did not. These disappointments, however, she threw off in a moment, and to the next fellow-being she met she would exhibit the same warmth and belief in human nature. Her patriotism was of the kind that moulds the fate of nations.

"She passed from our human touch the 6th of January. Almost her last request was that no flowers should be used at her burial, but that any who might have thought to contribute such gifts, should send them to sick mothers or give their value towards the founding of a fund to provide comforts for poor women in need."

With a courage peculiarly characteristic of great souls, Olafia continues:

"The temperance work is still going on. I have not been to a meeting for months, but now I shall again begin to watch for the people who want to open saloons. The law-suits we had here last year seem to have made some good people timid, but I do not care much for lawyers or juries. By God's grace I am going back into the battle, and I am sure some others will join me. If possible, I shall go to the Geneva convention, where I hope to see and greet so many of my dearest friends in the blessed white-ribbon cause."

Avalon, Pa.

A Couplet in Snow and Rain.

BY FANNIE B. DAMON.

A DAY of soft piling snow and warm riotous winds. There is a blustering good-nature about the storm that makes one a comrade to it.

I look out at the appletrees, leaf-stripped and wind-shaken, but possessing their souls with dignity and content. Yonder, on the smoking hills, parallels of elms sweep along the sky like a troop of white-plumed ghosts—attendant spirits of the storm.

The vision, the music, the roar, the rush, stir my being, and I cry, "O God, how glorious!" I almost hear the sneer of the quick after-thought:

"What extravagance of feeling and all but irreverence of expression! What are you actually looking at? Backs of shabby little houses and sheds, disjointed fences, and an old two-seated family carriage that has flapped miserably in every wind that blows, through the fall rains and snows of winter. Don't call on God for what is nothing better than a land-scrap. People who have traveled outside of their own door-yard would laugh at you."

I gird myself tightly and answer: "Any scene on the earth that has the sky and the primordial elements of life has beauty. The sky and the trees, the line where earth and heaven meet, the joy of the wind and the bounteousness of the snow, make even this picture sublime—utterly wanting in anything common or unclean. These same humble houses and workshops and weather-riven and deserted wagons and gears have each a history, did I but read it, that dignifies the meanest."

I am conceited enough to quote Emerson to myself and say: "The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference in the beholders." And I bring up Lowell who has written: "I remember people who had to go over the Alps to learn what the divine silence of snow was, who must run to Italy before they were conscious of the miracle wrought every day under their very noses . . . One might be worse off than even in America, I thought."

The very house is hodden-gray,
The color of the leaden day.
The windows one by one repeat
From every vacant witless pane,
That stares upon the sullen street,
Where up and down, with noiseless beat,
Patrol the maples in the rain.

From shrouded hill to shrouded hill
The wet sky hangs unfurled and still.
The stifled fields lie fold on fold,
A monochrome of drear expanse
Save there, the ledges, purple-cold,
And here, shrunk limbs of fences old,
Beyond, the river's breaking lance.

Yet 'tis the season's half-way place
From winter's lack to summer's grace—
This interim of gray.
I like it thus: it bodes a spell.
A thousand dreams are in the day,
A thousand more are on the way;
Dream with the dreamer. All is well.

Dexter, Me.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar—The Poet.

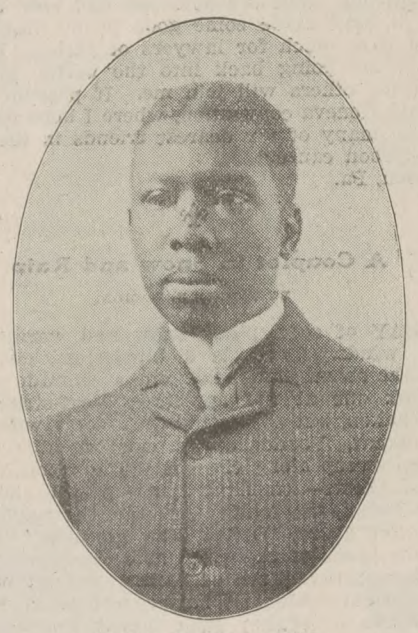
BY IDA B. COLE.

"YOU must be very proud of your son," I said to Mr. Dunbar's mother.

"Well—I'm satisfied, satisfied," she replied, her black face shining with motherly love.

The admiration between Mr. Dunbar and his mother is mutual. He says he owes much to her faith in him, for even in his earliest years, she carefully preserved the jingles he made and told him he was going to be a poet. Her prophecy has been fulfilled; for he is not only the leading poet of his race, but he has achieved a place of distinction among his white contemporaries. What a lesson for the youths who are complaining about the lack of chances in life, that the son of poor slave parents should win rank in the literary world!

After the war, the Dunbars went to Dayton, Ohio, where their poet-son was born, a little over thirty years ago. He was very poor but he had the public schools. His surroundings were not helpful, but he had in him the spirit of conquest. Most young men would consider it enough to battle



PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

against poverty and uncongenial environment; but this boy had to struggle against race prejudice as well.

He wrote for newspapers five or six years before the public knew that he was a colored man; indeed this was not generally known until W. D. Howells wrote the introduction to his book of poems. Much to Mr. Dunbar's surprise his color has not interfered with his work.

During his six months abroad he gave readings in London drawing-rooms and was received with great cordiality. In this country he has delighted many audiences, both white and colored.

In religion, he is an Episcopalian, but he sometimes preaches lay sermons in churches of other denominations.

In his home life Mr. Dunbar is most fortunate, for his wife is a cultured woman who is an intellectual help-meet. "She writes better stories than I can," he declares.

In personal appearance this poet is a typical negro in features and color. I first met him in the study of a clergyman. I was looking for a dignified, scholarly appearing man. The door opened and a slender young man, in a light coat, came bounding in with an elastic step and an air as if he were about to seat himself, cross his knees and pick the banjo. I was a little surprised when Mr. Dunbar was introduced. There is nothing flippant about him, however. His voice is musical and it is a delight to hear him read his own poems. That melody of tone, characteristic of the negro, and grace of manner, lend a charm to his readings. Even the solemn looking minister in the audience smiled broadly when with graceful gesture and well-modulated voice, Mr. Dunbar read:

"Case de time is mighty temptin' when de chune
is in de swing;
Fur a darky, saint or sinner man, to cut de pigeon
wing;
An' you couldn't he'p f'om dancin' ef yo' feet was
boun' wif' twine,
When Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de
line."

One of his tenderest little poems that finds a response in the mother-heart is "The Little Brown Baby," from which I can give you only a line or two. They had been having an evening romp and "pappy's chile" is snuggled close in the strong arms.

"Come to yo' pallet now—go to yo' res';
Wisht you could allus know ease an' cleah skies,
Wisht you could stay jes' a chile on my breas'—
Little brown baby wif' spa'klin' eyes."

There is a soul-pleading and exquisite pathos in his Lil' Lamb poem, and we wonder how a weary Christian or sinsick heart can resist it:

O, li'l lamb out in de col',
De Mastah call you to de fol',
O li'l lamb!

He hyeah you bleatin' on de hill;
Come hyeah an' keep you' mou'nin' still;
O li'l lamb!

Oh, tell de Shepard whr'h you hide;
He wants you walkin' by His side,
O li'l lamb!

He know you weak; he know you so';
But come; don' stay away no mo',
O li'l lamb!

The elderly people who are standing in the vestibule of the Other Land will appreciate his wish expressed in the little "Death Song."

"Let me settle w'en my shouldahs drap dey load,
High enough to hyeah de noises in de road;
Fur I t'nk de las' long res'
Gwine to soothe my sperrits bes',
Ef I's layin' 'mong de 'tings I's allus knowed."

Mr. Dunbar told me he considers his latest book, "The Sport of the Gods," his strongest work. He has recently written the words for the first negro opera, but I believe his great contribution to literature will be the folk songs written in his own inimitable manner.

Chicago.

The Anti-Profanity Crusade.

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer,

General Secretary of Anti-Profanity League.

THERE was recently held in the historic Park Street church, Boston, the first annual meeting of the Anti-Profanity League, an organized movement for the suppression of our national vice, swearing, and the only movement of its kind in the world. Starting in 1899 in a Massachusetts city, in a local crusade against the blasphemy so common on the streets, in street cars and public places, its success warranted its extension to larger fields. One year ago a plan of organization was adopted which commended itself to the judgment of some leading New England pastors and laymen, and, placed under their supervision, the League entered upon its larger work. So well has the movement been prosecuted and so cordial has been the reception extended to it from the Christian world, that in the year's time it has established itself in forty states, two territories, Canada, Nova Scotia, Scotland, England, Ireland and Switzerland; making international its field of service. Sixty efficient working organizations in various states have been formed, five states have state secretaries in charge of their respective states, hundreds of Christian workers have taken it up, through its efforts pastors have preached upon the vice of swearing, young people's societies have given their aid, and both secular and religious papers have devoted space to the crusade. An extensive propaganda has been waged through the distribution of tracts, cards and treatises against swearing. Notable sermons, such as that of Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, D. D., have been syndicated through newspapers having a constituency of millions.

To three facts this League owes its existence and its claims to the support of Christian people—the prevalence of profanity, our indifference to it, and the success of the League's methods of suppressing it.

The prevalence of profanity is shocking and is undermining the reverence of our land. We are becoming known as the "swearing nation." Profanity is our national sin; more men swear than drink, steal or lie.

The triviality, the recklessness, the wickedness with which God's name is daily used is heart-rending. Who can ride on a street car, wait in a public room, or even walk the street, and not hear the name of the God he loves and the Saviour he worships, desecrated and profaned?

God's name is treated with contempt, our feelings as Christians despised, and the laws of the state trampled upon. Notwithstanding that this sin is so prevalent and is growing with such rapidity, it has been practically ignored. Sermons against it are few, the pulpit is silent, hymnals, stated topics for prayer meetings, young people's selected topic-lists, etc., all pass it over. The "Devil's talk" has met with but little rebuke. Apart from the fact of its being incorporated in the "Triple Pledge," we know of absolutely no rebuke. We would not wish to detract in the least from the excellent results of the most worthy efforts by promoters of the "Triple Pledge," but experience has proved to us that linked with anti-tobacco and anti-liquor, the anti-swearing element in the pledge has been overshadowed by them; and that, pushed in a pledge by itself; an anti-swearing crusade can be much more effectually carried on—just as the anti-cigaret movement is now being pushed by the W. C. T. U.

The Anti-Profanity League comes forward and proposes, with the help of all lovers of decency, to arouse the sleeping Christian conscience and by a campaign of education and evangelism to teach men that to swear "is neither brave, polite nor wise." The methods by which it proposes to do this are practical, effectual, evangelical and easy.

As an organization it is adapted to be worked in connection with Sunday schools, young people's societies, day schools, W. C. T. unions, Y. M. C. A., etc., thus instead of adding another to the multiplicity of movements, it furnishes the existing society with something to do. A local League, however, may be formed apart from any of these other societies if so desired. Many such are being formed, particularly among the boys.

Profanity is the easiest of sins to reprove: a button worn, a tract slipped into the hand of the offender, a card posted, a printed admonition prayerfully given, literature distributed, a motto displayed—these are ways by which the Devil's talk may be rebuked, and may be employed by many who would shrink from verbally rebuking a swearing man. These rebukes are effectual: a card tucked into a showcase stopped the swearing in a country store; a distribution of literature stopped the oaths of a school playground; the wise use of printed matter stopped the swearing of a stitching room in a Massachusetts shoe factory; a card over a bench stayed a profane foreman. Such cases may be enumerated to great length. If it be wished to go beyond moral suasion, as has been done in some sections, it may be borne in mind that profanity is punishable in every state in the Union, and every offender can be brought before the court and fined. A better way, however, is to get some earnest Christian men to put through your town meeting or city council, an order to secure the posting of notices against swearing, after the manner of the Board of Health and Selectmen notices against spitting. Such action is certain to have a wholesome effect and may easily be secured.

But our work is more than a reform, it is thoroughly evangelical. It aims to convict the swearer of his sin; and thus follows the example of Christ (John 4: 16-29). There are scores of cases where swearing men, reproved of their wickedness, have thereby been brought to Jesus Christ. Most notable among these was John Bunyan, whose thoughts were turned to the things of God by a woman's remonstrance against his notorious profanity. "The Pilgrim's Progress" is a monument to fidelity to the Third Commandment.

Will you not give your prayers and support to this battle that is being waged for the greater honor of God's Name?

Hanson, Mass.

Round-the-World Temperance Studies.

The Pacific Islands Our Own and Others.

BY MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

We conclude our Temperance Tour of the World with the story of what intemperance and temperance have done for the Pacific Islands—our own first of all.

Hawaii.

In the case of Hawaii, commerce, unfortunately, outran the church. Captain Cook introduced the white man's commerce, with which came the poisons of drink and lust, in 1778, but the church did not send missionaries until 1820, when the stalwart Hawaiians, who had been barbarians but never cannibals, had already begun to "wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices." The year before the missionaries came the idols had been burned at the command of the two reigning queens, Keopuolani and Kaahumauu, and in this respect the way was clear for the swift Christianizing of the islands, which occurred. But, alas! even the repentance of prodigals can not wholly stay the physical poison of debauchery, and the race has been slowly dying out to this day.

When the Hawaiians were Christianized they straightway prohibited liquor selling. Wherever, in mission fields, individuals become converted they straightway give up harmful drugs and drinks, and when the tribe is converted, the chief prohibits intoxicants, unless some "Christian nation" prohibits prohibition. This last occurred in Hawaii. French liquor sellers finding they were losing the sales of their wines and brandies, appealed to the French government. It would not have responded favorably if Christian citizens had been as alert as bad citizens, but in default of that a warship was sent to the harbor of Honolulu which demanded $20,000 damages because prohibition did prohibit, and also, as a further penalty, the submission of the islands. Only international jealousies prevented the retention of the money and the sovereignty by France. At last the Hawaiian government, which became a republic in 1894, having been able to prohibit only the sale to natives, feeling that was a degradation that classed even cultivated Hawaiians with American Indians, adopted the license system, which was in force when we took possession. At once the liquor traffic increased. Over one of the rum shops "Uncle Sam" was pictured in the usual style, pointing to a certain brand of whisky, and saying: "It's pure, boys; it was bottled in my warehouse." When the civil government bill for Hawaii had passed the Senate with no liquor law in it, the International Reform Bureau had the following amendment introduced by Congressman F. H. Gillett, who has introduced more moral measures than any man in Congress: "Nor shall saloons for the sale of intoxicating drinks be allowed." In spite of the opposition of Congressman Bartholdt, the brewers' champion, on two successive days, the amendment passed the House by a good majority, but in the conference committee, consisting of Senators Cullom and Lodge, Congressmen Hitt and Knox—we believe Senator Lodge, from his record, was for us—the law was reduced to mere local option in this form: prohibition was to be the law of Hawaii until its own legislature voted otherwise. The result has been the discredited dispensary system has been authorized by the legislature for all places where a majority so vote, with prohibition in all other cases. If temperance forces are faithful in exposing not only the evils of license but also the ineffectiveness and wrong of the dispensary, abstinence and prohibition may be maintained and increased, since the natives, not much involved in the liquor business and mostly abstainers, still have a majority of the votes under the plan of manhood suffrage. There is danger, however, in the increasing power of political demagogues over this half-developed race.

Guam and Tutuila.

Guam and Tutuila, the first one of the Ladrone Islands, acquired from Spain, the other one of the Samoan Islands, acquired by treaty with Germany and Great Britain, are coaling stations under full control of the Navy, which even under the administration of such a temperance leader as Secretary John D. Long, lost rather than gained in a temperance point of view, from coming under our flag. Tutuila had no liquor selling of any kind when under British control, but Mrs. Isabel Strong, stepdaughter of Robert Louis Stevenson, wrote in December, 1900, that permission had been granted to build there a hotel in which liquors would be sold. Guam was put under prohibition by its first American military governor, Lieut. R. P. Leary, but he was soon after recalled. A letter to Secretary Long about both islands brought only a promise of "strict regulation," whose fatal meaning Americans know all too well.

HAWAIIAN BEAUTY.

BOYS AFTER COCOANUTS.

HULA GIRL.

The Philippines.

1. Mr. O. E. Edwards, consul and merchant in Manila thirty-six years, testifies that down to 1888 there was nothing there that could be called a saloon. Abundant testimony proves that only three saloons existed when we took possession, and that Spaniards and Filipinos alike were almost never intoxicated—not more than two or three in a year.

2. The brewers' agents came in the very van of the army, some of them uniformed as "aides," and presently four hundred saloons were opened, whose deadly work was at once shown in the increasing sickness, vice and disorder of the "soldier boys."

3. Various slight restrictions have been put on this evil: (1) In the Sulu Islands, inhabited by Mohammedans, who are abstainers and prohibitionists, all open liquor selling has been forbidden. (2) The soldiers have been forbidden to buy in native shops where they had been wont to gulp a strong gin which the natives are wont to sip without any manifest intoxication. (3) The saloons and bars were on the first day of the twentieth century removed from the Escolata and other prominent streets, and all saloons kept by Europeans and Americans were forbidden to sell to natives, leaving them only the native shops which they had never abused. This great prohibition for ten millions of natives, was secured by calling the attention of the Philippine Commission to the new British policy which is, to prohibit the sale of intoxicants and opium, in the interest of trade as well as for higher motives, inasmuch as these drinks kill buying power, and ere long the buyers themselves, especially in the case of the child races in the world's new markets. Notwithstanding these restrictions the consumption of liquors has not decreased and the new Philippine civil government should be asked to make Manila as sober as we found it.

New Hebrides and Other Unattached Pacific Islands.

On September 10, 1902, another encouraging victory been accustomed since 1879 or earlier to prohibit British subjects from selling liquors in savage islands, not only where she has sovereignty or a protectorate, but also in independent islands where she can control no traders but her own, as in the case of the New Hebrides, from which Rev. Dr. John G. Paton has twice come to the United States to ask our government to prohibit American traders also from selling to the cannibal savages the guns and rum that make them fiends. For eight years Dr. Paton plead without result, partly because getting the law was everybody's business and so nobody's, but in 1900 the International Reform Bureau, with the active aid, as always, of the W. C. T. U., undertook to secure such legislation, and the desired Gillett-Lodge bill was approved by President Roosevelt on Feb. 15, 1902. It applies not alone to the New Hebrides, but to all Pacific islands not under any civilized power.

This is but an installment of a greater project to which the President and Senate of the United States are committed, a world-treaty which Secretary Hay has asked the British Government to join us in submitting to all commercial powers, that will prohibit the sale of intoxicants and opium to all the uncivilized races of the world—the greatest movement now before the world that is really moving toward immediate accomplishment. Let us unite all temperance and missionary forces in this new crusade.

On September 10, another encouraging victory was added to the numerous recent acts of our national government, looking to the protection of native races against intoxicants and opium—the eleventh in the series—namely, the restoration of prohibition by Secretary Moody of the Navy in Tutuila, where liquors were not sold at the time of our coming, but were licensed in a hotel built by our vice-consul, who was licensed to sell intoxicants, which was almost as if Uncle Sam himself had appeared as bartender among these religious and moral natives, who wanted none of the white man's rum. The drunken disorders which the liquors promoted among naval officers and men may have had some part in securing the return of prohibition, which was also undoubtedly helped by the agitation of the subject by the W. C. T. U., the "New Voice" and the Reform Bureau.

Washington, D. C.

PASIG RIVER IN FRONT OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MANILA.

UNDER THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY MARY HENRY-ROSSITER.

The Physical Basis of Child Culture.

WHEN we study the principles upon which the development of a child depends with as great interest and as much good sense as we now study floriculture, or gardening or stock raising—if we are giving attention to any or all of these—we shall have better results for our labor.

The body bears the same relation to child-growth that the soil does to plant-growth. The normal, healthy child is happy, teachable and beautiful. Most problems of child-training would solve themselves, vanish into nothingness, if subjected to the principles that health is the foundation of character and conduct. If everybody, or when everybody, in the home is in good health, questions of discipline seldom arise. Mother is not irritable or nervous, father does not lose his temper, little Tommy or Susie obeys because it is a pleasure.

The baby who has the colic is not in a position even to appreciate the moral and intellectual significance of red and violet balls. The child who needs sleep or fresh air, or who is suffering from over-eating or improper food, can not fairly discriminate between a just and an unjust requirement. So the first and best culture for the child, as well as for the man, is health-culture.

It is of the highest importance that the very youngest baby form regular physical habits, that he be fed regularly, that he go to sleep at a certain time, that he have fresh air and sunshine every day. And "regularly" does not mean within half an hour or so of the time appointed. A variation of ten or fifteen minutes may not seem to make much difference today or tomorrow, but twenty years hence the chronic dyspeptic is more than likely to lament an irregular and perverse appetite.

Many parents do not realize the harm they do by comforting or rewarding their children with candy or pastries. Papa gives little Billie a stick of candy because he has tumbled and hurt his knee. Years afterwards he wonders that his son William should drown his sorrows in beer and whisky. Mothers teach their children to eat cakes, pies, and puddings; to use pepper and mustard, and vinegar; they give them pickles and sweets, and allow them to overeat, and to eat between meals, all with the distinct understanding that they are gratifying appetite; not that they need these things to make them strong and healthy, but that they are allowed and encouraged to eat them because they "taste good going down." Is it any wonder that as a people we are fast becoming slaves to the pleasures of sense?

How much better it would be if we should teach our children that the sole and only object of eating is to provide the body with the necessary materials for growth and repair; that nature has given us hunger and appetite, mouth, teeth, saliva, stomach, gastric juice, the entire alimentary canal, to aid us in providing the cells of the body with this material; that if we eat wholesome foods our bodies will grow strong and sound and healthy; that if we eat unwholesome foods we are striking at the very foundation of health—undermining this wonderful structure given us by the Creator simply to please our sense of taste.

If children could be led to take the same interest in their bodies that they do in their flower beds or their animal pets it would not be necessary to forbid them to eat unsuitable foods. I know a little boy who was taught from his infancy that his body was a living dwelling, that it was full of busy little workers that were all the time building the different parts of it—the wall of skin, the framework of bones, the living windows, the toes, the nails, the hair; that the little workers must be taken good care of every day so that they could make his body grow tall and strong; that they get hungry and thirsty and must be fed the right foods and given the right drinks; that they need fresh air and plenty of sunlight and a long night's sleep every night. This little boy never asks twice for anything he is told will not be good for the little workers.

Furthermore, his history shows that children left to themselves prefer simple, natural foods to any artificial dishes. They prefer apples, oranges, bananas and other fruits to candies or sweetmeats. They prefer bread and butter, honey, maple syrup to cakes or pies.

The food question, however, is not the only one that has to do with the physical basis of child-culture. It is far more important than most mothers realize that babies should go to sleep without being rocked and that all children should apply the old maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise." It is astonishing how unprogressive some very intelligent women can be. Even yet it is dangerous in many circles to mention not rocking the baby, to say nothing of advocating so cold-blooded a procedure. Some mothers declare that their chief pleasure in their little ones consists in rocking them, hugging them, and singing them to sleep. Their sentiments are expressed by the following verses:

"You may tear away the rockers from the cradle, if you will,
And beckon to the sandman, with the baby lying still;
But yet there's something lacking, and you listen with a sigh,
For you seem to hear the echo of the mother's lullaby.

"'But rocking spoils a baby,' the modern mothers say;
'They're better off without it, if you just begin that way.'
You can do without the cradle and the crooning if you try,
But you can not spare the echo of your mother's lullaby.

"'He's crying? Never mind it; 'twill make his lungs expand;
You'll have a model baby if you keep the upper hand.'
Close all the doors and windows that you may not hear him cry,
But you can't shut out the echo of your mother's lullaby."

I suppose there is not a mother in the world whose heart does not respond to this feeling, who does not sometimes look back to her own babyhood and listen and long for the echo of her own mother's evening lullaby. She remembers, as is best, the happiness, the sweetness of it. But the modern principle of putting babies to sleep without rocking or jouncing or crooning need not interfere in the least with any of the pleasure, the poetry, the charm of the old way.

We grown-up babies and gray-haired mothers have long ago forgotten the vexations attending those times when it was not convenient to get the baby to sleep, when there was baking or washing that could not wait without spoiling, when there was a party on hand, or company coming, and the baby, scenting the excitement in the air, would not be rocked or crooned or jounced or sung or scolded or even spanked to sleep. If the baby has formed the habit of being tucked into bed, left alone, and going to sleep at a certain time without other attention than being made comfortable for the night, he will be equal to the emergency of a party night or an afternoon baking. On the other hand, the modern mother need give up none of the delights of the "children's hour." She may, and does, take her child in her arms in the evening at bedtime, tell him stories, sing to him, play with him. But the gentle, unconscious lullaby of nature is the sweetest and the most healthful. Mother's evening song as a supplement is charming, but as a compelling force, in opposition to nature, it is exceedingly injurious. For those who doubt this, let me quote from a work on "Sleep," by a distinguished Russian authority:

"All methods of putting children to sleep artificially ought to be proscribed, including monotonous and unmusical lullabies, and the rocking of babies in cradles or simply in the arms. I have found, by direct experiment, that swinging, even for only a quarter of an hour, produces in healthy adults a lowering of temperature of 0.5 deg. C. and more or less pronounced phenomena of brain anemia and pain at the heart. The decrease of temperature may be as much as 1.5 deg. C. Alexander, in the beginning of the century, even proposed to swing patients in fever to reduce the temperature. Rocking a child in the arms or the cradle produces sleep artificially, partly because consciousness is fatigued by a sense of monotonous sensations, and partly because at the same time artificial anemia of the brain is provoked. Those authors who assert that the cradle is a fruitful source of stupidity, and even of idiocy, have not, therefore, been altogether wrong, though they supported their assertions by no experimental facts. In Germany it is proverbial to say, 'He has been rocked into stupidity,' which seems to indicate that the injurious effect of the cradle on infants has been popularly recognized."

Whether to let him cry or not to let him cry, is another question that is much discussed. Of course, a healthy baby can not be entirely prevented from crying by any measures short of strangling, but I have observed that, as a rule, those babies are most given to crying whose parents are most constantly engaged in efforts to keep them from crying. It is, indeed, a stupid baby that does not cry when he always gets what he cries for, when his crying or not is the one matter about which the family comfort centers. It is a long step towards peace when mothers and nurses really believe and act as if they believed that a little immediate firmness will save them and the children sorrow and trouble in later years. Fathers must be persuaded of this, too; at least, they must be persuaded not to demand at the outset that "that little rascal be made to stop his noise at once, no matter how."

A baby only a few weeks old will very soon stop crying if no attention is paid to him. If the mother has made sure that no pins are pricking him, no clothes are wrinkled under him, or otherwise annoying him, that the baby is "warm and dry and full," and if she then goes away and leaves him, he may cry hard for a moment or two, but if he has not been spoiled already, he will soon become quiet and go to sleep, or lie awake kicking and cooing. If he has heretofore been humored, of course he will cry longer, but if one is absolutely firm about it two or three times, even quite an experienced baby will ere long submit gracefully; and no mortal being can learn too young that nothing in this world is to be gained by crying.

Many mothers, however, lack courage. When they start to lay the baby down, he turns so red in the face and emits so fearful a shriek that they are afraid, and show it. The baby has learned that he can scare his mother in this way. If she persists, notwithstanding, tucks him up gently, kisses him, gives him a last loving caress, and then immediately goes out of the room and shuts the door, she will be astonished to see how quickly and easily her darling has learned one important lesson.

When we compare the past with the present we see that the child of today has a vast advantage over his father and grandfather. He is beginning to enjoy a hygienic as well as a religious and poetic inheritance. We realize this when we look back to our childhood and think of that dread ordeal, the weekly bath; how we were chased and caught, struggling like kittens held over a brook; how we were soaped and scrubbed until we were red as lobsters; how we rebelled and ran away and hid, all in vain, to escape this Saturday-night performance.

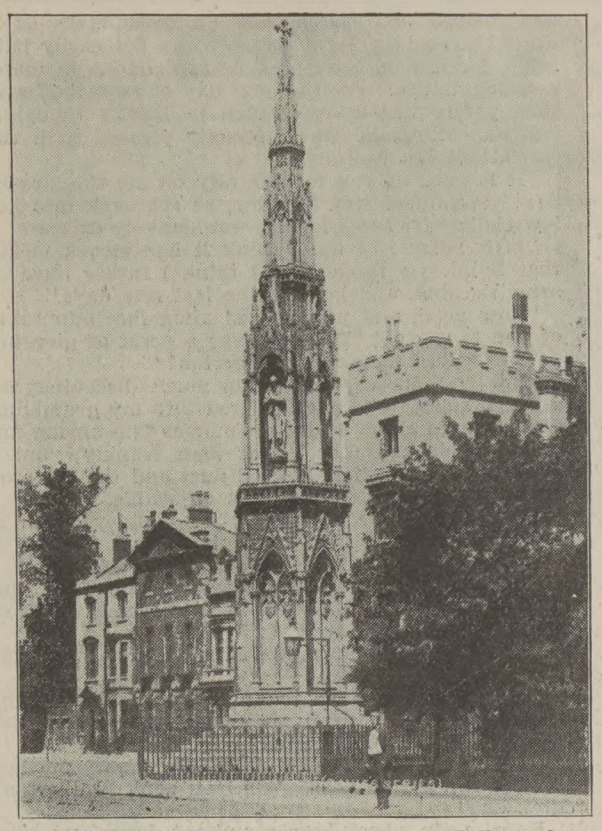
We realize it still, in the dead of winter, on a zero morning, when, mindful of the new teaching that a daily cold plunge is the best protection against disease, we stand beside the tub of grim, blue water and gingerly put in one toe.

But we realize it most of all when we look upon the modern baby crowing at the sight of this morning tub bath, almost jumping out of our arms to get into it, kicking and splashing, and even going under, face and all, with high glee.

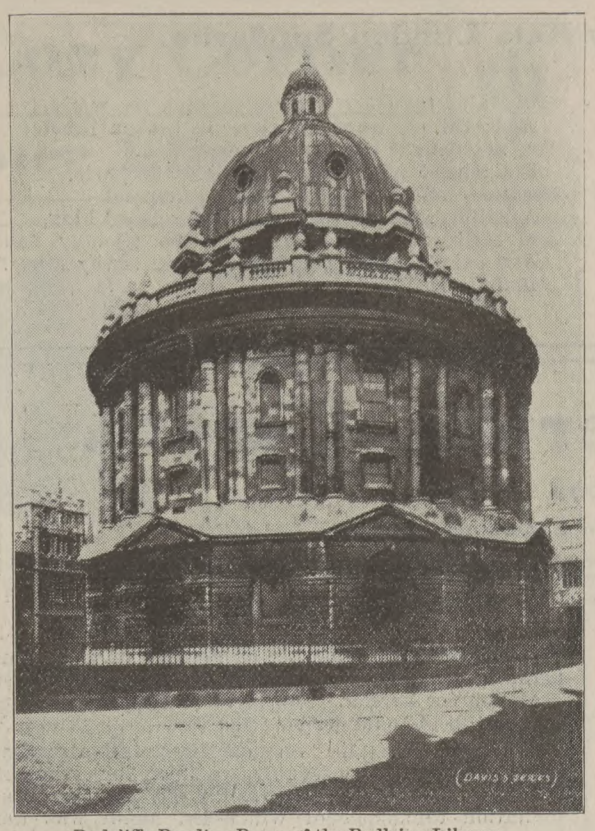
Formerly, as soon as the baby outgrew the wash-bowl, he was bathed by hand, and gradually reduced to once a week with the other children. But now we see what is good for a little, fresh, sweet baby is good for a child that goes out in the dirt and works and perspires, and is also good for a man whose system needs a physiological stirring up at least once a day.

I have dwelt particularly upon the problems of babyhood because it is chiefly in infancy that physical habits are formed. If mothers were better qualified to deal with the first stern difficulties of maternity, if young parents knew better how to train their children into right habits before they have an opportunity to form wrong ones, if they could keep this fact constantly in mind, that babies are neither toys nor dolls, brought into the world for their own selfish enjoyment, but sacred treasures intrusted to their care, for whose future they are responsible, there would be far less need of the great philanthropic organizations that are so overwhelmed with work today.

Evanston, Ill.



Martyr's Memorial in honor of Bishops Cranmer. Ridley, and Latimer who were burned at the stake, 1555 and 1556.



Radcliffe Reading Room of the Bodleian Library.

The University Church where Amy Robsart is buried.

English Literature at Oxford University.

BY CHARLOTTE E. JOSLIN, A. M.

MORE interest is manifested now in Oxford than heretofore, since, by the provisions of the will of Cecil Rhodes, a hundred scholarships are available for American students at that great university.

Oxford has always been noted for classics and history, but its advantages seem especially fine for a student of English Literature.

An American student coming to Oxford in October for the Michaelmas term, starts with a sense of bewilderment and possibly of disappointment. The men frequently join one of the twenty-three colleges, while the women usually become members of the Home-Student department, rather than regular students at any of the four Halls for women. The student is at once placed under the care of a tutor who personally directs his work and suggests helpful lectures and instructors. Arranging hours for classes and coaching is very tiresome during the first term, but by the end of the year one feels quite at home with English methods.

One of Oxford's specialties is essay writing. No matter what department is selected, essays are required each week by the tutor, the student thus gaining a remarkable command of the English language, incalculably useful in his work in literature as well as in his social life.

The Bodleian Library is a treasure house for all students of literature, whether they are copying musty old manuscripts, studying homilies of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, or reading modern English. Some little trouble is experienced in gaining entrance, for the application for admission as a reader must be signed by two M. A.'s of Oxford.

The list of Oxford lectures open to women for the past year is as follows:

Michaelmas Term.

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN.

The Ninth Century in the Saxon Chronicle; Specimens of Old English Dialects; Old English Literature; Old English Authors; Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight; Shakespeare; Nineteenth Century Prose.

OPEN TO WOMEN ONLY.

Old English, or Anglo-Saxon (classwork); Beowulf; Old English Philology; Form of Verse; History of Literary Movements.

Hilary Term.

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN.

The Saxon Chronicle (continued); Specimens of Middle English; Old English Literature (continued); Old English Authors; Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight; Elizabethan Poetry (non-dramatic); Shakespeare.

OPEN TO WOMEN ONLY.

Old English Translation (classwork); Old English Philology; Beowulf; Elizabethan Prose; Gothic (classwork).

Easter and Trinity Terms.

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN.

The Extant Remains of Anglo-Saxon Art; Specimens of Middle English (continued); Old English Authors; Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight; Milton.

OPEN TO WOMEN ONLY.

Old English Translation; English Philology; Chaucer; Spencer and his Predecessors; Gothic (classwork).

This list although not so exhaustive as that given in the calendars of some of our own great universities, contains a preponderance of philology, which, according to the Oxford idea, is of the greatest value. At the head of the Department of Philology is Dr. John Wright, editor of the great Dialectic Dictionary and successor of the late Max Müller; while well known as the champion of Old English Scholarship in the university is Professor Napier.

Dr. Wright and Dr. Hardale conduct classes, open only to women, in Gothic and Old English. In both classes written papers are required each week. In Modern Literature an Oxford M. A. gives lectures to both men and women, and a London M. A. gives Association lectures exclusively to women. A few minor lectures and occasionally public lectures are open to those interested in literature.

The fees for three terms (twenty-five weeks) would not exceed $200. This fact leads to the practical question: "Can an American woman gain more by coming to Oxford than by taking a course at one of our best universities?" Without hesitation my answer is, "She can."

Acquaintance with English undergraduate college girls has led me to believe that they know far more of English Literature, from its beginning to the present, than do our American college girls of a corresponding age. I believe, however, that if our college girls were placed in the subtle literary atmosphere of Oxford, or Cambridge, they would not only equal but would surpass in brilliancy the English girl who specializes. The English girl is always working for an examination ("schools" they call it here) while the American who comes to Oxford works for an entirely different purpose.

Women are not here given degrees, but even if they could obtain them, I feel that American women would work for what they want, and not for what happens to be prescribed for them. We come to Oxford because we feel a lack in some particular part of our education. While we are supplying the deficiency, which may be in English literature, history, or the classics, we are learning far more from personal intercourse with the literary people we daily meet.

While listening to lectures we sit in dim old wainscoted halls whose walls are covered with portraits of the great men who once attended the college and dined in those very rooms. In our walks we pass historic places which thrill us with memories of the past. Here in Broad street, opposite Balliol College, at whose head was Wycliffe, "the Morning Star of the Reformation," is the spot where Bishops Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were burned at the stake, while near by is the beautiful memorial erected in honor of these martyrs.

Here is the pulpit in which John Wesley preached, and here are his rooms in Christ College where was started the great Methodist movement which now embraces adherents over the known world. Not far away may be seen the spot where Amy Robsart was buried, and a little beyond Addison's Halls by the Cherwell. At the famous Bodleian Library we gaze sadly at the print of the fingers on the cover of the books found in Shelly's hand when he was drowned near Pisa, and we go to see his memorial at University College where he was a student.

In these colleges, beautiful with ivy and woodbine, lived and worked some of the great men who have gone; Sir Philip Sidney, Locke, Ben Jonson, Southey, Dr. Johnson, the Wesleys, Wellington, Ruskin, and Gladstone. The American student may attend chapel exercises in the evening and hear sacred music of the highest order. The Vesper Services at Magdalen College always attract many who delight in hearing the surpliced choir intone the psalms, and once a week sing the anthems without organ accompaniment. On Sunday one listens, in the University church or chapels of Mansfield and Manchester colleges, to great men who have come from far and near to give their best to the Oxford students.

All this, and far more, Oxford offers to the searcher after knowledge. It is an education merely to live in the towered city—which can never become commonplace—and dull must be the spirit which does not respond to its magic influence. To the practical matter-of-fact American whose life has been spent in an altogether different atmosphere, an inspiration, which cannot be obtained elsewhere, is given by this storied city, beautiful with its towers and spires, its quadrangles and gardens, its flowering shrubs and grand old elms.

Shall an American go to Oxford to study literature? Yes; if the purpose of his stay abroad is culture rather than scholarship; if he desires to obtain not so much technical information as the broader knowledge of men and women. If an American student has an opportunity to study a year abroad, I can truly say, Go to Oxford by all means, and you will be repaid a hundred times.

Chelsea, Mass.

Conquered. By Kate Lunden Sunderlin.

FOR ages long, a spectre walked the earth,
A king of terror, with his ghastly train.
His footfalls echoed through the halls of mirth,
His name was linked with every throb of pain;
Before him thrones went down and monarchs quailed;
To stay his steps no earth-born power sufficed,
Until at last, when all his weapons failed,
He broke his sceptre at the tomb of Christ.

Still walks the silent spectre through the world,
And still we trace his steps in broken hearts;
Yet, not defiant are his arrows hurled,
But moved with pity, tender ties he parts.
Obedient, waiting for his Lord's command,
A willing servant stands the vanquished king,
And faith, unfrightened, clasps the friendly hand
And calmly asks: "O death! where is thy sting?"

Blairstown, N. J.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter V.

DR. Mann's house was kept for him by a widowed sister of whom Pitsmoor spoke disparagingly. Miss Smith said she was a "Madam," with an emphasis that declared the case against the lady to be sufficiently stated without recourse to details. Tummus pronounced her to be "no good," but Tummas probably spoke with an eye to grocery tickets—a probability that tended to weaken the force of his testimony. Enoch shook his head with caution.

"I aren't a-goin' to speak evil o' no one," he said staunchly, as one resisting strong temptation, "but such feathers and flowers and gimcracks I never see in Pitsmoor before she set foot in it, and to-day they're on every other lass's head. And that's not the worst on't. She'll come rustlin' up the church aisle, now and again on a dull Sunday, when she's in the mind to patronise God Almighty; but as to a sober, godly, weeknight meetin', neither she nor Mann have ever been seen in one, barrin' the few minutes that Mann put in—for some reason of his own, I'll be bound—t'other evenin'. I doubt they'll both have summat to answer for."

After hearing these criticisms, it was with considerable interest that Hugh recognized the woman who alone, of all the women he had met in Pitsmoor, justified the description. At the mission service, on the Sunday evening following the temperance meeting, his eyes fell upon her as he rose to read the opening sentences. Her refined features and graceful form looked oddly out of place amidst the grim faces and sturdy figures by which she was surrounded. The pale beauty of her face shone out in startling contrast to the rugged severity of theirs, and, as Hugh's eyes met her look of evident interest his pulse quickened. Evidently he had not yet come to the end of Pitsmoor. He tried honestly to give his exclusive attention to the words he was reading with even more than his usual earnestness, but, again and again, as the service proceeded, his eyes went back to that other pair which looked, and looked again, with such flattering interest at him. But it was not only to Hugh's vanity that the stranger appealed. She was still young, and, under any circumstances, her singular beauty must have attracted his attention. As she stood with her eyes fixed on her open prayer-book, he was struck by the sadness of her face; but this sadness was startlingly intensified when, from time to time, the drooping lids were slowly lifted from the large dark eyes.

Throughout the service he was more conscious of that quiet presence than of all the rest of the congregation, and when, at last, he walked up into the little pulpit and gave out his text, the sermon which had been specially prepared with an eye to the delinquencies of Billy Sellers and his friends struck the young curate suddenly as being utterly and disastrously out of place. While in vigorous but anonymous terms he denounced those black sheep of the flock, as cravens who lacked the will and the moral courage to amend their ways, his eyes seemed almost to look an apology to the lady with the pale, sad face. Yet as he looked, he faltered and all but paused. Was it—was it possible that, even as he uttered his righteous denunciations, a derisive smile had flitted momentarily over the beautiful face? After all, he was not sure, for before he had recovered from the shock, the great eyes were fixed, as sadly as ever, on the simple design of the east window. What a sad face it was! Betokening a sad history, of that Hugh felt assured. As for that derisive smile, he came by degrees to the conclusion that the light, or his own senses, had played him a trick. He closed his sermon with the secret consciousness that he had never spoken better, and in the flattering belief that Mrs. Langley would be seen in the mission-room again.

Dr. Mann called at the Vicarage the next day, and incidentally Hugh contrived to allude to the fact of Mrs. Langley's presence at the service on the previous evening.

The doctor laughed.

"Yes, she was there; she told me so. For my part, when I go anywhere, I go to church. So, as a rule, does she. It's more respectable, and no one insists upon shaking hands with you when you come out. But someone had given her an account of your temperance meeting, and nothing would do but she must hear you for herself. You seem to have taken your revenge on the 'odd dozen.' She was—well, amused."

"Then she did smile," thought Hugh, with a sudden pang. He felt unreasonably wounded for so slight a cause, but none the less readily did he accept the invitation to supper of which Dr. Mann was the bearer.

The doctor, for his part, went away well pleased with himself. He would not go so far as to say that all curates needed snubbing, but, by all accounts, there seemed to be no doubt whatever about this one. Perhaps both he and Hugh were mutually surprised when, in the evening, one proved himself to be an agreeable host, and the other an amusing guest. Mrs. Langley provided another surprise for Hugh by showing herself in the character of a bright and charming hostess. Except in complete repose, her face had not a trace of the sadness by which he had been so impressed last night. It was difficult to see what inducements Pitsmoor could have offered to this seasoned man and woman of the world. The practice could scarcely have been the attraction, and of society there was little, or none. In the course of the evening, Mrs. Langley supplied a possible clue by referring casually to her brother's writings.

"All dry, wonderfully instructive medical treatises, you know, Mr. Boyd—things I never should dream of looking into; but Bob finds them all-engrossing, and, of course, this world-forsaken village is an ideal hiding-place for a scribbler."

This, then, was the explanation, thought Hugh.

But the doctor, who had been listening with genuine amusement to the versatile curate's account of an average day's visiting, turned suddenly to look his sister full in the face.

"It won't do, Ethel. We—I—should only be found out. Almost any other role you please, if my credit must be saved; but an industrious literary man should be known, if at all, by his works, which in my case are non-existent."

Mrs. Langley laughed gaily.

"Nonsense, Bob! You know you do write quite a lot. Only not in his own name, you know," and she turned to Mr. Boyd; "Bob is too modest for that."

Dr. Mann turned impatiently to Hugh, and the latter could not help noticing that, from that time, he gave him but a divided attention. Very soon, by his contrivance, as it seemed, the conversation became general. The temperance meeting was not mentioned. Indeed, by Mrs. Langley's laughing decree, all subjects that bordered on "shop" were strictly avoided.

"It isn't because we don't sympathize with you, but because we do, and because we both want you to feel that in this house at least, you have a refuge from parochial worries. Oh, don't imagine that I don't know all about it! My husband was a country clergyman. He died, quite young, of parochial criticism."

She spoke flippantly, but Dr. Mann doggedly qualified the assertion.

"That, no doubt, was one of the causes of his breakdown; but you must remember, Ethel, that he had other worries as well."

Mrs. Langley turned her head, and the eyes of the brother and sister met in a glance of peculiar meaning.

"I am far from forgetting it," said the lady. "During the last year or two my brother lived close to us," she explained to the two guests, "and no one knows the unhappy facts better than he. Such facts, however, should, no doubt, be forgotten. Shall we have some music?"

Seating herself at the piano, she broke at once into a gay ballad, but the scowl did not at once pass from Dr. Mann's face. Glancing at him as she finished her second song, Mrs. Langley selected another and simply remarking: "This is one of Bob's favorites," she sang it wih admirable taste and feeling. In spite of himself, as it seemed, the doctor's face softened, and at least one of his guests caught the sound of a smothered sigh. Was it possible that he had helped to hasten his brother-in-law's early death? The idea, once formed, was not easily banished, for it supplied a possible explanation of many puzzling things. For the next day or two, the beautiful young widow was much in Hugh's thoughts, and on calling, he was distinctly pleased with the warmth of his welcome.

"It is good of you to take pity on me this dreary day!" exclaimed Mrs. Langley, as she sank into her low chair. "Isn't it a horrid, wet-blankety drizzle?"

"Is it horrid? I don't think it had struck me in that light. On the whole, I think I rather liked it, after the dust and heat of the last few days."

"How good, and proper, and altogether admirable of you to say so! Do you make a point of glorying in your tribulations, Mr. Brotherton?"

"Not I! I am capable of as much discontent as my neighbors, if it once entered into my grumbling soul to count a few hours of summer rain among my tribulations," said the young man frankly; "but I assure you that after the coal dust and the glare of the last fortnight, it really is enjoyable."

"It looks so," murmured Mrs. Langley, with a plaintive glance at the streaming window-panes.

Hugh laughed.

"Oh, no doubt it looks dreary enough from the inside. One needs to be out in it to realize the luxury of rain-washed air."

"And clothing?" murmured Mrs. Langley interrogatively.

"It is not so bad as that, but you are evidently incorrigible," laughed Hugh, as he rose to take the cup of tea she offered him.

"Any tea going, Ethel?" asked Dr. Mann, putting his head in at the door. "Oh, you here, Brotherton! How do?"

He came in, shook hands, and sat down amicably enough, yet Hugh somehow got the impression that it was the knowledge of his being there that had brought Dr. Mann to the room. They were talking politics with all the zest of differing opinions when Mrs. Langley plaintively interposed.

"It's all very interesting, but now that we have Mr. Brotherton to ourselves, I do want to hear what he thought of the temperance meeting. I didn't dare to mention it before Mr. Boyd."

Hugh turned to her with a sudden lighting up of his handsome face.

"Oh, Boyd was not responsible for it, and, for my part, I'm sure I don't grudge anyone the enjoyment of that fiasco. No doubt I was too ready to be convinced of the parochial need, but no suspicion of the real state of the case entered into my mind! How I did rate those old teetotallers! And how delighted they were! I admit that I am very far gone on the subject of total abstinence—" He stopped abruptly, struck by some fleeting expression on the lady's face, and added hesitatingly: "I don't know whether—whether—"

He was looking at Dr. Mann, but the lady answered his implied inquiry.

"Whether you have our sympathies? Indeed, yes—most emphatically you have mine; but teetotaller as I am, and as Bob could tell you, no member of your flock could possibly be more teetotal, I would give much to know the names of that heroic dozen who, in this teetotal parish dare to drink."

"Don't tell her, Brotherton," interposed Dr. Mann, hastily; "it wouldn't be fair."

"I scarcely think that it would," laughed Hugh. "Apparently they are already a sufficiently marked set."

"Well, it's very shocking—if they really are as intemperate as report makes them. For my part, I shouldn't be much surprised to find that after all, the guilty dozen consists of nothing worse than a group of old fogies who still cling to their mildest of mild home-brew. I couldn't imagine anyone in this God-fearing village the worse for drink."

Dr. Mann made an impatient movement, and even Hugh demurred.

"I am, perhaps, too new a comer to hazard an opinion, but I have heard of three or four cases."

"Accidental cases, I hope you mean. That is, of course, bad enough—terribly bad—but not so bad as it might be. We have surely no habitual drunkards in Pitsmoor!"

For the moment Hugh forgot to answer, so intently was he looking into the beautiful face. It had gone again; the wistful eyes looked back innocently enough into his, but it had momentarily been there—the same swift, sardonic smile that had puzzled him in the mission-room. Surely these were not secret taunts aimed at Dr. Mann? At all events, the doctor's cup and saucer rattled noisily as he put them down. He struck into the conversation with a decision that saved Hugh from the necessity of making any answer to Mrs. Langley's question.

"Brotherton, there's a bedridden parishioner at the top of the hill whose acquaintance you have not yet made. If you care to atone for your omission this afternoon, I can give you a lift there and back. She has strong opinions on the subject of clerical neglect of duty, and if you take my advice you'll go."

"Strong opinions, and a certain enjoyment in the expression thereof, seem to be prevalent in Pitsmoor," said Hugh drily, as he rose. "Thanks very much. If it is my bounden duty to go to-day, I shall be glad of the lift. But"—and he turned to Mrs. Langley—"I must not forget that I came as a beggar, in the hope of persuading you to take pity on me. The young women's class at the mission-room is absolutely without a teacher, and the districts, many of them, have no visitors. May I hope—"

(Continued on page 20.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

The Easter Lily.

WHO would have thought
From that darkened thing,
The dull, brown bulb,
A leaf would spring?
A stalk uplift
To peerless height,
And its bud unclose
A lily white?
Hold it now in your little hand
Its shining message to understand.

Nothing freer
From stain of earth
Ever from hindering
Bonds burst forth,
Out of a dark
And dreary prison
This Easter morning
It has arisen.
It does not speak in a living voice,
But its fragrance whispers, "Rejoice! Rejoice!"

It seems to say,
"I but repeat
That old, old story
So wondrous sweet,
That though in the grave
Christ's body lay,
Yet the stone was rolled
From the door away;
Though nailed to the cross and pierced and slain,
Yet, joy to the world, He rose again!"

Oh, let us think
When we behold
This emblem lily
With heart of gold,
How it typifies,
In its first gloom
The crucified Savior
Within the tomb,
And in its Easter blossoming white
Christ's risen glory and life and light.

—*Clara Doty Bates.*

The Voice Behind The Lilies.

By Julia F. Deane.

"I'M to have a singing-piece Easter Sunday. Don't you girls want to hear it?" asked Gladys Sercomb, as she hopped, skipped and jumped on her way to school with a merry group of girls. "This is the way it goes:

"Easter morning, bright and fair,
Birds and blossoms fill the air,
Song and fragrance everywhere."

"And when it comes to the part about the 'lily so pure and sweet,' I'm to wave a great white lily. Mamma is making me a white taffeta silk dress, all hemstitched and ruffled, and oh, it's all going to be just lovely!"

"It's such a pretty song, yours is," chimed in Jean March. "I heard your mother when she was teaching it to you, and I thought it was so nice I learned it, too."

Gladys' pretty face suddenly clouded. "I don't like other girls to be learning my pieces, and you learned it, Jean March, you did, when your mother was doing my mamma's washing out in our kitchen."

"Are n't you ashamed, Gladys Sercomb!" cried the other girls in a chorus, as Jean's bright face flushed crimson, and she dropped behind the rest.

"Just as if Jean March hadn't as much right to learn a singing-piece as you, if her mother does have to do folks' washing," said Nellie Brown indignantly.

"Miss Wilson says Jean's voice is lots nicer than any of ours," Sadie Bright quietly remarked. "She says, too, Jean's got a perfectly wonderful ear for music. She hears a song and then she can sing it right off." And Sadie ran back to comfort Jean.

The Sercomb family pew was full Easter morning. Papa Sercomb, Uncle Tom, Aunt Evelyn, Aunt Jessica and Cousins Dorothea and Mildred were all there to hear Gladys' Easter solo.

Gladys nestled in her seat with a self-satisfied air, as she looked down upon them from the platform. It was delightful to be a part of the melody and fragrance and loveliness, and Gladys could not help feeling a little bit sorry for Jean March, who sat in the corner of the second seat from the front, her brown cashmere more noticeably shabby than ever before in contrast with the Easter glory about her.

"Miss Gladys Sercomb will sing," announced the superintendent, and Gladys fluttered from her chair and poised in the center of the platform with all the grace and airy lightness of a white-winged butterfly. It was really very interesting, she thought, to have the eyes of all that great congregation fixed upon her; she hoped Aunt Jessica had remembered to straighten the bows on her hair.

The lady at the piano had played the prelude to Gladys' song twice, and the faces of Gladys' father and cousins and aunts were shadowed with embarrassment, for now the child's eyes, big with dismay and fright, were turned appealingly towards the musician. Her hands were clasped tightly in front of her, and she stood in speechless terror, for —Gladys had forgotten every word and note of her song.

The bows upon the hats of Gladys' aunts and cousins trembled with excitement; Papa Sercomb stroked his mustache nervously; Uncle Tom studied the singing book with a feverish interest. The great congregation wore one huge smile of sympathy for the suffering child. For the fourth time the accompanist played the air very slowly and smiled encouragingly; she could do no more, for no one but Mamma Sercomb knew the song, and Mamma Sercomb had been detained at home at the last moment by a sick headache.

Suddenly a little dark-robed figure stole out from the second seat from the front, concealing herself behind a clump of Easter lilies near the singer.

"Easter morning, bright and fair,"

caroled a childish treble, clear and sweet, from behind the lilies. Gladys caught her breath with a gasp; her troubled eyes, fast filling with tears, turned towards the sound. Then a smile of relief chased away the fear as together the two voices finished the verse. Gladys' eyes said so beseechingly, "Please don't stop, I might forget again," that the voice from behind the lilies sang with her through the four verses, ringing out joyfully in the glad refrain,

"Angels rolled the stone away,
Christ is Lord of Easter Day."

That afternoon a box of beautiful blossoms was left at Jean's door, and with it was a note which Jean prized far more than the flowers. It read:

"My dear, dear Jean:—You are the very preciousest girl in the whole world, and I am the horridest. My papa says your voice is just fine and he is going to see your mamma about taking music lessons right away, and I am just as glad as I can be. Good-bye till tomorrow.

"Yours forever and ever,
"Gladys Sercomb."

Elgin, Ill.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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Prize Award.

The February prize is won by E. W. B. Fischer, Wheaton, Ill.

1.—*Charade.

"This rose is very one," said she.
"I'll wear it on my two," said he.
"And then, O darling, will you be
My total?" "Certainly," said she.

M. A. P.

2.—*Riddle.

"Where'er I go I am behind;
'Tis sad 'tis so, but never mind.
Within a shoe I often be,—
That this is true you soon will see.

Roy.

Answers to Puzzles of March 12.

1.—

G					M
E	L	I	S	H	A
O					R
R					T
G	I	B	E	A	H
E					A
W					W
A	R	A	B	I	A
S					S
H					H
I	S	H	U	A	I
N					N
G					G
T	A	L	E	N	T
O					O
N					N

2.—The letter O.

3.—1, Butter-nut, nut-butter. 2, Dogwood, wood dog. 3, Lemon, melon. 4, Ample, maple. 5, Reap, pear. 6, Peach, cheap. 7, Lake, kale.

4.—

A	D	A	N	A
D	A	M	A	R
A	M	E	N	I
N	A	N	A	S
A	R	I	S	H

5.—1, K-nob. 2, I-deal. 3, N-early. 4, G-rasp. 5, E-rase. 6, D-roll. 7, W-ink. 8, A-shy. 9, R-ash. 10, D-art. 11, V-ice. 12, I-rate. 13, I-X. Removed heads, King Edward VII.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, April 2, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Awards and Recommendations of the Anthracite Coal Commission.

THE published report of this commission, awaited with such keen interest by miners, operators and the public generally, covers eighty-seven printed pages. When all the testimony taken, with the proposed illustrations, are added, the document will be a voluminous one. The first and by far the larger part of the report proper is devoted to a review of the anthracite coal industry and of the conditions which led to the appointment of the commission. It summarizes the work of inspection and investigation, gives in detail the reasons for the findings, and states that while there have been differences of opinion among the seven members of the board, there never has been during their five months of labor "any unpleasant word or any indication of thought or desire of aught save truth and justice"—a splendid showing for the arbitration principle.

The main recommendations provide for a general increase in wages of 10 per cent; some decrease in hours of labor; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; a minimium wage and a sliding scale; no discrimination by either mine owners or miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union; discontinuance of the "coal and iron police" system; stricter enforcement of laws relating to child labor; and that the awards continue in force for three years.

The commission disapprove of compulsory arbitration, but recommend that state and government supply machinery for making compulsory investigation of difficulties similar to that just made by their own body. They report inability to accede to the demand of the miners for a recognition of their union, for the reason that the union is not a party to the submission, Mr. Mitchell having appeared before them as the representative of the anthracite coal miners and not in his official capacity as president of the United Mine Workers. Trades-unionism, they say, is a matter of business, and differences can best be settled by conferences between the employer and a committee chosen by his employes; but, they add, "in order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members."

The evidence, it is admitted, shows that the armed guards employed to protect the collieries and the men who worked them were a necessary precaution, and that the governor of the state was justified in calling out the militia, but it is also admitted, "justice requires the statement that the leaders of the organization which began and conducted the strike, and notably its president, condemned all violence and exhorted their followers to sobriety and moderation." The boycott is deplored as a "cruel weapon of aggression" and its use as "immoral and anti-social."

The findings of the commission are very generally characterized as fair and reasonable. Says Mr. Mitchell: "The decision gives the miners greater justice than they have ever had before. The first and most important part is the increase in wages and the establishment of the sliding scale. The 10 per cent will mean $6,000,000 to be divided among 147,000 persons. Next in importance is the reduction of hours. The laborers are granted a nine-hour day at ten hours' pay, which means that the miners will also get the nine-hour day, as they cannot work without the laborers. While the union was not formally recognized, it has made itself felt and its power and influence is fully appreciated by all concerned."

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, declares the report to be a great victory for the miners and "one of the greatest acts of civilization in this country." The fact that it awards the miners representation on the board of conciliation by any one they choose, he regards as practically a direct recognition of organized labor. Other labor leaders speak in the same terms, and the submission of the findings to Mr. Mitchell by President Roosevelt is looked upon by them and by the public generally as indirect recognition of the union.

Mr. Clarence Darrow, one of the counsel for the strikers, expresses himself as well pleased. While the complainants do not get all they asked at first, they get more than they offered to take last winter when Mr. Baer backed out of the agreement. He has no doubt that the mine owners will carry out the findings in all particulars.

The one unsatisfactory feature of the award to some mine workers is that the old method of payment is continued. Many would have preferred a system of payment by weight to the 10 per cent increase, and it was discussion of this point which delayed the completion of the report. The operators and owners being unable to agree, the commissioners could not fix a scale, and the matter was left to be decided by the board of conciliation.

The operators, upon their side, are not ill pleased with the findings as a whole. Ten per cent is better than 12 or 15, which they feared would be awarded, and they are suited with the action, or non-action, of the board with regard to the system of pay; also with its attitude towards non-union men. Mr. Baer, their spokesman, who has been dubbed the Mephistopheles of the strike tragedy, has up to the present writing refused to express himself, but is reported as happy. One thing, says a leading operator, the award insures in their favor—namely, high priced coal for at least three years. Well, the consumer will know that in accordance with the sliding scale of wages, for every five cents added to the price per ton the miners receive an increase of one per cent; that is, to every dollar a man receives in minimum wage, one cent will be added for every five cents advance in the selling price of coal. Not much, it is true, but something gained for financial betterment, and a good deal gained for principle, even if it is the consumer who pays.

The 10 per cent advance dates from November 1, 1902, therefore the men receive something like $3,000,000 in back pay. The sliding scale becomes effective April 1st, prices to be computed monthly by a special accountant.

The commission, President Roosevelt and the country at large are each and all to be complimented and congratulated upon their wise and peaceful settlement of an industrial war which, it may be, history will record as—in the words of Henry D. Lloyd—"the Waterloo of capitalistic absolutism in America."

One valuable lesson to be learned from the anthracite coal strike and its immediate results is that no man or set of men possesses inherent right to conduct an independent or an organized business on any methods which work injustice to those who labor in it or to the public at large. This important precedent has been established by the sovereign power of this country—the power of public opinion.

The Element of Life.

"If Christ be not risen, our faith is vain."

WITHOUT the resurrection, the gospel would be no message of hope or joy—nothing but a poem of sorrow, a heart-rending tragedy. We have our glad Easter Day because He rose "bringing truth and immortality to light."

Easter turns our thoughts from the cross to the throne; from the darkened earth of the crucifixion hour to the dawning of that heaven which the final triumph of truth and righteouness promises to the sons of men; from the bitter pathos of a lonely, uncomprehended existence, to the glory of a sublime mission fulfilled, a divine purpose accomplished.

The risen Christ takes from death its sting and from the grave its seeming victory. He renews the hope of mankind for the dominion over the moral and the spiritual world and makes possible the resurrection of the race to a higher life. We do not realize the divine meaning of the resurrection as did those early disciples. "The knowledge of the risen Christ sent them forth healing the sick, opening the eyes of the blind, casting out devils, and raising the dead."

Man was made for dominion, he was made for immortality, and through the ages he has sought blindly to learn the lesson emphasized by the resurrection: that truth, purity and righteousness cannot be conquered by the earth. What though our ideals, our hopes, our joys and our aspirations are nailed to the cross and the grave receives them? If they are by nature deathless and immortal, they will rise again, for "Christ is risen." Spirit must conquer matter, Life must conquer death.

We need the lesson of joy and promise which comes to us with the Eastertide, for "Every man is a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. The mortality of every man is Jesus, suffering and sorrowing; the immortal spirit is the risen Christ." Christ is risen; so may the immortal in us rise to the throne of our being, and rule, even in this earthly life. The tomb could not hold the Nazarene because He possessed, in all its perfection, the element of life.

We need this Easter thought of joy, and we need to look, with Mary, into the tomb where we think our holiest treasure lies buried, and hear from the angel the blessed assurance "He is not here: He is risen."

The Eternal Possession.

NO festival of the Christian church has such fascination for the worshipper, or holds his interest so strongly, as that of Easter.

Clustering our thoughts round that first Easter morning, we go to the tomb of our Lord with the faithful women and witness their disappointment as they discover that the body for which they had prepared their costly spices is no longer there. The announcement of the angels, "He is not here, remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee, saying that the son of man must be crucified and the third day rise again," was necessary to remind them of the words of the Master.

Again, in the afternoon of the same day, we find two disciples of Jesus on their way to Emmaus, mourning because their dream of earthly glory had faded away in His death and burial, and telling the Lord, when He joined them in their walk, "But we hoped that it was He who should have redeemed Israel."

How their hearts burn within them as He talks with them! Under His exposition how different the predictions of the old prophets sound to them, and as they constrain Him to abide with them, we wonder why the words of Jeremiah did not come to them: "O, the hope of Israel, the Savior thereof in time of trouble, why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a wayfaring man that turneth aside to tarry for a night?"

All down the ages His own had waited for the "Hope of Israel" as He who should accomplish their redemption; now through the centuries, since that first glad Easter morning, we who believe can rejoice and sing, "The Lord is risen and has become the first fruits of them that sleep." To us has been given the gospel of Jesus, that "through comfort of the Scriptures we might have hope," not for this world only, but "the hope of glory."

What's In a Name?

WISCONSIN politicians are greatly agitated over the possibility of the time-honored custom of election treating falling into disrepute because of being incorrectly labeled by the legislature as a "misdemeanor," the new appellation carrying with it certain disagreeable and expensive penal features.

It is not often that legislators turn their attention to mere matters of nomenclature, and when they do it is time for private citizens to study up definitions and see what is wrong.

"Treating," the politicians tell us, is a very innocent political hospitality by means of which a candidate shows his kindly interest in his fellows and his fervent desire to serve them in an official capacity. The proposed bill, however, conveys the idea that what is known as "treating" is a sort of traffic in citizenship privileges and patriotism; is, indeed, an attempt to purchase an unmarketable commodity—a man's civic rights; is the taking advantage of his moral poverty and extremity to secure a mortgage on his political principles. Under this keen legal analysis the custom presents such a different aspect that there seems ample justification for a change of name to "misdemeanor."

One cannot but feel that even this analysis is incomplete. Unquestionably treating is responsible for enticing many a young man to take his first drink or to make his first visit to a saloon, and has occasioned the relapse of many a reformed man—is, indeed, too often the first step down the broad and easy stairway to ruin. Viewed in the light of these well-known facts, the term "misdemeanor" seems inadequate. "Crime" is the word.

One Wisconsin politician urges the continuance of the practice as a legitimate factor in political life on the ground that to legislate against it would seriously injure the business of the saloonkeepers, and would likewise deprive candidates of a fit opportunity to acquaint themselves with their constituency, which, as the gentleman very frankly admits, is to be found in the saloons.

No extremist in the temperance ranks could have framed a more striking and forceful argument in favor of the bill. Even the respectable, lukewarm citizen, dozing in his easy chair beside his fireside, will raise his eyebrows at this high-handed attitude. Is our country to be run in the interests of the saloonkeepers and their kinsmen, the corrupt politicians? Are our politics and our government to be controlled over the bar and bought and sold by drinks? Shall the dramshop dictate the laws of this commonwealth?

It is to be hoped that the good citizens of Wisconsin will answer these questions in a vigorous negative by no longer permitting the easy vice of "treating" to masquerade in society under an alias, but that it shall be branded in unmistakable letters for the pernicious and dangerous thing it is—a menace to society and to the nation.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Elma M. Preston, state L. T. L. secretary of Pennsylvania, gave THE UNION SIGNAL office a pleasant call last week. Mrs. Preston, accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Lydia Linvill, Mrs. Margaret Brosius and Miss Linvill, is taking an extended western trip. They will see the wonders of Arizona, California and the Yosemite, and return by the northern route, stopping at Yellowstone Park. Family visits at Topeka and Spokane are included in the program of this delightful journey.

President's Letter.

MY DEAR COMRADES:—Several weeks ago Miss Gordon and I received an urgent invitation from Mrs. Brand, corresponding secretary of Indiana W. C. T. U., to come to Indiana to speak at a series of meetings she wished to arrange at several points in the state. It has been our custom to devote a few weeks each year to such meetings, for we believe it to be advantageous to thus come in close touch with the local union and the local union workers.

Last year we spent some time in this way in South Carolina and in Georgia, and when Mrs. Brand promptly accepted the only dates we were able to give, we cheerfully came to this state, beginning our meetings at Richmond, March 15. The evening audiences, the children's meetings in the afternoon, have been large and enthusiastic. We have spoken in colleges and public schools and I should also mention the informal receptions. The principal of one of the large high schools said to us, "A few years ago I could not have invited you to the school, but public sentiment has changed and is rapidly growing stronger for temperance."

The temperance people of Indiana are "rowing hard against the stream" and they are making good time. They succeeded, a few months ago, in securing a legislative enactment that removes the saloon one mile from the Soldiers' Home. This seems but small gain, but it is a move in the right direction. The recent favorable decision as to the validity of the Remonstrance law will enable localities to prevent the establishing of the saloon, if the people will exercise their power through this remonstrance.

It is true in Indiana as elsewhere that all good people are not so united, so alert, as they should be. We find here as in other license states that the restrictive measures of the license law are not enforced. Liquor is openly sold on Sunday and it is sold to minors. It is sold to drunkards the same as to moderate drinkers, many of whom will soon become drunkards. In one of the cities we visited, a young man told us of a terrible scene he witnessed a few days before on his way home from school—the death of a drunkard in one of the licensed saloons of the town. And the coroner's verdict was, "Died from alcohol poison."

The temperance people of Indiana are not satisfied with so-called "wholesome license laws." They are working and praying for the overthrow of these vile laws and for the substitution of prohibition.

At Fairmount and at Marion we had the the pleasure of having with us the state president, Mrs. Wilson, and we have been glad to see here three of our National evangelists, Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. Gibson and Miss Barbour. Mrs. McWhirter, ex-president, was with us at Terre Haute, where she spoke with her usual earnestness. Large delegations from the country round about have come short and long distances to attend the meetings.

Mrs. Brand has accompanied us during the entire trip, carefully looking after details and participating pleasantly and effectively in all of the meetings. Unless "all signs fail," Indiana will surely go up to the next National Convention with a gain of at least five hundred members. I would like to record the names of all of our pleasant hosts and hostesses, of all the faithful officers and members who have notably helped to make this tour a success. On Friday of this week Miss Gordon and I go to Cincinnati to see Mrs. Roller and other members of the local committees who have in charge the preparations for the National Convention.

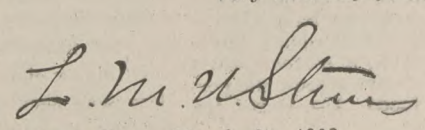
We shall spend the early part of April at National Headquarters.

Early this morning, before leaving Terre Haute, we visited the Maple Avenue M. E. church, that we might see the Memorial Window, placed there by the W. C. T. U. It is a large and handsome window, having in the center the pictured face of Miss Willard. Above is her motto—our motto—"For God and Home and Native Land," and below, "In Memoriam, Frances E. Willard, W. C. T. U."

As we turned to leave the church one of the white-ribboners, who accompanied us, said, "It is a great blessing to Terre Haute, cursed as it is by the manufacture and sale of liquor, to have such a reminder as this of better customs, of a better time coming." And we reverently thought of the many ways in which Miss Willard still speaks to us, still inspires us to go forward.

We are receiving reports from many states, indicating that our workers are wide awake and that our work is prospering. With a loving greeting to all, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



On cars in Indiana, March 25, 1903.

Monthly Bible Reading.

Little Things.

By Mrs. R. B. Hall.

ARE not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows. (Luke, 12:6-7.)

One of the impressive lessons to be learned from these words of Christ is the value that God puts upon little things. That which we think of little account He thinks of great importance. The tiny sparrow, He watches and notices when it falls: He does not forget it; and we are of more value than these, hence He is interested in all that we do, in all that in any way concerns us.

This metaphorical expression of the hairs of our head being numbered shows the minuteness of His care over us and for us. It also shows God's thought of "little acts of kindness, little words (deeds) of love," for has He not said "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these ye did unto Me"? Then He can multiply our little efforts a hundred fold, like seed sown in good ground, and make them redound to His honor and glory. Take for illustration the lad's bread and fish. "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" (John, 6:9-13.) I have always rejoiced because of that boy. Doubtless he went out there to see the great teacher who was doing such wonderful work, and boy-like, took his lunch with him—five barley cakes and two dried fishes. He gave it willingly, all he had, made no excuse, at least none is recorded, gave the little he had to Christ. Mark the result. This little multiplied in the hands of the Lord Jesus until over five thousand were fed and twelve baskets of fragments were taken up.

Shall we not bring to Him for His use our little, whatever it may be, our mites of time, of talent, of money, and trust Him for the result, believing that "the least we do for Jesus will be precious in His sight"? Not the least thing we do for Him for love's sake shall be lost.

Even a postal card written, a petition carried, a word fitly spoken, the least thing in any department of our work, which may seem trivial to us, even so small as a hair of the head, is noticed by Our Heavenly Father, and He can multiply its influence beyond what we can ever ask or think. Like a stone cast into the water, the circle widens and widens until it reaches the shore of eternity.

In the parable of the talents, if he with the one talent had used it for the Lord, he doubtless would have received the same blessing of "Well done, good and faithful (not successful) servant, thou hast been faithful over the little," I will enable thee to do more for me by multiplying thy usefulness—for that is its meaning; "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord"—the joy of doing good. Notice the little things in nature, how the united littles make the great things and accomplish so much. The raindrops, for instance; they disappear from sight, but wherever they go the sun finds them and lifts them up into the heavens, keeping them there until it has gathered and warmed others with them, and then sending them out to refresh the earth, making it bud and blossom, fill every little lily cup, bring to light the violet that it may shed abroad its fragrance. By and by the sun calls back again these raindrops, warming them and again sending them out to do their work, and so the great sun and the little raindrops keep working together, beautifying the earth and making it a fit abode for man. You and I are as little raindrops, to be drawn by the Sun of Righteousness up into a nearness to Himself, where we are warmed with that divine love which makes us like unto Him, and then sends us out on our mission of mercy, a ministry of love to brighten and cheer the darkened lives all about us, and thus we are co-workers with God.

But there shall not a hair of your head perish. (Luke, 21:18.) This was said by Christ to His disciples. What could He mean, for He had just told them that they would be persecuted and some of them suffer death. It was not literally, but really true, since not a single suffering of any description borne for Christ's sake has perished or was ever lost.

Whatever we may have to endure for Christ's sake shall not have been in vain.

The reproaches, the prejudices, the criticism, the misunderstanding of our motives, these are but trifles which are but light applications that shall work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory and need not distress us in the least.

That which is the most in the way of the advance of any reform is the apathy and indifference of those who are Christ's own.

"Not a sparrow falleth but its God doth know,
Just as when His mandate lays a monarch low;
Not a leaflet waveth but its God doth see;
Think not then, oh, trembler, God forgeteth thee.

For more precious surely than the birds that fly
Is a Father's image to a Father's eye.
E'en thine hairs are numbered, trust Him full and free,
Cast thy care upon Him, and He'll care for thee.

For the God that planted in thy breast a Soul,
On His sacred tablets doth thy name enroll.
Cheer thine heart, then, trembler, never faithless be.
He that marks the sparrows will remember thee."

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

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CONTRIBUTIONS to the Memorial Fund as follows, $2 except as noted:

NEW YORK: Malone, Ransomville, Tottenville, Addison, Bath, Corning (5th ward), Painted Post, East Randolph $1, Falconer, Akron, Buffalo Anna Gordon Y, Buffalo, Lucy Hayes Y, Niagara, Hamburg, Kenmore, Lockport, Middleport, Fulton, Hannibal, Mexico, New Haven, New Haven Y $1.50, Palermo $1, Phœnix, Jamaica, North Lawrence, Corinth, Clyde, Gainesville, Mrs. Dr. Hunt.

MAINE.—North Waldoboro, East Jefferson, Auburn.

MISSISSIPPI.—Meridian, Gunnison W. C. T. U. and L. T. L.

NEBRASKA.—Peru, Lexington.

INDIANA.—Muncie, Oak Ridge, Petersville.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.—West Milan.

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LOUISIANA.—Raymond.

MARYLAND. — Baltimore City, eleven unions, $23; Montgomery County, Westminster, Westminster Y, Winchester, Pocomoke City Willard Y, Neal Dow Y, Anna Gordon Y, Jessie Ackerman union, all of Baltimore.

ILLINOIS.—Litchfield, De Kalb, Collinsville.

COLORADO.—Colorado Springs, Canon City.

TEXAS.—League City.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Barnes, New Castle.

OREGON.—Beulah.

KANSAS. — Independence, Abilene, Oatville, Ransom, Arkansas City, Newton, Baldwin, Argonia, Chanute, Mound City, Heber, Concordia, Hutchinson, Hutchinson Y, Burlingame, Topeka.

ARIZONA.—Tempe $4.25.

WASHINGTON.—Seattle St. Frances union.

Dues have been received from Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and Kansas.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Organizers.

DEAR COMRADES:—I have just returned from a trip in Ohio, in the interests of our work. In spite of all the difficulties of rain and mud and counter attractions, four good unions were organized, 128 active and forty-four honorary members were secured. I also organized an L. T. L.

Two weeks of October and three of November were spent organizing and lecturing in Ohio. During that trip I organized three unions and one L. T. L. This gives seven unions and two Legions, 230 active and eighty-six honorary members, as a result of my two trips.

Under the direction of the county president I made a ten-days' trip in Moultrie county, Illinois, which resulted in securing thirty-one active and five honorary members. I am engaged for six weeks of Institute work in Illinois, beginning April 2 at Joliet.

I expect to return to Ohio early in October for another tour. The Beal local option law is productive of much enthusiasm in that state, and is awakening new interest and zeal in our workers. Town after town has voted "dry" and in every case the local W. C. T. U. has been greatly in evidence. This law encourages local workers to bring about an election, as it provides for a "special election," taking it out of partisan politics at municipal elections.

I find our W. C. T. U. everywhere is honored and appreciated, and receives credit for being the greatest force extant in moulding public sentiment and securing an arrest of thought on the great question of the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA R. SIMMONS.

Chicago.

DEAR UNION SIGNAL AND COMRADES: I have been in Oklahoma almost continuously since last fall. Many places are virgin soil in temperance work, but the many Kansas people in the territory have brought a sentiment for prohibition most agreeable to find and not very hard to quicken into temperance organizations. Of course the newness of the country forbids very excellent railroad service, yet "all in all," it's a wonderful new country and matters are adjusting themselves rapidly.

Last fall I traveled over Grant county, canvassing very closely, which gave me numberless drives over faultless roads in almost perfect weather. We had over 700 total abstinence pledge signers who put on the white ribbon, thus painting almost the entire county white. I left seven new unions and one reorganized.

Returning after holidays I went into Comanche, Kiowa and Custer counties, organizing Custer into a county union. The "blizzard" caught me in Custer county, compelling a few days' halt. It rained, sleeted, snowed and blew the same day, and I drove twenty-eight miles through all this, finding at the end of my journey a dear old lady whose kindness provided a good hot meal and an equally hot fire to thaw me out.

Oklahoma has turned her "best side" to me and every local as well as county and territorial officer has pushed the work by planning wisely for my meetings.

The territorial president, Mrs. Cleveland, has won the love of her constituents, and all goes smoothly, as was evidenced by the harmonious territorial convention last September. I think I've organized between twelve and fifteen new unions since convention.

LILA CARLIN MOORE.

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for infant feeding in the uncertain ways of the novice when you can have always with you a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, a perfect cow's milk frm herds of native breeds, the perfection of infant food? Use it for tea and coffee.

Superintendents.

Physical Education.

THE March number of the Physical Education quarterly contains the following leading articles: "Water Drinking"; "Correct Breathing"; "Obesity and Exercises for the Same"; "Eyes and Ears"; "Simple Tests for Sight and Hearing"; "Decalogue of Natural Law"; "High School Gymnasium," and other contributions of interest.

This number is particularly valuable in the home and the school because of the eye and ear tests by Dr. J. F. Byington, a skillful specialist of Battle Creek, Michigan. Unions are urged to place this number in the hands of teachers. It will be furnished at the rate of thirty-five cents per dozen, and fifty copies for one dollar. Address all orders to

MRS. FRANCES W. LEITER,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Anti-Narcotics.

THE March first pledge signing day was a grand success. It is impossible to tell how many children were pledged, but 75,000 cards were sent out by me in January and February alone; one St. Louis woman, Mrs. Magil, secured 1,400 pledges. We believe thousands of boys and girls signed this pledge. Best of all, of the 75,000 pledges sent out only 5,000 were against cigarets, the rest were against tobacco in every form.

Success has crowned our efforts in Missouri for an anti-cigaret law. It is now unlawful to sell or give away cigarets or cigaret paper to minors. The law was secured by the united efforts of the Woman's Clubs and the W. C. T. U. I was made a member of the legislative committee of the Federation of Woman's Clubs to secure a law, and I worked at my desk as hard as mortal woman can, while our faithful secretary of the state W. C. T. U., Miss Ellen D. Morris, was at the capital, ever awake to the needs of the hour. More petitions were sent in for this measure than for all other bills put together.

ELIZA B. INGALLS.

St. Louis, Mo.

Promoted.

"Forever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead."

Mrs. F. P. Beach, aged seventy-four years, passed away in Onarga, Illinois, March 9, 1903. She had been a white ribboner for many years and attended the National Convention in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1898 as a delegate. Her home was the home of the circuit rider, the pastor, presiding elder, and temperance worker. Her husband, now seventy-five years old, has been a Prohibitionist for many years and the two had walked together in love and charity nearly fifty-four years. She was devoted to the welfare of her children and was a friend to every good cause. Mrs. Mattie Beach Whitcomb, of St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. Libbie Beach Brown, of Seattle, Washington, and others of her sorrowing children ministered tenderly to her in her last illness. Rev. J. G. Evans, of Grant Park, Illinois, a lifelong friend, conducted the funeral services. Members of the union at Onargo expressed their love by beautiful floral tributes and while they feel that they have sustained a great loss, they know that "for her to die was gain" and that "her works do follow her." A devoted mother, a consecrated Christian, a consistent white ribboner has added her voice to the choir invisible.

Dropped Them.

Quit the Medicines and Got Well on Grape-Nuts.

Made over on a change of food is rather a fascinating experience. Sounds like fiction, but an employe of the Anaconda Copper Co., of Anaconda, Mont., had just that experience, being cured on Grape-Nuts.

"For several years I was so run down from indigestion and improper foods that I had to resign a $125.00 a month position in Chicago," he says. "I was in such a bad condition that if I stooped over the sour food came boiling up into my throat and out my mouth.

"I lost nine months' valuable time, and three of Chicago's best physicians said I must die. I weighed about 140 pounds, which is skelton weight for me. So I resigned myself to my fate and went home to the country to die. It was there a cousin introduced me to Grape-Nuts and new life. I threw all my medicines away and at the end of two weeks' use of Grape-Nuts had to admit that I had gained 4 pounds. In the next few weeks I ate absolutely nothing but Grape-Nuts and pure rich cream and gained 18 pounds.

"I began to take interest in the events of the world again. From this point my recovery has been rapid and today I am physically in the best condition I ever was in my life. I had no trouble to get a position with the Aanaconda Copper Mining Co. at a better salary than before.

"This is what Grape-Nuts has done for me. It saved my life, thanks to pure food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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W. C. T. U. Notes.

North Yakima, Wash., union observed Willard Memorial day. A large audience, good program and collection of $5 rewarded their efforts.

During the stay of Mrs. Florence D. Richards, National organizer, in Milwaukee, thirty new members were added to the First Milwaukee Union.

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, president of Oregon, is in the field in her own state. Corvallis union enjoyed her help at a parlor meeting and in an evening address.

Manilla, Ohio, observed Prohibition Rally Day, with an address by Rev. E. A. Coil. Mrs. Laura Buckner, state worker among colored people, also spoke.

The union at Orono, Me., arranges to serve a dinner in the Town Hall, on town meeting day. Their catering is well patronized and becomes a source of profit.

Miss Mary E. Barbour, National evangelist, has been in evangelistic work in Michigan during the winter and is now in Cass county engaged in a local option campaign.

A delightful parlor meeting was held by the union at Washington, Pa. The county president, Miss Pollock, of Canonsbury, was present, and aided in the success of the meeting.

The president of the East Rochester W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. M. Wales, received a fine piece of silverware from her sister members on her departure to make a new home in Caswell Mills, Vt.

The W. C. T. U. of Perry, Ohio, organized December last with twenty active members, has eight new members and now rejoices in two L. T. L.'s, a Junior of thirty-two and a Senior of forty members.

Union Signal Day was observed, and the program carried out at Akron, Colo., and Hammond, La. At the former meeting a little girl of seven, dressed in cap and gown of Union Signals, recited a Signal poem and solicited subscriptions.

Owatonna, Minn., union is actively engaged in good work. It has taken up the study of the state laws, has had an anti-cigaret rally, had an address by Miss Annie Robbins, and has done active work in a local option campaign.

Miss Christine Tinli-- delivered one of her very interesting lectures March 20 in the Friends church at Rose Hill, Kansas, under the auspices of the local union at that place. A crowded house listened with marked attention to her address.

Gunnison, Miss., union and L. T. L. made a deep impression on the town by an entertainment given largely by the children. A good collection was received which was divided between the memorial fund, the state work, and campaign work.

The Roanoke, Va., union presented a large framed picture of Miss Willard and a complete set of her books to the Y. M. C. A. and the Railroad Y. M. C. A. of the town. A reception was held at the Y. M. C. A. building in connection with the presentation. A program was given and a "book contest" engaged in for amusement.

A very enjoyable entertainment was recently given by the Loyal Temperance Legion in Schuylkill, Pa. The program consisted of recitations, dialogues, hoop drills, dumbell drills, and a few records on the phonograph, vocal and instrumental music, and an address by Miss E. J. Battersby. A neat sum was realized for the benefit of the Legion.

The union at Dows, Iowa, held a "cigaret quiz" at one of their regular meetings. An Anti-Cigaret League is to be formed in the public school, the result of this union's work. All needed supplies for the league will be furnished by the union.

The "St. Louis Republic" of March 24, 1903, contained this item: "Twenty-five years ago today a cottage temperance meeting was held at the residence of Miss Eliza Buckley, at which Capt. O'Neal spoke." Miss Buckley is now Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls.

We are in receipt of a very interesting account of a meeting at Milltown, Me., addressed by Miss Alice H. Moore, state Y organizer. Welcome addresses from the pastors and flowers from the Y greeted her. The address was much enjoyed and appreciated.

Salem, O., union recently held a membership contest, gaining one hundred new members, also has a fine new Y. and L. T. L. and will soon open headquarters. Miss Ensign, state corresponding secretary, visited Salem and was tendered a large reception.

Virginia voted at the last state convention to abolish districts, and work under county organization. County conventions are being held this spring, and are of unusual interest. The close touch that the county can give is an inspiration to the local workers.

Dr. Sarah J. Elliott is actively engaged in an anti-polygamy crusade for the Pensylvania W. C. T. U. The second series of mass meetings has been opened in Philadelphia, and much interest aroused in the campaign for an anti-polygamy constitutional amendment.

An all day's meeting of the Binghamton, N. Y., W. C. T. U. was largely attended. A very interesting program was carried out. One topic seemed especially practical: "How can the W. C. T. U. help to make a better Binghamton?" "The best way to secure new members" was the subject of a helpful discussion by the local presidents.

The executive committee of Kansas W. C. T. U. in session at Topeka last week, passed a resolution of appreciation of the service rendered the state by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, of Le Loup, as state reporter and editor of the state paper, "Our Messenger." Mrs. Kemp placed her resignation in the hands of the executive committee, and will remove to Chicago in April to become an associate editor on the staff of The Union Signal.

The Immanuel Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., distinguished its dedicatory services, last week, by inviting the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to a representation in the Woman's session. Miss Fife, of Japan, who spoke for Foreign Missions, paid a fine tribute to the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. McCullough, of Syracuse, for Home Missions, referred to the influence of the organization and Mrs. J. A. Bidwell, state evangelist, spoke for the W. C. T. U.

One of the hardest fought battles in the interest of local option ever waged in the state of Michigan will close in Van Buren county the sixth of April. This county has enjoyed twelve years of prohibition under the local option law, it being the only county in the state to have maintained the law since its first adoption. The liquor men have pledged $50,000 to the county for the license compaign. The W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League are leading the temperance forces.

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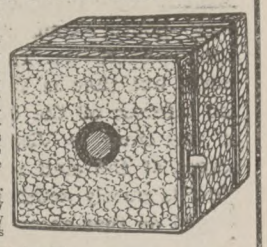

I Personally request every Union Signal reader to read the extraordinary bargains I offer on page 22. Surely no one would miss growing these beautiful, easy-growing, fragrant climbers. They succeed everywhere. The Premiums I give with orders are worth more than the whole cost.

I want every reader and especially every Lady to get up clubs for my seeds and vines. It is very easy.

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Among the New Books

When one takes up a book of George Cary Eggleston's he is certain of a pleasant hour or two of good, wholesome reading; in fact, he knows that he will shortly be hopelessly lost in pictured charm of southern hospitality and romance of heroic maid and gallant cavalier. In The Master of Warlock, as in "Dorothy South" and "A Carolina Cavaner," there is an absorbing love story, but that is far from being all the interest of the book. The setting of the story is Virginia in the early stages of the civil war. The point of view is purely southern and is doubly valued on that account, as without the slightest touch of sectionalism there is presented clear and authoritative studies of American conditions in the South during the critical period of Virginia's forced secession. "The Master of Warlock" is strong in plot and full of purity of sentiment, charm of atmosphere and dramatic action. Seldom will a reader willingly lose the single thread of a romance so often as is here rerequired, but the swift movement of the intervening happenings carries him on with little protest, and he is finally rewarded by having the bright threads gathered and knotted quite to his liking.

Baillie Pegram and Agatha Ronald are at first separated by one of the typical family feuds of Virginia, but the combined efforts of love and war break down the barriers that have withstood several generations of formal courtesy.

The book is one to appeal to readers of South and North alike, and it makes clear, especially to the young mind, as perhaps no purely historical narrative could do, the social customs and political views of Old Virginia. It is in fact an intimate glimpse of Virginia at the time of the civil war. There is an illustrated cover and six drawings by C. D. Williams. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.)

"The Boy Puzzle," by Rev. Joseph F. Flint. The illustrations are a unique feature of this book, and they fit in well with the original style of the author. The chapters are helpful to guardians of the American boy, as they give a synopsis of his characteristics, foibles and virtues, and tell how to cope with them. A review cannot give an adequate idea of the contents, as the book must be read and studied. Mr. Flint says, among other good things:

"The boy is wax to receive, marble to retain. There is some good in every boy."

"The purpose of mother love is the nurture of life. Every mother is a priestess ordained by God."

"The proper book for the mother to study is the child's heart."

"The better the soil the ranker the weeds of conceit and self-indulgence, unless early counteracted by the good seeds of reverence and obedience."

"By justice and kindness we can make almost anything we like of children. They will be frank and open if encouraged to be confiding."

"The voice of conscience holds the same relation to the spiritual harvest that the separator does to the crop of cereals—it discriminates between the chaff of error and the golden wheat of truth. It is a happy hour in the life of a young man when he is willing to follow his conscience, though it take him straight over Niagara."

Supplementary papers by the Rev. Clement E. Babb, D. D., Mrs. E. M. Adams, and the Rev. James R. Kaye, Ph. D., are included in the volume. (New York: Pacific Press Publishing Company.)

The Upper Currents, by Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller, is a book of short essays, simple, popular, pat and pithy in style, frankly religious, free from cant, sincere, manly and genial, on such subjects as "Catching the Upper Currents," "Transfiguration," "The Ripening of Character," "Things That Last," and "The Art of Living With People." Dr. Miller has published many books, and more than a million copies of them have been sold. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

Perhaps no single volume contains so much information essential to the intelligent temperance worker as does Liquor Laws, published by the Tuttle Company. It gives in full the liquor laws of Massachusetts, Maine, New York, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Kansas, with extracts from the laws of New Jersey, Iowa, Illinois and Maryland. There is also a summary of the liquor laws of every state and territory acting under high license, low license, local option, prohibition and dispensary systems, besides articles pertaining to the Liquor Traffic, Gothenburg or Norwegian System, High License, Nationalization of the Liquor Traffic, and the Referendum. It is a legislative manual, especially adapted for lecturers, lawyers, legislators and workers in temperance reform. It should find its place in every temperance home. One-half of the 392 pages are left blank for possible notes of reference. (Rutland, Vermont: The Tuttle Company. $1.00.)

Joe's Place, by John Rosslyn, is a narrative dialect poem of some 200 pages telling the life story of Joe, the darling and pride of a loving father's heart. Beginning with the boy's "Knickerbocker days" when he was "bereft of her that made life sweet," the recital continues through boyhood's days on through college life, then into the deeps of temptation when the curse of the wine cup holds him in thrall. But the love of his father and that of a true woman restore his wandering heart, and the erring one returns to the safety of his father's house.

The book is full of homely philosophy cast in rhythmic mould, and reads so easily and naturally that in no way is impaired the directness of the story. There is genuine pathos, genial humor and withal a deep human interest which appeals to all classes. It is a wholesome, helpful book offering the means of solving some of life's hardest problems.

The volume is attractively bound in blue cloth and is fully illustrated. It is just the book to place in the hands of our boys and girls. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.)

Behind the Bars, by Mary A. Jenks, M. D., Police Matron of Pawtucket, R. I., and president of the Pawtucket W. C. T. U., is a plain tale setting forth the experience of life in a police station, with its sad stories of wrecked humanity. Interspersed are chapters of personal interest, a pleasant vacation, and echoes of National conventions. Those engaged in rescue and reform work in cities will read the book with keen interest. One feels, after closing the volume that she has been having a rambling visit with the dear motherly-looking woman whose face is shown on the title page. (Published and sold by the author, Pawtucket, R. I.)

The Jewish Sacrifices and Their Christian Meaning, by Rev. John Worcester, is a small, well written and earnestly spiritual book, which takes for its appropriate motto the following sentence from Swedenborg: "The externals of the Ancient Church were all representative of the Lord, and of the celestial and spiritual things of the kingdom—that is, of love and charity and faith thence—and consequently of such things as are of the Christian church. Thus when the externals of the Ancient, and also of the Jewish church, are unfolded, and, as it were, unwrapped, the Christian church is disclosed."

In certain broadly important respects Swedenborg's peculiar philosophy of nature and of life, of human and of divine things, is perhaps more influential than ever. At all events, he has a most vital way of looking at all things. (Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.)

There is something trite and familiar in the sentiments expressed in The Road, by Rev. C. C. Harrah. Many before have traveled over "the road" that eliminates the sectarian element and advocates the one church embracing all followers of the Christ. This book teaches the brotherhood of Christ, and that the church which Jesus planted was a community of brothers.

One might not take issue with the author on the "one church," but the question of the inefficiency of the present system of denominations might occur to some readers. The author will also find many not willing to agree with him in the statement that "ordinances were never thought of by Jesus or the Apostles." No one, however, will deny that the "permanent ingredients of religion are faith, love, worship and righteousness." There are also many other facts stated that will easily be concurred in. "The Road" contains much of good teaching. (Des Moines, Ia.: Scott Heights-Book Company. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.)

There is much interesting reading and practical teaching in The Lovers' World, by Alice B. Stockham. It treats of love in its many phases, of marriage, parenthood, mind cure, recreation, sleep, dress and numerous other topics, the most delicate of which are handled in an admirable way. The author of "Toxology" will find many readers for this new book of hers, as people have learned to have confidence in Doctor Stockham and her writings and believe that she knows whereof she speaks. The book is destined to be a missionary in every home it enters. (Chicago: Stockham Publishing Company. $2.25.)

In a few compact pages in Books—Their Value and What to Read, is given a selected list of the best books for children and young people, prefaced by an interesting essay on "Books." The author is Miss Ementine M. Craig, Beatrice, Neb. Price. 10 cents.

Books Received.

A Ministerial Misfit, or the Biography of Rev. Timothy Tanglefoot. By Isaiah Villars, D. D.

Letters of an American Countess, by the Countess herself. (New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.)

The Left Side Man. By Margaret Robinson. (New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.)

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$7,500.00 Donated, to be Divided Among Family Cooks.

The sum of $7,500.00 will be distributed between now and midsummer among family cooks, in 735 prizes, ranging from $200.00 to $5.00.

This is done to stimulate better cooking in the family kitchen. The contest is open to paid cooks, (drop the name "hired girl" and call them cooks if they deserve it) or to the mistress of the household if she does the cooking. The rules for contest are plain and simple. Each of the 735 winners of money prizes will also receive an engraved certificate of merit or diploma as a cook. The diplomas bear the big gilt seal and signature of the most famous food company in the world, The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., the well known makers of Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts. Write them and address Cookery Dept., No. 482 for full particulars.

This remarkable contest among cooks to win the money prizes and diplomas will give thousands of families better and more delicious meals as well as cleaner kitchens and a general improvement in the culinary department, for the cooks must show marked skill and betterment in service to win. Great sums of money devoted to such enterprises always result in putting humanity further along on the road to civilization, health, comfort and happiness.

If you are troubled with constipation, the adv. of the New Remedy Co. may interest you. They have helped others, they may be able to relieve you. See page 17 for their adv.

Say-"I'm Sick"

And I Will Supply You With a Cure.

I ask for no money—just a postal; just say that you need help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Over half a million sick ones have done what I ask of you; and 39 in each 40 have paid for the treatment gladly, because they were cured.

I don't know your condition, nor how difficult your case. That doesn't matter. If you will make the test, and be fair with yourself and me, I am willing to take the risk.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists

Signal Notes.

A bill now in the Wisconsin legislature provides that the percentage of alcohol in patent medicines shall be plainly printed on the bottle.

A state hospital for inebriates is a matter that is being agitated in Iowa State buildings at Knoxville that are standing idle may be utilized for the purpose.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has prohibited the playing of cards or drinking of liquors on its trains by passengers, and other roads are likely to follow its example.

Prohibition won in Oakhurst, Texas, and the credit is given to the women, who, although it rained all day, went to the polls early in the morning and remained there all day.

The Beal local option law has been in force in Ohio less than a year, and under it over 500 saloons have been closed. Local option elections have been held in 177 municipalities and 114 of these have voted "dry."

Ashtabula is the largest place in Ohio that has voted under the Beal law. Out of a large vote cast a small majority gained for the saloon. The temperance people consider this a step toward ultimate success.

At a recent election for mayor in Topeka, Kansas, 6,000 women voted. The candidates were known to be on opposite sides of the saloon question. The women cast an almost solid vote for the prohibition candidate.

More Than Half

Suffer From Coffee Drinking.

Coffee does not set up disease with all people using it, on the other hand it absolutely does create disease in thousands and thousands of cases perfectly well authenticated and traceable directly to coffee and nothing else.

This statement may hurt the feelings of some coffee drinkers but the facts are exactly what they are.

Make inquiry of some of your coffee drinking friends and you may be certain of one thing, one half of them, yes more than half, suffer from some sort of incipient or chronic disease. If you want to prove it's the coffee, or would prefer to prove it is not the coffee in these cases, take coffee away from those persons for ten days to a month, don't change the food in any other way but give them Postum Food Coffee, and the proof of whether coffee has been the trouble or not will be placed before you in unmistakable terms.

A young lady in the St. Mary's Academy, Winnepeg, Can., says, "One of our teachers suffered a long while from indigestion. She was a coffee drinker. She became worse steadily and finally was reduced to a point where the stomach did not retain any food, then electricity was tried but without avail. She, of course, grew weak very fast and the doctor said the case was practically incurable.

"About that time I was attracted to a statement in one of the papers regarding the poisonous effect of coffee and the value of Postum Food Coffee. The statement was not extravagant but couched in terms that won my confidence and aroused me to the belief that it was true. I persuaded our teacher to leave off the morning cup of coffee altogether and use Postum Food Coffee.

"A change took place. She began to get better. She has now regained her strength and is able to eat almost every kind of food and has taken her position as teacher again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB.

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

CAPTAIN BILL (Bilious Temperament in full) had not been to the meetings of the club since his public reprimand for saying, just after eating heartily of Welsh rarebit, that he believed the human race was going to the bow-wows. But the reports that reached him about the new club room, and posters, renewed his waning spark of loyalty, and he came, bringing a friend of his, Colonel Killjoy (the corners of whose mouth had a chronic droop). "Been reading the newspaper stories of you," he said. "That reporter, Slingsink, calls this 'The Optimists' Sun Parlors.' He says it's a sure cure for the blues, and all that. If I tell two rose-colored facts, may we both sit in the 'Sun Parlor'?"

"Sure! sure!" answered President Sunnyface. "Out with them before they fade to drab."

"Well, down at the hotel where Colonel Killjoy and I live—that is, we stay there—(it's noted for its Welsh rarebits) there's a surprising new wrinkle. We have a chaplain—a hotel chaplain. A minister has given up a prominent church to live with and minister to us. He's already got me to sign a pledge not to moralize after eating rarebit. The hotels will all have chaplains, he says.

"The other fact is that Colonel Killjoy and I happened to be in Washington when General Booth, of the Salvation Army, was there; and, would you believe it? this gray-haired, gospel slum-worker was the lion of the day. He was banqueted and toasted by senators and judges and diplomats, and treated with more honor by the President than a titled foreign visitor. The Colonel can't get over it; that's one thing that's brought him here."

"Halleluia!" exploded Deacon Hilarious Giver, and at once proceeded to take up the collection in the waterpail, and when his mistake was pointed out he forthwith took up another in Mrs. Seraphic Smyle's shopping bag.

"I want the club to know," said Harry Heartsease, "that 300 soldiers at Fort Slocum have presented Helen Gould with a loving cup."

"Out of which no alcoholic drink will ever be drunk," added Miss Thankful Frame.

"And, do you know," put in Professor Gladsmile, "that the Czar of Russia has sent army officers over here to inspect Helen Gould's Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. building? He wants to provide his soldiers with that kind of religious influence."

"That reminds me," said John Beamingeye, "that the Philadelphia Daughters of the Revolution have given the War Department $10,000 for an army recreation building, to give the anti-canteen argument a fair chance to demonstrate that beer is not necessary to patriotism."

"While we are veering four points to the wind'ard of the temperance question," spoke up the Unquenchable Enthusiast, "isn't it good news that Senator Seay, who has been leading the temperance forces in the Tennessee legislature, has been made speaker of the state senate, and but one temperance legislator was defeated, while several anti-temperance leaders were sent up Salt River?"

"Yes, and doesn't it mean much for temperance when an influential paper like Leslie's Weekly commends Governor Odell, of New York, for his courageous stand against Sunday saloons, and says, "The clamor of a few money-making saloonkeepers for an open Sabbath does not voice the opinion of the masses?"

By this time the downward curves of Col. Killjoy's lips had begun to reverse themselves. In lieu of rapping with the gavel (which had rolled off the dray in moving) the president snapped his watch-case loud three times. "The order of the day has arrived," he announced, "our prize competition in tabloid optimism. Ready! Play ball!" As the following rapid plays flashed before them, Captain Bill forgot that his full name was Bilious Temperament, and the curves of Col. Killjoy's mouth became like Cupid's bow.

The will of the late Jacob H. Fecht, of Boston, provides for bequests of $135,000 to about thirty charities.

Mrs. Mary J. Northup's will bequeathing over $2,000,000 to Princeton Seminary has been probated.

An anonymous donor gave $10,000 to the Wellesley, Mass., children's hospital as a Lenten gift.

An English nobleman pays the salary of John McNeil, the famous Scotch evangelist, and thus makes it possible for him to preach the gospel without charge.

Twenty prominent Detroit ladies have set out to raise $1,000 each for the Young Woman's Christian Association, to complete the $100,000 needed to erect a new building.

The Awdiffred prize of $30,000 has been awarded to Mme. Meyrier, wife of the French consul at Diarbekir, Turkey, for her heroism during the Armenian massacre in 1895. She fed and sheltered more than 700 Armenians in the consulate, and inspired the staff again and again to repulse the Turkish assassins who would have murdered them even there.

The committee of music box reported that the flat tones resulting from the fall in moving couldn't be remedied, and they recommended that the mechanism be removed and the box be used for offerings for the Fresh-Air fund.

The program committee announced that for the next meeting, Squire Hardsense, the Yankee Mr. Dooley of the codfish metropolis, would make an address on "How to Cook a Croaker.'

Boston, Mass.

A Healing Mineral At Your Door.

Every reader of this paper who is sick and in need of medical treatment should be interested in the offer which the Theo. Noel Company, of 527, 529, 531 West North avenue, Chicago, Illinois, are making in this issue under the heading "Personal to Subscribers." The offer will be found on page seven, and should be read and accepted by every sick person. This company is the proprietor of the famous Vitæ-Ore medicine, a natural healing and curing mineral, which was discovered many years ago by Theo. Noel, the President of the company, at that time a prospecting geologist, while prospecting in the neighborhood of an extinct mineral spring. The ore or rock from this locality, when properly oxidized, possesses marvelous curing and healing properties, and since its introduction has been instrumental in curing thousands of people all over the country of the diseases named in the announcement. The Theo. Noel Company desires no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore can not positively benefit, and for this reason desires each person to test it before paying for it, and none need pay unless benefited and satisfied. The company is reliable, have what they claim and will do as they agree.

This Man was perfectly and permanently cured from Rheumatism by The Jebb Discovery, after suffering for twelve years.

This man says: "For twelve years I suffered fearfully with Rheumatism. My back was so affected that I was nearly doubled together, my head and shoulders being lower than my hips. Thanks to The Jebb Discovery, I now walk erect, and though years have elapsed, I have never felt a return of Rheumatism."

The Jebb Discovery for Rheumatism is sent under a guarantee to cure. Two of the best banks in the state of Michigan vouch for the reliability of our Company. **A Free Trial Treatment** of this wonderful remedy sent postpaid to any address.

THE JEBB REMEDY CO., LTD.
244 Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Fat Folks

BEFORE—267 lbs. AFTER—180 lbs.

Mrs. E. Williams, 55 Chatham St., Rochester, N. Y., lost 87 pounds, 8 in. bust, 10 in. waist, 20 in. in abdominal measure, on a 6 months' course of the Dr. Snyder Obesity Treatment.

DR. SNYDER guarantees his treatment to be perfectly harmless in every particular. No starving, no detention from business, no wrinkles or discomfort. A 40-page booklet, telling all about it, free. Call or write to-day.

O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.,
21 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
or 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your Society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and **SPECIAL PRICES** given to all branches of temperance work.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS,
39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY

You Can Have Any **Columbia Edison or Victor Talking Machine**

WITHOUT ONE CENT OF COST

Except the records. Write

B. S. NOBLE, Mgr., 237 Broadway, N. Y.

HANDSOME WATCH FREE

We give a guaranteed stem wind, stem set watch, also chain and charm. Watch warranted to keep good time. **FREE** for selling 20 useful articles at 10 cents each. Handsome jewelry and home supplies. Agents often sell all in one home. Send your address and we will send goods and large premium list postpaid. When sold send the $2.00 and we will send watch, also chain and charm.

Royal Supply Co., Dept. 13, Chicago.

Two Rings Free!

We will give these Two **SOLID GOLD** laid Rings, one set with large Garnet and three Pearls, one with Ruby and two Brilliants, *FREE* to any one that will sell **12** of our **Gold Plate Enameled Brooches**, set with different colored stones at **10** cents each, and sends us the **$1.20**. No money required until brooches are sold. We take back all not sold. Address HOWARD MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

AN EASTER GIFT if you send 15 cents to Mrs. Cor Howe Beebe, Lacona, N. Y., for her beautiful Easter temperance story, "The Mission of a Little Easter Bud," you will receive a picture of Miss Willard; 5 copies 10 cents each.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.

$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet **$2.25** each
$5.00 Quaker " " **3.50** each
$10.00 " " " **6.10** each
$1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. **65c**
Quality best. Guaranteed. $2. Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our **New Catalogue**, special 60-Day offer. **Don't** miss it. Your last chance. **New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers.** Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory.

World M'f'g Co., 620 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Parliamentary Difficulties.

Conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin

QUESTION: (a) When a woman gives her name to a union but does not pay her dues, has she the right to put on the white ribbon?

(b) Suppose a woman moves to a new locality where there is no union, and year after year continues to wear the ribbon, but does not pay dues anywhere; is that the thing to do?

ANS: Technically, a woman has not the right to wear the ribbon until she has paid dues. What constitutes membership in the W. C. T. U.? Taking the total abstinence pledge, and paying annual dues. This, as will readily be seen, virtually answers the second question. Suppose a woman pays the required fee, but refuses to take the pledge; would she be considered a member? Assuredly not. In either case she has not met the requirements. To become a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union means that the candidate must subscribe to the pledge and pay annual dues. The next answer will give additional light.

QUES.: Should a new union, so-called, be reported and go on the state calendar, with a given number of members, when not a woman of the lot has paid any dues?

ANS: Opinions would differ as to that. Personally I never report a new union, until I send the dues to the state treasurer for the exact number reported. After the preceding answers, the reason is obvious. I have known an organizer to report as high as eighty new members in a single city, not one of whom ever paid dues. Such reports are not only misleading, but positively create discouragement. In any case, it is not a correct statement, and white-ribboners, of all women, should be truthful. To take a new name is one thing, to secure a new member is sometimes quite another. When we talk about a "paid" membership, we ourselves have made the qualifying word a necessity by our lax methods. It should never be necessary to talk about a "paid" membership. Even our honoraries are not honoraries until they have paid their dues.

QUES: Every now and then some woman transfers herself from one locality to another. In her new place of residence there is no W. C. T. U., and all the conditions are so unfavorable as to make it impossible to organize. Should not each state have a special law to meet such cases, and should it not be so written that such a woman could be admitted directly to the state union? Some of us so believe. Will you kindly formulate such a law and print in the April "Difficulties"? I almost forgot to say that we wish the law to provide for representation in state convention. We believe it can be logically done. This must be answered in THE UNION SIGNAL.

ANS: Being totally opposed to any such law, the above request cannot be acceded to. We cannot enact law to meet a now and then exceptional case, and whatever may be the belief of the interrogator, "this Chair" does not believe it could be "logically done." To begin with, there are very few localities where a live white-ribboner could not organize at least a small union; but we will assume that the woman who desires to belong directly to the state finds it impossible to effect an organization. Let her pay her membership fee to some nearby union. She can send her dues to a local union just as easily as to the state. It takes no more time, no more postage, and no more money. Then her dues will go through all the regular channels, and if that union, knowing the woman, and knowing the circumstances, chooses to make her a delegate to the state convention, they are at perfect liberty to do so. She would then go up with her credentials in hand and take her place a regularly accredited delegate. Our membership is on a numerical, as well as financial basis. Who would group these exceptional women scattered all over the state? Even if grouped, how would they go to work to elect the woman who should represent them? As a rule, they would be entire strangers each to the other, and the whole thing from first to last would be not only inexpedient and irregular, but totally uncalled for. Every now and then this ghost rises. We have tried, and fondly hoped to lay it by private letter, but as it would not down, once for all we have stated our "views."

Now a word of exhortation. In almost every state we seem to have a few women who desire things some other way. There is always something lacking, or something askew. They doubtless mean well, but the trouble is they fail to see the question in its all-roundness. Dear comrades, when looking for something new, be sure that it is superior to the established order, and in asking for special law, put entirely out of mind personalities.

This "batch" clears the docket of difficulties along this line for the present.

QUES: Will you please make the way to take that question from the table a little plainer? You promised to do it in the April UNION SIGNAL but we are so afraid it may be crowded out.

ANS.: After such a pledge it could not be "crowded out," and the authority that two or three insist upon, is after all in our own manual, not by direct illustration, but really there. Few things (I imagine) bring to a teacher such genuine pleasure as the knowledge that the learner is not only anxious, but determined to know the why. When state presidents, and state superintendents insist on a "satisfactory reason" it means that we are settling down to such careful study as will enable us to know whereof we affirm. I hardly dare "ask the editor to re-print," so every woman must turn to her Parliamentary Scrap-book, or her file of UNION SIGNALS. In either case, under date of Feb. 5, will be found the mooted question.

First of all, the copy as you know did not say definitely postpone. What follows proves that. In the fourteenth line of the question, "indefinitely" should read "definitely." What is giving some of our best parliamentarians their trouble is the decision as to what was before the house after the question was taken from the table. They do not agree to the "ruling" that only the original motion with its amendment was before the body. They believe that what was first before the body was the definite postponement with its amendment, and if voted down, then the motion to commit with its amendment, and so the "rendering" was not to their satisfaction.

When the column of "Difficulties" was before me, and I went calmly over the printed ground, the very satisfactory proof of absolute correctness came to me, and I at once looked up page and paragraph. Take Roberts' Rules of Order (edition 1901) and turn to page 34. You will find at the top of the page the list of Subsidiary Motions. In the second sentence after the list, you will find the following: "They cannot be applied to one another." That settles it. That makes it clear that the motion to table could not be applied to the "definite postponement," nor to the "motion to commit." There are exceptions to this rule but our "difficulty" is not among the exceptions. If there is still doubt we will try again, but it can only be fought out on this line, if we discuss it all summer.

Portland, Mich.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Shines for a world of housekeepers, and best of all the shine will last. Will not cake on the iron. Lustrous as the sun.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from Page 12.)

He was presenting his petition with the confidence so rapidly acquired by the average curate in his dealings with the opposite sex, when his plea was interrupted by a little cry of delight.

"And you came to ask me to undertake both class and district! How charming of you! Bob! how I should love to do it!"

Dr. Mann vouchsafed no direct reply.

"Mrs. Langley is pleased to amuse herself at your expense, Mr. Brotherton. She has not the slightest inclination towards either Sunday school teaching or district visiting," he said bluntly.

"Don't listen to him, Mr. Brotherton. Such may be his opinion, but the fact that I have not lately had the opportunity of engaging in good works is surely no reason why I should not avail myself of that opportunity when it comes. I assure you that you see in me a lamentable waste of good material."

"Material of which I should be only too glad to make use," said Hugh readily.

But again Dr. Mann interposed.

"Mrs. Langley knows that there are insuperable obstacles in the way. You may take my word for it, but if you are desirous of pressing the point, I am willing to tell you at once what those obstacles are," he said, with a glance at his sister, that seemed designed to quell her on the spot.

"You poor old Bob! what a shame it is to torment you so! He is quite right, Mr. Brotherton. Bob knows that there are excellent reasons why my charity should begin at home. Shall we tell him all about it, Bob?"

She flashed a defiant look at her brother, and Dr. Mann turned away, muttering something under his breath that Hugh found it expedient not to hear.

"Oh, must you really go? Good-bye, then. Of your charity come again soon, and be sure you let me know when next you intend to hold a temperance meeting."

Hugh went away puzzled—perhaps slightly bewitched as well. He had not dreamed that Pitsmoor could contain so interesting a personality. How strangely the gaiety of her manner, in moments of animation, contrasted with the sadness of her face when in repose. He wondered much what was the nature of her hidden trouble; for trouble there clearly was—trouble, as he greatly feared, connected with Dr. Mann. With all his heart he hoped that Mann might not prove to be, secretly, on the side of the "odd dozen." He hoped not, but whether or no, there was something about the brother and sister that was distinctly puzzling. Hugh supposed that there was nothing for it but to wait and see what time would show.

He mentioned his attempt, and its failure, to Mr. Boyd, by whom Mrs. Langley's refusal was accepted as a matter of course. By-and-by they might try again with a different result. It was impossible that the presence of a lady at the vicarage would make all the difference in Mrs. Langley's, and even in Dr. Mann's views. Hugh gave due consideration to that aspect of the case, but decided that something yet remained to be explained.

(To be Continued.)

An obedient husband up in Franklin county, Maine, was objecting to doing certain work about the house, and he quoted scripture to his wife, showing that the household duties should properly be assigned to the woman. The good wife replied by reading to her astonished liege 2 Kings 21:13, "I will wipe out Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." That husband has wiped the dishes ever since.

A little 4-year-old was taken on a visit to grandmamma in the country. There for the first time he had a view of a cow. He would stand and look on while the man milked and ask all manner of questions. In this way he learned that the long crooked branches on the cow's head were horns. Now, the little fellow knew of only one kind of horn, and a few days after obtaining this information, hearing a strange kind of bellowing noise in the yard, he ran out to ascertain its cause. In a few minutes he returned with wonder and delight depicted on his countenance, exclaiming: "Mamma, mamma! Oh, do come out here. The cow's blowing her horns!"—Exchange.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

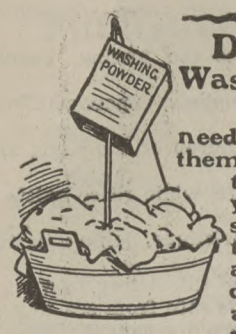
University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronouced cured, one of the most prominent Universities in the United States having been chosen by the *Post* to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured

The doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 158 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



DUMMY Washing Powders need soap with them. No matter the directions, you must use soap with them to get any work done. Some are made of nothing but common salt and Soda. These are sold cheaply in place of PEARLINE. Do *you* want them? Pearline costs a trifle more—but, used alone by itself, it does better work and 692

SAVES the Soap Money

HANDSOME **WATCH**

FREE Watches or 50 other premiums given away for selling 20 packages of bluing at 10c each. Send your address and get blu ug and premium list postpaid. Wl bluing is sold send the money and select your pn ium. Address Excelsior Bluing Co., De,.. 210, Chicago

$1.50 SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE to Agents selling our Flavoring Extracts, Toilet and Laundry Soaps. Large cash profits or elegant premiums easily earned. No money required in advance. Particulars free. KIDD & CO., State and Taylor Streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE — RAILROAD

New Line Fine Service.

Minneapolis and St. Paul

Fast "Limited" night train, with stateroom and open-section sleeping car, buffet-library car, and free reclining chair car through without change. Dining car service.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

IS YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FATHER A

Drunkard

If so, send us your name and address with 4 cts. to cover postage, packing, etc., we will send you a package of our "Secret Cure" free, in a plain package with full directions how to give it secretly in tea, coffee, food, etc. It is odorless and tasteless and will cure this dreadful habit, quietly and permanently without the patient's knowledge or consent. It is a positive and permanent "Secret Cure" for the Drink Habit, and will cost you nothing to try it. Good for both sexes.
MILO DRUG CO., Dept. 137 St. Louis, Mo.

LEARN PROOFREADING.
If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

PROGRAMS for an Evening's Entertainment

At the White Queen's Court.
Mrs. Edna Moore Gunnison-Hawley.
Price, 10 Cents.

The Doom of King Alcohol.
Mrs. Clara B. Drake.
Price, 10 Cents.

The Milkmaid's Convention.
Mrs. Laura J. Rittenhouse.
Price, 5 Cents.

An Anti-Cigarette Program.
Mrs. Ida Cole.
Price, 5 Cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

Eggs.

NOW that winter is no longer abroad in the land, and in the country dooryards the cackle of the hen is prominent among the cheering sounds of spring, the housewife's thoughts turn to omelet, custard and sponge cake—luxuries she has been obliged to curtail. The vegetarian who does not exclude all animal products, finds in the egg all the essential elements he needs. It is said that if the fresh-laid egg is coated with grease, before it has had time to cool, thus sealing the pores of the shell, it will keep fresh indefinitely. Eggs from cold storage have a decided flavor of their environment, and although they must answer on baking day, there is no cold-weather treat for the table quite like fresh eggs. If the grease-theory could be proved by practical development on a large scale, what a boon it would be.

As about eighty per cent of an egg consists of nitrogenous and fatty matter, it will be seen that it offers in small bulk a very valuable concentrated food. The white of the egg is mostly albumen, which coagulates at 160 degrees F. and becomes tough and very hard to digest at a higher temperature. For table use, put eggs in boiling water, cover the pan and place it for ten minutes where the temperature of the water will not rise above 168 degrees F., when the white will be jellied and the yolk hard.

The substitution of eggs and milk, with fresh fruits and vegetables, for meat during the spring and summer, will do more to banish that "tired feeling" than any pills or powders.

Baked Omelet:—Six eggs beaten separately, two heaping teaspoons flour, one cup milk, butter the size of an egg. Take enough of the milk to wet up the flour, heat the rest of the milk, and when at the boiling point, stir in the flour paste, pour upon the well-beaten yolks, add the melted butter, lastly and lightly the whisked whites of the eggs. Bake fifteen minutes.

Egg Pudding:—Slice six hard-boiled eggs and arrange in a baking dish in alternation with crumbs of stale bread. Season with salt and pepper and pour over a cup and a half of sweet milk. Bake half an hour.

Creamed Eggs:—Take as many hard-boiled eggs as you need, halve them, and cut a piece from the ends so that they will stand alone. Make a sauce of one cup of milk, two tablespoons of butter, and season with pepper and salt. Thicken with flour, pour over the eggs and serve.

Hot Deviled Eggs:—Halve hard-boiled eggs, remove the yolks and season them with melted butter, salad dressing, and a dash of cayenne. Fill the hollowed whites, dip in egg and crumbs and fry a rich brown.

Bread Omelet:—Soak until soft three-fourths of a cup of fine, stale bread crumbs in three-fourths of a cup of milk. Add a teaspoon of salt, the well beaten yolks of six eggs, and then the whisked whites. Cook on buttered spider until brown underneath; fold, dish on hot platter, surrounded by the following:

Sauce:—Melt one tablespoon of butter, add two teaspoons flour, salt to taste. Pour on one cup hot milk, stir until thick, add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a dash of white pepper.

Quick Egg Soup:—This is easily made, and is a nourishing and light soup. Stir two teaspoons of beef extract into a quart of boiling water, or use stock, if you have it—season with onion juice, celery salt, salt and pepper. While hot pour it on the well beaten yolks of two eggs, add three or four tablespoons of boiled rice, and serve.

The secret of having custards of a smooth, velvety texture, consists in slow cooking. Boiled custards should be made in a double boiler. Baked custards should always be set in a second dish containing water, the temperature being easily regulated by the addition of a little cold water. Test with a clean silver knife. A boiled custard will coat the knife when done, and in the case of a baked custard, the knife will come out clean.

Almond Cream:—Make a plain boiled custard, and stiffen with one-half a box of granulated gelatine, which you have softened in a cup of water. Stir in one-fourth of a pound of stale almond maccaroon crumbs, and flavor with almond extract. Set on ice and serve in a ring of whipped, sweetened cream sprinkled with chopped almonds.

Prune Souffle:—Cook one-half a pound of prunes, drain and chop fine. Beat to a paste with six tablespoons of sugar. Add to the paste the well-whisked whites of six eggs, turn into a buttered baking dish, and bake in a hot oven half an hour. Serve with cream or a hot lemon sauce.

Orange Omelet:—Beat the yolks of seven eggs with seven teaspoons of powdered sugar, whip the whites to a stiff froth, and pour over them the mixture. Stir very lightly, adding the juice and rind of a large orange. Brown in butter, set in a hot oven two minutes, fold, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once. This is nice for luncheon.

Baked Caramel Custard:—Stir one-fourth of a cup of sugar in a saucepan until a light brown, add a tablespoon of water and stir in a pint of warm milk. Beat four eggs and add to the sugar.

Baked Eggs:—Beat smooth a cup of bread crumbs (seasoned to taste) with one-half a cup of milk. Spread on the bottom of a baking dish, break on top as many whole eggs as you require, and set in the oven a few minutes. Be careful not to spoil the shape of the eggs, and remove from the oven as soon as they are set.

An egg-and-cheese dish, capable of taking the place of a meat dish in Lent, is made in this way:

Put one cup of rich milk into a pan, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, season with butter, salt and cayenne, and add three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Beat three eggs until very light, and add when the mixture is nearly cold. Bake in paper cases, or ramakins.

A nice luncheon dish is prepared as follows: Take some cold, mashed potaties and shape into triangles; brown in butter. Poach as many eggs as you have triangles, and serve an egg on each.

Pop-overs, one of the nicest hot breads for breakfast, for the characteristic which gave them their name depend upon plenty of eggs. They are made as follows: Stir together one pint of milk and one-half pint of flour, add a pinch of salt and five eggs well beaten but not separated. Bake in gem pans in quick oven. If you find it convenient, they may be served hot with liquid lemon sauce, as a dessert.

NOTE:—In the recipe for Plain Pie Crust, given last month, the amount of shortening was accidentally omitted. It is, three-fourths of a cup, half butter, half lard.

Evanston, Ill.

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 19.

It Doesn't Scare Folks to be told the *truth* about

Lion Coffee

The scare-crow coffees are those that hide under a glazing of factory eggs, glue and such stuff.

Lion Coffee is pure, wholesome, unglazed, rich in flavor and uniform in strength. The air-tight, sealed package insures cleanliness, freshness and uniformity.

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Leaflets Just Issued

National Leaflet, No. 65.
Prohibitory Law. Facts.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Central System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 10, 10 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89,
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 143.
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 232.
Home Treatment for a Cold.
Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
....CHICAGO.

The Local Union.

One hour for business, and one hour for a program seems to be the rule of procedure in the majority of unions, therefore a suggestive working program will be given to cover each hour.

Every union should have a program committee to select topics and leaders, for the entire year if possible. A sum of money should be appropriated for the use of this committee, that they may be able to supply necessary helps for an intelligent, comprehensive preparation of papers and discussions. Each leader should know that she can obtain these helps from the committee. This would obviate much of the difficulty in securing members who would be able and willing to prepare the different papers. The White Ribbon Hymnals, for the music, are necessary. A W. T. P. A. catalogue gives the leaflets and prices and is indispensable to a program committee. So, also, is the National Report for the current year and the National Annual Leaflet. Send to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, for the Hymnal and Catalogue, and to Helen M. Barker, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., for the Report and Annual Leaflet. The White Ribbon Hymnal will be sent, one copy for 35 cents, one dozen copies for $3.50. A two-cent stamp with request will bring the catalogue. The National Report can be obtained for 15 cents, and the Annual Leaflet for one cent each, or seventy-five cents per hundred.

NOTE.—The recitations in this department are indorsed by the National Superintendent of Medal Contest Work.

Program.

Singing "The Crusade Psalm," page 95, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Responsive Reading, "Praise," arranged by Lady Henry Somerset, to be found on page 163, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Prayer.

Roll call; responses from the words of Frances E. Willard.

Report of recording secretary.

Report of corresponding secretary.

Reports of special committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Intermission.

Singing, "We All Belong," page 155, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Paper, "The Privileges of Citizenship, a, to the individual voter; b, to the home community; c, to the world at large." Help for this paper can be obtained from editorial of same name on page 9 of THE UNION SIGNAL of March 19. Also from department leaflets numbers 151 and 152, published by the W. T. P. A., at 2 cents each.

Reading, "The Christian and His Ballot." (See this page.)

Singing, "Christ for the World We Sing," page 7, White Ribbon Hymnal.

The Christian and His Ballot.

By Antoinette A Hawley.

Two hundred years ago a poet, gray
And wise beyond the England of his day,
Cried, "What alone can make a nation great?
What mighty forces constitute a state?
Not cities proud, nor harbors, deep and wide,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not spangled courts, nor wealth of wall or tower,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to power;
But men, high-minded men, who, trained to serve,
Will never, knowingly, from duty swerve.
But true as steel, to tyrants will make plain
They know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain."

Perhaps the titled poet whom I quote,
Heard, pealing from these shores, the thrilling note
That spoke of a nation born, whose name should be
A synonym for all things great and free;
And then, with holy emulation stirred,
He uttered clear and true his forceful word
That states are made of men who dare to live
Up to the highest truth their God can give;
That is to them; for each age is given
To build some mighty stepping stone to heaven.

And independence, liberty of speech,
Was high as even Washington could reach.
But to the nineteenth century God said:
"Build higher," and with Lincoln at her head
She piled the shackles of four million slaves
Above the priceless dust of countless graves.
To make a sure place where the coming race
Could grasp a truth of yet diviner grace,
And build thereon, if haply it might rise
To hear the benediction of the skies.

So bear with me a space, as from this height
We look unflinchingly up to the light
And ask this twentieth century in view,
"Lord, what is it that Thou wilt have me do?"
Nor fear to hear what must the answer be,
"Take up your cross today and follow me."
Words that are still far-reaching and sublime,
The Christians' marching orders for all time.

We look abroad: upon our East and West
Wide oceans guard this land we love the best;
Nor never hostile flag floats in the air,
Nor foreign foe these peaceful shores will dare;
But at the nation's throat a vampire hangs,
That sucks her heart's blood, and with poisoned fangs
Pours into every pulsing civic vein
The venom of a godless greed for gain
That paralyzes every noble thought,
And scorns a virtue that can not be bought.

Such is the Liquor Traffic; such the foe
That fills the land with mourning and with woe;
Whose annual murder crop is more, you'll find,
Than famine, war and pestilence combined;
That steals one billion dollars every year
That else would fill all homes with joy and cheer,
And stands, the blood sponsor for all time,
For more than three-fourths of recorded crime.
Rich, powerful, it marshals its platoons
In miles and miles of legalized saloons,
Upon whose walls, to our eternal shame,
A license hangs that bears this nation's name,
And, therefore, ours; for plain U. S. spells us,
And we perpetuate this incubus.

What have we done this monster to dissuade
From plying everywhere his awful trade?
We've taken a collection; that's the way
We choose to take, expenses to defray;
And the wise liquor traffic, knowing that,
Has dropped its millions in the Federal "hat,"
And when the city fathers passed the plate,
With cheerful promptness, beautiful to state,
Piled thousands up, its evils to adjust,
With every dollar marked "In God we trust."

Why not? God's regent is the voting church,
And has it ever left them in the lurch?
Can you remember an election day
When Christian voters did not plainly say,
With ballots, that they thought saloons should stay
And fatten on our homes as lawful prey?
So long as that is true our words fly back
As does the stick from a skyrocket's track,
And "resolutions" are but wooden guns
That make a noise from which nobody runs.

Is it not pitiful? What do we need
But Christian citizens in every deed,
Pure men and women, loyal first of all
To Christ, in pulpit, pew and council hall;
Grand business Christians, meaning what they say;
Their moral stock above par every day.
Politically righteous, not afraid
To have their "record" openly displayed;
But, standing on the word of God, proclaim
No nation has the right to license shame;
No right to make it easy to do wrong;
No right to lash the weak beneath the strong;
No right to sanction, by paltry fine,
The awful ruin of a soul divine.

"Peace! Peace!" men cry. "What care we for the lives
Of starving children or of drunkards' wives?
What matter that our nation stains her fame
By black collusion with a lasting shame?
What matter that a hundred thousand graves
Yawn in the road our license ballot paves?
What matter that the church in wild alarm
Shouts vainly, while her palsied civic arm
Hangs helpless, and the duty of the hour
Finds her Delilah-charmed, and shorn of power?"

Peace? Peace? What loss of all that God holds dear,
A brave, true manhood, and a conscience clear?
Peace? bought with money, votes, or ease, or praise,
A dastard peace in these tremendous days?
Nay; rather face the jeering, hooting crowd,
And, like the prophets, "Spare not," cry aloud,
"Rise up, oh, children of the King, and know
There is no peace while there exists a foe;
Rise up, oh, Christians, lolling in the sun,
There is no peace till victory is won;
Till every home is safe from sea to sea,
And from the cursed saloon the land is free."

Hark! Ringing down the hills from Galilee,
"Take up your cross to-day and follow me."
What cross? To lead a meeting? Fill with prayer
And pious speech the Wednesday evening air?
No! Just to lift, with shoulder sure and strong,
Your part to rid the world of sin and wrong;
Just to take up the ballot sheet and say
"Thy kingdom come," and help it come that way.
Just to stand true; to fear not gain or loss,
But bravely to ignore the party boss.
Never for silver the dear Lord betray,
Not once deny Him on election day.
But, careless of the world, of bonds and stocks,
Dare follow Jesus to the ballot box,
And hear Him say, with voice clear, sweet, divine:
"We conquer still by Love's immortal sign."

Denver, Colo.

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Less than $200,000 of the issue of $1,000,000 Preferred 7 per cent. Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., Remains for Sale in Lots of One Share or More. If you want Some of this Gilt-edge Stock You Must Act Quickly. Stock Pays 7 per cent. Annual Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually.

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Address, A. T. COOK, Seedsman, HYDE PARK, N. Y.

Publishers' Notes.

Easter Remembrances

The Easter tide is almost here and with it comes the thought of Easter remembrances. A beautiful line of cards and booklets are to be had from us and we shall take especial pleasure in making up packages of assorted cards for Sunday School classes.

Kindly let us urge that all orders be forwarded EARLY; this will insure perfect satisfaction.

Tri-colored Badges.

Owing to the great advance in the price of ribbon we are obliged to slightly advance the price of the tri-colored badges. The badges from this time will be 5 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, instead of 3 cents as formerly. Kindly make a note of this in your catalogue so that it will not be overlooked in placing your next order.

A New Club Rate.

We take pleasure in announcing that hereafter a club rate of $1.25 each in CLUBS OF TEN will be granted our patrons. Either new names or renewals will be received in these clubs but to secure the reduction the club must consist of TEN NAMES. Every union that has not at least a club of ten subscribers to the UNION SIGNAL should commence at once to secure one.

The special rate of ONE DOLLAR is made ONLY to clergymen, reading rooms and public libraries.

An Hour in Babyland.

"An Hour in Babyland," by Ada Wallace Unruh, is a plain talk with mothers, and as needful to fathers as well. The language of the book is chaste and tender, and the message is strong and true. Mothers cannot read and follow its teachings without being better mothers to the coming children, to the babies already here, and better advisers concerning the growing lads and lassies who are beginning to think about entering upon the new duties of married life. We would like to introduce this booklet into every W. C. T. U. home in our land. Nature studies, examples that have come to her notice, and confidences from mother hearts, all enrich the pages of Mrs. Unruh's book. The price is 25 cents.

"The Doom of King Alcohol."

"The Doom of King Alcohol," by Mrs. Clara B. Drake, is a poetical drama in three acts, suitable to be given in a parlor or hall. While it is gracefully written and effectively planned, it is also a strong lesson for temperance, and is especially adapted for the use of a local union. Perhaps nothing is more difficult to secure than material for a good evening's program, but in "The Doom of King Alcohol" this need is fully supplied. The curtain rises with Tellus (the earth) mourning over the desecration of her children, the spirits of the field—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Hops, Grapes, Apples and Peaches—by King Alcohol.

In the second act King Alcohol and his minions—License, Avarice, Appetite and others—are in the throne room, and listen to the appeals of the Spirits of the fields. License speaks for the King, refusing their requests. The Angel of Prohibition enters and hurls King Alcohol from his throne. The last act shows Tellus again. Around her are the spirits of the fruits and grains rejoicing. Over the ruins of King Alcohol's palace stands the Angel of Prohibition ready for flight.

Those desiring material for an evening's entertainment will be delighted with this little drama. Send for a copy. The price is 10 cents.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

MISS MITCHELL.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Experience is our best teacher, and it is only through experience that women generally gain a knowledge of themselves — from maidenhood to womanhood. The change involves the whole body and the future health, yet during these epochs many a woman is left without the necessary medical advice she should have. Dr. R. V. Pierce, a specialist in the diseases of women and the head of the famous Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., says that many a woman traces back a prolonged existence of invalidism to exposure and lack of care during the period of her early life. Too much brain work and little exercise out-of-doors also predispose to womanly disease.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross. Womanly health may be retained or regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in *offering to pay $500* in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolaplapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"I am glad to be able to testify as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the many ills that women suffer with," writes Miss Gertrude Mitchell, President Young Ladies' Christain Endeavor Society, 43 Columbia Street, E., Detroit, Mich. "After many years of suffering and pain I took your medicine, and in a short time began to feel stronger, became more regular, and didn't have the pains which had been my lot for so long. Continued its use until I was a well woman, and shall never cease to be very grateful that it was brought to my notice. I have no pains, and feel much stronger generally."

It is natural that a woman who has been cured of womanly disease by "Favorite Prescription" should believe that it will cure others. It is natural too that she should recommend to other women the medicine which has cured her. It is such commendation and recommendation which has made the name of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a household word throughout the land. It is the women it has cured who are its firmest friends and most enthusiastic advocates.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is free from opium, cocaine, and other narcotics. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It cures backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness and other consequences of local womanly diseases which undermine the general health.

A book which every woman should have—whether married or single—is the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce. Nearly two million copies have gone into American homes. The cost of mailing is 21 one-cent stamps, for paper-covered volume, or 31 stamps for book in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been a sufferer from inflammation of the ovaries for six years, and doctored with good physicians, receiving only temporary relief," writes Mrs. B. W. Starkweather, of Despatch, Monroe Co., N. Y.. "For nearly two years of that time I had falling of uterus and general female weakness. In December last I was obliged to go to bed, and suffered everything for about ten weeks. The doctor said the only help for me was an operation, so my husband wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He advised my taking his 'Favorite Prescription.' I did so and could see a change after taking three doses. In about three days I was sitting up in bed, and in a week's time I had my clothes on. Am getting better all the time, and I have not felt so well in years—thanks to Dr. Pierce."

"I suffered for eight months with troubles peculiarly feminine, which caused a great weakness all through my entire body, with faint and dizzy spells," wirtes Mrs. F. B. Pierce, President Housekeepers' Economic Club, 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn. "I kept getting weaker and weaker. Tried several medicines that claimed to be 'sure cure' for female troubles, but I found them absolutely no good. But your 'Favorite Prescription' was quite different. I was persuaded to take it by the druggist, and he said that if it did not help me *he would give me my money back*, but he did not have to, for, to tell you the honest truth, that bottle was worth $25.00 to me.

Every day I improved, and only six bottles cured me.

"I am very grateful to you for my restoration to perfect health, and take this opportunity to let you know."

MRS. PIERCE.

About Women.

The House of Commons ordered war medals to be presented to the five American women nurses who served on the hospital ship Maine in South African and Chinese waters.

Senator Depew employs a woman, a graduate of several cooking schools, and a past-mistress in the art of political economy to superintend the domestic arrangements in his Washington home. She receives $100 per month, and has $6,000 at her credit to draw upon and make famous the hospitalities of his historic old Corcoran house.

Perhaps the most extensively traveled woman in the world is Mrs. Crossley, of Indianapolis. She is now preparing to make her twenty-first voyage round the world. She has crossed the Atlantic no fewer than seventy times, has made twelve journeys to the top of the pyramids, and has visited every town of note in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. All this amount of traveling, too, she has crowded into eighteen years, and she possesses a wonderful collection of curiosities from every quarter of the globe.

Miss Gwendoline Stewart of California is lecturing in London, on American Ways of Housekeeping. She claims her own countrywomen have mastered the servant girl question. She advocates a system of hiring servants to come certain hours every day, the same as though they worked in factories.

Responsive Readings

Published Monthly.

Designed for the use of local unions and of great aid to workers, as they contain information wholly upon the work of the departments of the W. C. T. U.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Single Copies, per year	$ .10
13 Copies, per year, to one address	1.00
100 of this issue	.50

Subject for April Reading,

Work Among Lumbermen.

By Mrs. E. W. Shores.
National Superintendent of the Department of Work Among Lumbermen.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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FOR MANY CENTURIES,

Almost since the world began, MINERAL SPRINGS have been utilized for their curative and healing power. The ancients knew of them and had their favorite springs and baths to which they resorted when weak of body or feeble of health. We read in the Testament of the POOL OF SILOAM, whose waters were troubled twice a year and at these times possessed healing powers which brought health and strength to the multitudes who sought their aid.

MEDICAL SCIENCE,

With all its latter-day knowledge, has failed to improve upon or even equal the remedial virtue found thus in a free and natural state. Physicians in every clime, of every nationality, acknowledge this to be a fact and when they encounter a disease or disorder which is not amenable to the action of Drugs, they pack the patient off to Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden, there to drink and to bathe in the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of Health and the patient returns, greatly benefited, if not entirely cured.

THE MINERAL PROPERTIES

Which give the waters their **curative virtue** come from the rock or MINERAL ORE through which the **water is filtered** on its way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being thus assimilated with or absorbed by the liquid stream. **The rock contains the much desired medicine**, the water serves only as the conveyance to carry but a small part of its properties to the outer world.

None but the Rich can afford the trip to the springs, but the poor need not continue to suffer for their lack of means, as the **healing, medicinal and curative virtues** of the springs can be brought right to their chamber door.

PROF. THEO. NOEL, A PROSPECTING GEOLOGIST,

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FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

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News of the Week.

Sir Chiang Tsung Liang, new Chinese minister, arrives in Washington.

New York saloonkeepers announce a plan to sell beer by the pound and abolish the free lunch.

The bubonic plague has reappeared in some parts of Egypt. Cholera cases are reported at Alexandria.

Texas legislature adopts sweeping anti-trust law, applying to labor organizations as well as to corporations.

Dr. Rouse of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, who discovered the anti-diphtheria and anti-croup serum, has been awarded the Osiris prize of $20,000.

Christian Scientists will replace the "mother church" in Boston, with one costing over $1,000,000. It will be one of the largest churches in the world.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway resumes duties of ruler of the kingdom after a regency administered by his son, Prince Gustaf.

Two new Cuban bishoprics created by Pope, according to Archbishop Chapelle's announcement at Havana; Porto Rico detached from Santiago see.

Opposition to Panama Canal treaty reported to be developing in almost every department of Colombia except Panama.

Mrs. Margaret E. Armour gives $40,000 to Kansas City Woman's Christian Association to establish a home for worthy old people.

Edgar E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was a member of the coal strike commission, is slated to succeed Carroll D. Wright, as United States Commissioner of Labor.

The John Brown cottage at Tabor, Iowa, destroyed by fire. Was headquarters of the underground railway system for assisting runaway slaves, before the war.

Plan to instruct all American public school children in scientific farming considered by Secretary Wilson; elements of plant life, grafting, and composition of soil would be taught with other lessons.

Injunction to prevent Wabash railroad strike, granted by United States court at St. Louis on March 3, dissolved by Judge Adams; peaceable settlement is expected.

An uprising of Albanians in the Balkans, ascribed to the inauguration of the reform scheme proposed by the powers, results in much fighting and in panics among the Christians of the country.

A press dispatch from St. Petersburg, states that, in consequence of scenes of disorder caused by women students, the authorities have stopped the advanced medical science lectures to women.

Principal feature of Venezuelan protocols by which German, British and Italian disputes were to be submitted to Hague peace court rejected by Minister Bowen; payment of blackade cost by Venezuela objected to.

The police of all departments of France are distributing notices from Premier Combes to the Catholic congregations requiring them to disband. This affects twenty-five teaching orders, having 1,580 branches, with 15,964 members and twenty-eight preaching orders, having 3,040 members.

To National Superintendents. The superintendents of our various departments of work are again invited to send to THE UNION SIGNAL such official communications as will create new interest and spur local workers to greater activity in these departments. The Local Union page is open to contributions in the way of comprehensive programs bearing on the work of any department. National superintendents should avail themselves of the opportunity to bring their work directly before the program committees of local unions.

Not Consistent. General F. D. Grant, in command of the United States army in the department of Texas, condemns in the strongest language the members of a court-martial which tried a non-commissioned officer charged with visiting a saloon and drinking with private soldiers. The officer was acquitted by the court, on the ground that these offenses were not "to the detriment and scandal of the military service." If General Grant, the secretary of war and other military officials would be equally outspoken in regard to drinking on all occasions, whether in low dives or the army canteen, the result being the same in all cases, the morale of our army would not be a by-word of the nations.

From a Commercial Standpoint. Some of Toledo's largest industrial enterprises are assuming responsibility for the abstinence of their employes during working hours. They are buying up property adjacent to their manufacturing plants in order to defeat the efforts of liquor men in establishing saloons. Like the railroad companies, they are coming to realize that the virtue of temperance in their workmen has a definite commercial value, capable of being measured in dollars and cents. Experience has taught them that if they are to have a high quality of workmanship and immunity from damage suits, occasioned by accident to limb and life, they must prevent their men from stupefying their brains by two or three glasses of beer at the noon hour. With such method of regulating the habits of employes the line will be definitely drawn between the idler and the drinker, the worker and the abstainer, and the saloon will no longer pose as the laboring man's friend.

Is He Responsible. "At what stage of intoxication does a man so completely lose control of his faculties that he ceases to be legally responsible for his acts?" is a query which has been disturbing the minds of Kansas jurists. The question was occasioned by a habitual drunkard's signing another man's bond, then fleeing from the country, and when apprehended, setting up the defense that he was drunk at the time of signing the bond and did not know what he was doing. It being proved by a host of witnesses that even while intoxicated this man was notorious for getting the better of his fellows in a horse deal, the judge held him responsible. The question ought to read: "Is a man who wilfully contracts a disease responsible for the development later of some of its most violent and well known symptoms?" If the man is not to be held responsible, who is accountable for his condition of irresponsibility? The liquor dealer, of course. Who is responsible for the liquor dealer? The city government which licenses him, without doubt. And this composite municipal responsibility, of what is it made? Let every citizen propound to himself this instructive catechism.

Politics Obliterated. A remarkable condition obtains in a thriving little village in Ohio, where on account of the strong feeling on the subject of temperance, both Democrats and Republicans have disappeared from view, their political identity being wholly merged in that of either "Wets" or "Drys." This is, perhaps, the first instance on record where any kind of sentiment has been able to wipe out party lines. Shall we regard this as another proof of the force of that vital principle which is at the heart of the temperance cause?

A Call to Prayer. The request comes from Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, that all W. C. T. U. evangelists, and others so inclined, will spend one hour in earnest prayer on Sunday, April 27, for the gospel temperance and purity revival, which begins in the city of Omaha, Neb., about May 10. Prayer is especially desired for the meeting with the Ministerial Association, May 27, also for the Conference of Workers to be held on the afternoon of the same day. The Omaha white ribboners are making every possible effort for the success of these meetings, and they believe that humanity will receive an uplift as the direct answer to united prayer.

A Duty of the Church. Statistics set forth by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of the Federation of Churches in New York City, show that during the past year the great metropolis has expended more for church extension than in any previous year, the sum being fully twenty millions. Thus equipped, the churches have the best opportunity in the world to prove the strength of their aggressive power for good by uniting their forces against the violation of Sunday laws. *Leslie's Weekly* emphasizes this point by urging the friends of Sunday observance to keep a watchful eye upon the legislature at Albany this session, where a bill has been introduced amending the penal code so as to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday, and where District Attorney Jerome will try to secure the passage of his bill providing for the opening of saloons on Sundays during certain hours.

The Face in the Window. Never are more frantic efforts made to impress the ballot-casting public than those put forth at our municipal elections by some of the candidates for office. All the cardinal virtues, and a few others invented for the occasion, are projected before the citizens in large and glowing capitals as attributes of these seekers for office. The candidates themselves sacrifice their modesty and frankly tell the voters of the community what really magnificent specimens of manhood they are offering for public service. At the same time they permit their faces to be displayed in the windows of every dram shop and sample room of the city, by the side of bottled poisons and advertisements of prize fights and indecent exhibitions. It is a justifiable inference, which every citizen is free to draw, that the candidate who thus displays himself is sold, in some measure, to the saloonkeeper who advertises him, and it is public notice to the world of what he is and what will be the character of his administration. The right-minded citizen should ponder long and seriously before he squanders his vote upon an investment, political or otherwise, advertised in the window of a saloon.

WORLD'S CONVENTION

Agnes E. Slack, Correspondent.

Ripley, England, March 17.—World's convention plans are going on splendidly. Our Swiss friends are not unmindful of life's little kindnesses and one of the most charming of the Swiss ladies will give our delegates a reception at her lovely country house near Geneva during one of the convention days between the afternoon and evening meetings. This will give us a delightful glimpse of Swiss national customs in the home life. We shall probably have a reception among our own delegates on Monday evening, June 8, when we can have an opportunity to meet and know each other. I am looking forward to that reception as being the most interesting one I have attended for years.

Among those who will be with us at Geneva will be Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Wright, of New Zealand. The former took an active part in helping to win the suffrage for the women of her country. Mrs. Cole, of Queensland, who has made quite a reputation by her charming evangelistic addresses and reaches masses of people in Australia with great effect. Mrs. Pettifer, of Victoria, president of the Portland W. C. T. U. and one of their best workers.

Cape Colony is sending five representatives; some of them will probably be appointed to represent Natal and the Orange River colony. Among them we are hoping to welcome Mrs. Abbott, president of the Rondebosch W. C. T. U., Miss Leppan, Miss Sally Parker and Miss Chandos Pringle. South Africa. will be better represented than ever before we hope. We are only sorry the Colonial president cannot be with us.

Mrs. Birkett, M. D., will represent India. She has been one of the National officers for some time. The National organizer, Miss Dunhill, is also hoping to come. Mrs. Arms is coming from Chile. We know she will bring an appeal asking that one of our missionaries be sent to her country. Germany sends its president, Fraulein Ottilie Hoffman, our trusted talented leader there. She is now carrying out a most successful woman's program for the International Temperance Congress which meets at Bremen next month.

At least one representative will be with us from France, Mrs. Armfield. We hope Madame Legrain may be able to come. The president of the Belgium W. C. T. U. and the president of Finland, Fru Ali Trygg Helenius (without whom a World's convention would lose a most interesting personality), will be present.

Froken Jeannette Hjorth of Kristiania and Froken Jelstrup of Trondhjem, will represent Norway. I met them during my Norwegian tour and was greatly impressed by them.

One hundred and fifty members of the B. W. T. A. have sent in their names to go to Geneva. This number will probably be increased to 200 before many weeks have passed. The list of American delegates has not yet reached me.

The Swiss ladies have translated some of our pamphlets into French and are circulating them, showing the international, non-sectarian character of our convention. One leading woman has written me that she is hoping her country will receive an immense impetus by our meetings as the evils of alcohol are being felt more and more in lovely Switzerland.

Legislative Work in Canada.

Annie M. Bascom, Correspondent.

Toronto, Canada, April 4.—Mrs. Waters, of Hamilton, superintendent of Anti-Narcotics for the Dominion W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Geggie, of Quebec, superintendent of Legislation and Petition, are in Ottawa interviewing the members of the House of Commons concerning the anti-cigaret bill which came up for its first reading on Wednesday, April 1. The ladies report very encouraging success.

Toronto District W. C. T. U. held its usual monthly prayer meeting on Thursday, April 2, from 3 to 5 p. m. Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, Evangelistic superintendent for the Dominion, asked that special prayer be made for the success of the anti-cigaret bill. Members of the W. C. T. U. in Toronto and elsewhere were urged to write to their members of Parliament now in Ottawa, asking them to support the bill when it came up. Petitions for the prohibition of the cigaret have been signed in thirty-seven schools in Toronto. Not a single public school teacher refused and 521 signatures of teachers have been sent on to Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 1.—Mr. Bickerdike's motion for prohibition of the importation and manufacture of cigarets in Canada was adopted this afternoon on a division by a vote of 103 to 48. Although the result was a foregone conclusion, the debate was long and animated, many influential members of the W. C. T. U. being interested spectators. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good; and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage.

"That the smoking of cigarets has been proved by overwhelming testimony to be productive of serious physical and moral injury to young people; impairing health, arresting development, weakening intellectual power, and thus constituting a social and national evil.

"The legislation licensing and restricting the sale of cigarets has not proven sufficient to prevent these evils, which will continue while the public sale of the cause of the mischief is permitted to go on.

"That this house is of the opinion, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarets."

Local Union Elections in Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

Baldwin, La., April 6.—At the annual meeting of the Berwick union, Mrs. C. R. Brownell was re-elected treasurer for the seventh year. The union was organized ten years ago and Mrs. Brownell has also served two years as president. She is the treasurer for the Second district, and her work is only limited by the time she is able to devote to the cause.

MRS. C. R. BROWNELL.

The Berwick ladies are happy in the possession of a pleasant, commodious room for the W. C. T. U. headquarters. Mrs. Brownell was the first to suggest and urge action towards securing this building. She was largely instrumental in securing the necessary funds, over two hundred dollars, for papering and furnishing the room.

Three new members joined the Berwick union, one of them, Mrs. Eugene Pharr, was appointed superintendent of the L. T. L. Mrs. H. C. Pharr was re-elected president.

The work of the Marksville union has been along the line of prohibition for the parish and city. Mrs. Clara Edwards was re-elected president at the annual meeting. Hammond has secured a law against saloons in proximity to their schools, and the conflict is now to convict and drive out "the blind tigers."

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman had a good meeting here and the local press awarded her due meed of praise The weather throughout Mrs. Hoffman's lecture tour in southwestern Louisiana was unprecedentedly bad, which interfered with, and several times prevented her from, holding her meetings.

Miss May C. Walker, the state president, was at Hammond March 22. She met the ladies in the afternoon and spoke to a full house at night in the Tabernacle. Miss Walker organized a new union at Ponchatoula and she feels hopeful of the work in the eastern part of the state and intends to send an organizer there as soon as practicable.

"America leads the world in violent crime, in murders and in manslaughter; not Italy where human life is held so cheaply and every man is supposed to carry a dirk, but the United States. For the same population England has seven (7) murders, France eight (8), Austria nine (9), Spain twenty-three (23). Italy tweny-nine (29), and the United States fifty-two (52); and the American saloon is the cause of ninety (90) per cent of this awful record.—C. H. Howard.

Great Temperance Meetings in Indiana.

Mrs. Hattie Wright Braud, Correspondent.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—For several weeks we have been looking forward to the coming of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon. Every date they could give us was filled, and many urgent invitations had to be declined. Their first meeting was held at Richmond March 15, and eleven other cities and towns were visited. At each place they were most cordially received, and every hour was filled with earnest work for our blessed cause. The regular plan was a mass meeting for children in the afternoon, addressed by Miss Gordon, and a meeting at night at which Mrs. Stevens made the principal address. At some places there were as many grown children as little ones to hear Miss Gordon, and at others every seat was filled with little people. School teachers had taught them to sing Miss Gordon's songs, and it was an inspiration to hear them so heartily sung. Legions marched with waving banners, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. In her own sweet way Miss Gordon instilled the gospel of temperance into their young hearts. New Legions were organized, old ones strengthened, and an impetus has been given to L. T. L. work in Indiana.

Although the largest churches were secured for the meetings, they were not always large enough to accommodate the many who were eager to hear Mrs. Stevens. We were pleased to note the large number of men who attended the meetings, and the interest with which they listened to her forceful arguments for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. The growing interest in our cause was manifested in many ways. If Indiana comes in on Benefit Night, as she is trying to do, we know that much will be due to the visit of our National President and vice-president-at-large.

Local Option Interest in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—The Anti-Saloon League local option bill is making some of the members of the legislature remain awake at night. The influences behind the bill have been for two years quietly organizing and getting into line to push it. It has been carefully prepared and when they finally got it introduced and won their first victory by getting it referred to the committee on license the saloon men began to realize how powerful the friends of the bill were. The war is on in earnest now. The liquor dealers are sending delegations here from all sections of the state, each delegation to see the members from its own locality. The ministers and the leaders of the various church organizations have been flocking here. Oliver Stewart, the only prohibition member of a state legislature, has been active and has been accomplishing results. Stewart, by the way, is regarded as thoroughly conscientious. He is the best and most forcible speaker on the floor. When he rises to speak noise and confusion cease and he is listened to to the end. No one man in any party wields as much influence on the floor of the house as Stewart. The local option bill has therefore had a champion in committee and on the floor who has been able to do something for it. The result is that the saloon people are flooding the members with petitions and remonstrances but the inflow from the other side has not ceased. And the bill is gradually making its way to the front. It is going to get to a vote and the house must either take to the timber or kill it or pass it. The liquor interests are threatening the republican party and "Remember the Edwards law" is their slogan.

Temperance Testimony From Supreme Court.

The following utterances should be printed from time to time in our official papers, and W. C. T. U. press superintendents throughout the country would do well to secure their insertion in the local papers. Let us keep them before the public eye:

"No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them."—102 U. S., 816.

"There is no inherent right in the citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a state, or of a citizen of the United States."—U. S. Supreme Court, 137 U. S., p. 86.

"Nor can we ignore the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism, and crime prevalent in the country are, in large measure, directly traceable to this evil"—the saloons.—U. S. Supreme Court, Dec. 5, 1887.

"Nor can it be said that government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or property when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for general or individual use as a beverage are or may become hurtful to society and to every member of it, and is therefore a business in which no one may lawfully engage."—U. S. Supreme Court, Dec. 5, 1887.

"By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source."—U. S. Supreme Court, 1890.

REMINISCENCES FROM IOWA

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

Volga, Ia., April 4.—Thirteen years ago last October the "non-partisan" Iowa W. C. T. U. withdrew from the National organization. That same afternoon a company of loyal write-ribboners, eighty in number, met in Park Street Congregational church and organized the W. C. T. U. of the state of Iowa, auxiliary to the N. W. C. T. U. Mrs. Marion H. Dunham was chosen president. Doubtless there was not another woman in all our great state who could so ably have filled the difficult position to which she was called. Constant increasing numbers and influence for good all over the state prove that our choice was a wise one.

MRS. MARION H. DUNHAM, State President.

MRS. JOANNA B. SHESLER. State Vice-President.

When the Iowa W. C. T. U. severed its auxiliaryship from the national organization, Mrs. Joanna B. Shesler was the only district president loyal to the parent union, who had not been deposed. Firm, faithful, tried and trusted she has held her office for twenty years. She has also served as state vice-president-at-large for several years.

She has recently arranged for meetings in Sioux Rapids, Spencer, Milford and Marathon, conducted by Rev. and Mrs. A. J. McColl, of DeMoines. During these meetings twenty-one members have joined the W. C. T. U., and 780 have signed the total abstinence pledge. De Moines unions are gaining members steadily under the influence of meetings held by the McColls from week to week, when they are not a-field.

Willard Union, Des Moines, recently held a farewell service for Mrs. Natalie B. Gordon, who is about to move to South Dakota. Mrs. Gordon presented the union with a gavel made from the old Crusade church, as a parting gift, and the union gave her and her daughter souvenir spoons with the Crusade church engraved thereon. Mrs. Gordon is state superintendent of Christian Citizenship work and will be much missed.

Iowa white-ribboners are mourning the loss of our beloved corresponding secretary, Miss Belle H. Mix, who has been called of God to another field of labor. Mrs. Ida B. Wise, of California, president of the Sixth district W. C. T. U., will serve as secretary the remainder of the year.

Mrs. Anna E. Halvorson has brought Mrs. Ulrikka Bruun into the state to work among our Norwegian people. Council Bluffs union is doing a remarkable work. A committee of six well-known women have been visiting the saloons in that city, interviewing the proprietors, and securing a personal knowledge, as far as possible, of the way in which their business is conducted.

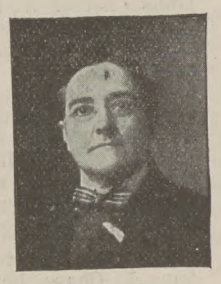
Will Watch for the Blind Tigers.

Union City, Tenn., April 6.—A mass meeting of citizens was held to perfect an organization to look out for the blind tigers and other violators of the Adams law, which promises immunity from the sale of intoxicants. The people have been waiting expectantly to see what would be the outcome should two of the saloon keepers who have license for a year undertake to carry on their business after the last day of this month, but it is understood that they will await the result of the test case to be made at Franklin. Union City had nine saloons, but now has only six, one or two having failed, and the license of one having expired Saturday. If the Adams law holds the people of this city will see that it is not cursed with blind tigers and bootleggers.

Work for Miners in Pennsylvania.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6.—Pennsylvania presents a boundless field for work among its miners and people from across the seas. The largest coal mining state in the Union, over 300,000 miners, 76,000 children employed in breaker, mine, factory and store, and more than one million people from all lands give unlimited opportunity for missionary work. We are in the midst of an unrest from the greatest strike known. The perils of the miner and the foreign born would be lessened greatly, if the saloon were exterminated. With the saloon on one side, the avarice of the coal baron on the other, these people are surrounded and some times overwhelmed. The state superintendent of these lines of work, Miss Puella C. Dornblazer, is actively engaged in mitigating the dangers and evils that constantly menace her people. She has distributed thousands of tracts in fifteen different languages. Her workers visit the homes, schools and missions and distribute Bibles in the language of the people they meet. Also on the street cars, in railway stations, hospitals and on the street.



MISS PUELLA C. DORNBLAZER.

Special meetings and cottage prayer meetings are held in all the mining towns. Twenty boxes and barrels of clothing have been sent to the miners' families. In 1870 Pennsylvania stood second in intelligence and in 1890 twentieth. The need of better laws concerning child labor has brought us before the legislature this winter to advocate raising the age of boys employed in the mines to sixteen years, in the breakers, factories and mills to fourteen years.

Converts in Southern California.

Lou M. Young, Correspondent.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 6.—Since our president, Mrs. Emma Cash, returned from National Convention, she has been very busy touring southern California in the interests of W. C. T. U. work. She has given forty-nine public addresses, thirty-two talks to local unions, helped conduct six institutes, organized two unions, and attended eight receptions. This effort has awakened great interest, has inspired and encouraged the workers, and has secured for us a gain of 120 active and twenty honorary members.

MRS. EMMA CASH, State President.

While at Santa Ana she had the joy of receiving into fellowship 100 more members. Most of these were secured through the efforts of Major Hilton. She will soon visit and address each county convention, completing the rounds just before our state convention to be held in San Diego, our southernmost city by the sea.

While passing through Riverside county she had the pleasure of delivering the first temperance address ever given to the pupils of the Indian school at Soboba, and was surprised and pleased at the interest manifested. A few days later, with Mrs. Simmons, county president, she visited the great Sherman Institute, near Riverside. This is a national school for Indians, with 340 students. As the managers are favorable to our work, there is a possibility of an organization in the near future.

While at San Jacinto, at the close of Mrs. Cash's address, a well educated Spanish lady from Costa Rico, Central America, granddaughter of the president, desired to know more of our work, of which she had never before heard. She will soon return to her home to carry not only the gospel of Christ as a missionary, but also that of temperance, as a white ribboner.

The outlook for our work in southern California is hopeful, sentiment is growing, and in many places we are jubilant over the removal of the saloon. Our white ribboners have had a strong hand in their removal. The people everywhere in this southland are waking up to the fact that "where there's drink there's danger."

How the Dispensary Bill Was Defeated in Tennessee.

[The following personal letter from Mrs. S. M. Holman, state president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, contains so much of encouragement to our workers in other states that we have asked permission to quote it in The Union Signal.—Eds.]

Fayetteville, Tenn., March 20.—I write to give you the joyful news that the Dispensary is dead beyond resurrection in this state.

The first bill was "sprung" on us very suddenly. It was a bill to permit Columbia, a town too large to come under the provisions of the Adams law, and so get rid of whisky, to establish a dispensary. I had seen a little paragraph concerning this in a paper favoring the dispensary in a general way, but not urging the passage of such a bill in the state, so I had written a short article for one of the Nashville papers, which appeared about the time the Columbia bill was introduced, denouncing the measure. I wrote again, but before I could get my forces together it had passed the House, practically without opposition, only eight votes being recorded against it. Ministers, temperance people, almost all of the best people of Columbia, were pleading for the bill.

About this time a bill was introduced in the Senate permitting almost any town in the state to establish a dispensary. I called in the help of half a dozen members of my own local union, and we wrote hundreds of letters, sending petitions for circulation all over the state. Numbers of our women didn't even know what the dispensary was, but had faith enough in me to fight it, and circulate petitions as requested. Fully ten thousand or more names were promptly gathered, and the Senate and House were flooded with petitions before the bill was ready for final passage.

In the meantime I consulted with one of the ablest lawyers in the state as to the legal status of the measure. He told me the bill was unconstitutional and could never become a law in our state. A clause in our constitution reads: "That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state, and shall not be allowed." Bouvier's Law Dictionary defines a monopoly as the exclusive right given by the state to any person or corporation of buying, selling or using anything—just as plain as a, b, c.

If I had known this at first I might not have appealed to our women. But I had already done so, and petitions were flooding the capital. Then I was a little fearful how the matter might be decided by the Supreme Court. We had one Supreme judge to decide that a matter was constitutional because it was in the Democratic platform! And so I thought it best to leave no stone unturned. I went to Nashville, secured a hearing before the Senate committee and explained fully by abundant testimony from South Carolina and Alabama, and in other ways, that the dispensary was not a temperance measure, but worse than the saloon, as it was a worse enemy to fight and delayed prohibition. The lawyer who had advised me as to its unconstitutionality was with me, and argued from that standpoint against the passage of the bill. We defeated the general dispensary bill without a bit of trouble.

But the Columbia bill was a different matter. The best people of the place wanted it. The senator from Columbia was working "like a tiger" for it. And in our state through "senatorial courtesy" Senators will let a colleague be sole judge of any matter pertaining wholly to his own town. So, as he insisted that being a "police regulation" it was not unconstitutional, through "senatorial courtesy" it was passed by a small majority.

I came home, and when it passed I was very blue about it. But a day or two later, as I was wondering what to do next, a something said to me as plainly as a voice from the outside, "Appeal to the Governor." I at once wrote a man I could trust there and asked him to have a good lawyer argue the matter before the Governor and urge his veto. Today he vetoed it on the ground of its unconstitutionality. So the measure is dead beyond question and forever here.

Conventions and Institutes in Virginia.

Mrs. George W. Oliver, Correspondent.

Winnie, Va., April 4.—Virginia white-ribboners are rejoicing over the passage of the Mann bill, and hope this is a presage of greater victories.

Nottoway county W. C. T. U. is much encouraged at the recent "dry" election in Blackstone. Thus the whole lump is gradually being leavened.

The union at Roanoke has held a very successful membership contest, resulting in sixty-eight recruits. Willard Memorial Day was observed by Lincoln, Crewe, Danville, Winchester, River View and Lexington, Portsmouth and Wright's chapel.

Our state president and her husband Rev. Howard M. Hoge, have conducted W. C. T. U. institutes at the following points: Wakefield, Windsor and Newport News. They attended county conventions of Henrico and Chesterfield and the bi-county convention of Assomac and Northampton.

Windsor, Lambert's Point, South Norfolk, Denby's, Berkeley, Portsmouth, Atlantic City, Norfolk, Dover and Mary E. Webb and Norfolk Y's have been visited and helped by these untiring workers.

Our Y secretary, Miss Laura Smith, is still helpless and suffering, but brave and cheerful.

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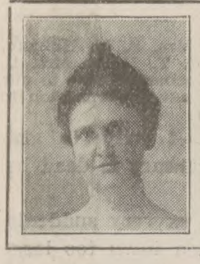

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

The Value of Literature.

My Dear State Secretaries:—The foremost thought in my mind as I begin my message to you this week is, How can we increase the circulation of The Union Signal among the Y's? Many things have come to my notice recently which prove conclusively that our excellent organ is not nearly so generally read by our young women as it should be. How can it be put in their hands? Surely we can find a road out of the wilderness if only we are agreed that its weekly visits are of paramount importance to the work.

For my own part I am more thoroughly convinced each day that there are just two things of vital import to you and to me as state and National leaders, viz.: to get local unions to completely outline and print their programs for the year and to read our literature—The Union Signal, the catalogue of publications, the Annual Leaflet, Y Manual and Year Book. If we can do this "all (those other) things shall be added unto them." We should not then need to urge them to do this or that, to adopt certain departments, observe a certain day, pay dues, etc., but reading our literature they would fall into line with the round-the-world accepted plan and would have far better ideas of what methods to pursue locally than we. Then, too, they would accept all suggestions in such matters as holding contests and organizing other Y's because they could not resist the universal spirit of combining with the work and workers everywhere. Shall we not make the bringing of this about—that is, the influencing them to use programs and reading of our literature—our special effort for the future? A thorough study of the single issue of our very fine Y number alone (Sept. 25, 1902) would furnish material enough for a whole year's program and inspiration sufficient to carry any up-to-date young woman through the remainder of life.

The number of ideal Y's is increasing I am sure, and I note, with no small degree of pride that one of the largest, if not the very largest, amounts sent to the National treasurer for the Memorial Fund was forwarded by a Y, the Y of Goldendale, East Washington. I predict for Mrs. Lottie Hannon, the president, an early call to a larger field of usefulness as an outgrowth of just this interest and work, for promotions come not by seeking them but by excelling in the particular place (however small it may be) where we now stand. This is a digression but it gives much food for thought to young women who are ambitious—and it is a worthy ambition—to come into the larger relationships which have broadened and have made more meaningful so many of our lives.

Very soon, possibly even before this is read, I hope to put into your hands the report blanks for 1903. I do this early in order that you may have time to return to me a more complete list of answers than some of you have been able to give heretofore. I shall thus give you nearly half the year to collect and I do so earnestly pray that no state secretary must needs report a decrease in membership in October next. If you are discouraged let me know the "why" *now* and I may be able to help you. I believe I have aided more than one anxious young woman by removing, through correspondence, some of the hindrances to progress, and perhaps I can assist you. I am going to be woefully disappointed if a single one of the older states—older in the work—have a falling off this year. But I will not be nearly so grieved as you will be if you have to place your girls in that list.

With implicit confidence in you all and great joy in your unselfish service, I am,

Loyally yours,
Clara Parrish-Wright

A Promoted Honorary—Dr. J. Howard Yarnall.

By Frances J. Barnes.

Those who have been specially interested in the Y Almanac, will be surprised and pained to learn that on March 20, (the birthday of Neal Dow), our staunch ally and faithful friend, Dr. J. Howard Yarnall, was summoned to answer the roll call among the promoted veterans.

Ever since his dear wife, Frances B. Yarnall, joined the ranks of the church triumphant, Dr. Yarnall has seemed to be living in a heavenly atmosphere, sustained by supernatural power. A man of sterling integrity, strong for the right, yet so filled with gentleness and humility that to all who knew him he seemed, indeed, to be "an Israelite in whom there was no guile."

A long and praiseful eulogy could be written of him, he was beloved by so many. He will be greatly missed by the county Prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U., his medical fraternity, and his church, where he had for many years filled the position of elder and overseer with constant fidelity. The Christian Endeavor temperance committee, Bible School committee and other departments of church work will feel his loss very keenly, and we, of the Y Branch and special Almanac work, are again truly bereft.

It was all a labor of love to him. He loved to exploit the Y Almanac for the good it accomplished, and for the sake of her who had made it so much a part of her life. The day was never too cold, nor too warm, nor too stormy to prevent Dr. Yarnall from going on long and tiresome journeys in the interests of Y work. We could not have had a more self-sacrificing and devoted white-ribbon brother-in-law.

During the eight months since his beloved wife had passed into the Beyond his heart had been full of loneliness, and yet so full of joy because of her joy, that he said to me, "I often find myself praising God aloud and almost all the time I am singing to myself the hymns she loved so much." He deeply appreciated the letters of sympathy written to him by the Ws and Ys, and said, "They are so beautiful and comforting. I am glad they knew and prized her labors; I can never tell them all how much their words have been to me."

A few weeks ago he came one morning to read some verses he had written on the last words "our dear Fannie" (as we always spoke of her) had spoken. They came to him one night when he could not sleep and he modestly said, "I do not know that they have any merit, but I think she would speak to us in this way." These verses were read at his funeral service in the Friends' Meeting House, in New York, and seemed like his own message to us, as if, though dead, he was yet speaking.

He was laid beside his wife in the Cemetery at Madison, N. J., and beside her now in spirit, they will together sing and serve in the glory land. And our hearts will be cheered, as was his, by catching the echoes of eternal joy.

Faith Triumphant.

[Lines Suggested by the Last Words of Frances B. Yarnall. Written by Her Husband, Dr. J. Howard Yarnall.]

Heavenly Father, Heavenly Father,
I see Thee in Thy glory now.
Oh, the rapture of Thy presence;
Thy radiance gleams upon my brow.

My delight has been to serve Thee,
In Thy cause to labor on,
'Till the coming of the morning
When this happy day should dawn.

Now I know Thee in Thy fulness;
I behold Thee as Thou art.
Shall be with Thee in Thy Kingdom;
With the ransomed take my part.

Oh! my dear ones, do not hold me.
Jesus calls me to my home;
Earthly cares no more shall claim me,
Pain and sorrow ever gone.

Heavenly Father, I have loved Thee,
Loved to do Thy blessed will;
Now I leave my earthly mission,
But in heaven to serve Thee still.

Heavenly Father, Jesus, Saviour,
Thou dost bid me come to Thee,
Thou alone on earth did'st keep me;
Now in glory I shall be.

I've no claim upon Thy mercy,
Thou didst die that I might live.
I have tried to give Thy message
Where Thy Spirit said to give.

Happy years we've had together;
Soon the clouds that intervene
Will be rolled away forever,
We shall see as we are seen.

And in all the glad forever,
We shall do our Master's will,
Countless ages will not sever,
We shall be in glory still.

Notice.

Owing to the death of Dr. J. H. Yarnall, please send all communications concerning Y Almanacs to Mrs. E. L. Evans, 248 West 105th St., New York, N. Y.

Will all who have not paid for their Almanacs, kindly send remittances for the amount of their bills, as soon as possible, that the accounts may be settled and the report prepared for the World's Convention, as it must be ready before May 1st.

E. L. Evans,
Acting Custodian.

Gleanings.

Miss Louise Hollister is in West Washington.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart's next field is Ohio.

Most excellent reports of the work of Miss Christine Tinling come from Kansas.

Miss Alice H. Moore reports another Y which makes the fourth for Maine in a month.

The Albermarle, N. C., Y observed February 17, with an enthusiastic contest.

At Reno, Nevada, fully forty young people belong to the W. C. T. U.

Miss Clara M. Sears, Indiana's consecrated secretary, organized a Y at Oxford on one of her recent institute tours.

Miss Annie A. Robbins has been invited to spend the whole of next year in Minnesota, to do special Y and L. T. L. work.

A number of W. C. T. unions in different states report having taken many of their topics from the Y Year Book.

Between fifty and eighty local Y branches in England observed February 17. Miss Swankie-Cameron was in great demand as speaker at these meetings.

The Milton, Me., Y has doubled its membership within a month. When Miss Moore spoke for them they gave her a full house. Prosperity in one line of work is contagious when we adopt another.

Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead organized a Y in Simpson, Kansas, last month. This makes about a dozen for that state, which looks as though they may keep the banner.

The Shelton, West Washington, Y engaged Miss Hollister for a week. If all our unions would do that once a year, there would be no "deaths" to record. But then Shelton is the home of Clara Ansorge!

Miss Margaret Bilz, of Michigan, state corresponding secretary, has done a great work among the girls in the silk mills of the state, and writes most hopefully of Ys organized among them.

Miss Rose A. Davison, of Colorado, who is accompanying the vice-president on an itinerary through the state, says: "We are not going to be able to fill nearly all the calls for services."

Miss Carrie Lee Carter began work in Tennessee the first of April. She has been instructed by the state president, as well as the Y secretary, to keep on the lookout for opportunities to organize young women.

Mrs. Thacher has been most cordially received by the Ys of Delaware, for whom she has gained a number of new members. The St. Paul Y had violets on the table in her room when she reached there, on a cold and most disagreeable day.

In connection with the coming World's Convention a platform meeting of Ys will be held outside the time of the regular session, at which young women representatives from the various countries will speak.

The St. Louis Y, the oldest and largest Y organization in Missouri, on March 19 decided to join the St. Louis Central W. C. T. U., thus giving that union a gain of fifty members. Before going into the Central union this Y collected dues on forty-three members, paid state pledge of $25, and their memorial fund, held two socials, one Mothers' meeting, had one lecture, did considerable Flower Mission work, distributed 15,000 pages of literature, twenty-five articles of clothing, spent a day sewing for the Home for colored orphans, and held one contest. We feel sure such earnest workers will make their influence felt wherever their membership is held.

The new secretary of Northern California, Miss Anna E. Chase, is beginning a most thorough work. Here is the report of just one society sent in to the General Secretary:

Pleasant Valley Y, organized February 16, 1902. Number of regular meetings held, 23; gospel, 5; special evangelistic, 6; parlor, 9; L. T L., 1; Sabbath Observance, 1; Health and Heredity, 2; Christian Citizenship, 1; mothers', 1; Purity, 1; Systematic Giving, 1; Peace and Arbitration, 1; visits, 182; bouquets, 9; delicacies taken to the sick, 77; bouquets distributed at gospel meetings, 98; meals given to the poor, 26; poor persons helped, 25; collected and given to a needy family, $47; boxes of flowers, 8; dried fruits, nuts, etc., sent to San Francisco for distribution, 100 pounds; box of papers sent to the Indians in Lake county, 1; good reading matter given around neighborhood; graves decorated, 12; subscriptions to The Union Signal, Pacific Ensign, American Mother, 1; subscriptions to the Angel of Peace, 10; large framed pictures of Miss Willard to be presented to two public schools in the neighborhood, 2.

The wonderful president of this society is Mrs. Lucy J. Pleasants.

MISS HARRIET LEE HENDERSON.

MRS. MAUDE LORENE GREENE.

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH.

MRS. ANNA R. SIMMONS.

MRS. EMELIA UNDERHILL BURGESS.

PEN SKETCHES OF NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh inherits the grit, persistency and will-power characteristic of her Scotch ancestry, and these qualities enable her, though frail physically, to labor so continuously in her chosen vocation as often to call forth the remark, "What a tremendous worker she is!" Connected with the W. C. T. U. from its very beginning, she has been a writer and a speaker on the various phases of temperance work for more than twenty years, and for more than fifteen years she has been an accredited organizer.

A state president in whose state she was engaged not long since writes: "To those of us who have come into personal touch with Mrs. Unruh, the coming to our state of this strong, clear-brained, consecrated National worker has been a matter of more than usual moment. Wise and winsome, she has made friends for our cause wherever she has spoken. Her long experience in the field has stored her mind with facts, figures and illustrations which lend rare interest to her addresses, no matter what theme she illumines."

Mrs. Unruh has made a careful study of organization in general and the W. C. T. U. in particular. Few have brought to this work more thorough and specific knowledge. She is a veritable mine of information concerning new plans and methods.

Of broad education, a keen student of books, men and affairs, eloquent of speech, and determined to excel, Mrs. Unruh is counted by her comrades a peerless worker in the field.

Mrs. Maude Lorene Greene was born in Michigan, and she received her education in a denominational college of that state, where she was able to carry out some of the work begun along missionary lines during her younger days.

In early life she showed a remarkable skill in using the pencil and the brush, and this talent was carefully developed. It was her pleasure to gather up neglected children from the street, make them tidy and coax them into the Sunday-school, where she would draw pictures, giving them so happy a time that they gladly came again. Later on this gift of drawing was used in young people's meetings and college societies, and in missions and churches, and finally in the work of the white-ribbon army. The tender, loving words of Frances E. Willard inspired her first temperance work. As she looked into the beautiful face of this great leader, turned earnestly, as was her wont, towards the "young folks," a deep conviction came to her that here was God's call to her life work.

Mrs. Greene's first public office was that of state L. T. L. secretary of Colorado, in which position she for three years rendered faithful service; but while in the midst of this work the doors of the National were opened to her.

For nearly eleven years she has held the position of National chalk-talker and organizer, visiting every state in the union and spending a year and a half abroad in the interests of our cause. In 1900 she went as delegate from her home state to the World's Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland. The months given to Great Britain were full of earnest service, and she was greeted everywhere by large and enthusiastic audiences, receiving many appreciative words from the officers and workers of our white-ribbon host across the sea.

Mrs. Greene has done much work in the southland, and she has been made a life member of the Alabama W. C. T. U. She is an able worker on the staff of the National L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Rice. Of her ability to interest, the "Christian Herald," of London, England, says:

"Mrs. Greene is a fine artist and she wields the crayon with skill, using right, left or both hands at once with equal freedom. Beautiful and humorous scenes grow with lightning rapidity under her clever fingers, while her words, full of earnestness or sparkling with humor, keep pace with her crayons."

Miss Harriet Lee Henderson is a daughter of the sunny southland, her birthplace being in Texas, the great Lone Star state. Her childhood and youth were spent on a plantation, away from the rush and roar of city life, and there amidst the quiet beauties of her country home, she was fitted for the busy life awaiting her.

Until entering college her education was directed by private tutors under the home roof. After being graduated from a prominent southern college, a busy world of work opened before her.

On one of Miss Willard's first visits in the south, Miss Henderson became interested in the great cause of temperance, and she gladly entered into the children's work. From the L. T. L. she advanced into the older branches of the organization, until she was claimed by her state W. C. T. U. for its efficient corresponding secretary. For five years she served faithfully in this capacity, and Miss Willard coming again to this southern home, in her quaint way said: "This young woman can chipper a little, why not let her chipper more," and from this kindly suggestion Miss Henderson was brought into the National work.

For more than six years she has held the office of National lecturer and organizer, and, with her friend and co-worker, Maude L. Greene, she has labored in nearly every state in the Union, going into the lonely mining towns in the mountains of the west, carrying the gospel of temperance to many a wandering sin-sick soul, and speaking in towns and cities where the little "ribbon white" was already a familiar sight to young and old.

In June of 1900 she crossed the Atlantic as delegate from Texas to the World's Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, remaining for eighteen months thereafter, in acceptance of an invitation from the British women.

A bright and forceful speaker, both at home and abroad Miss Henderson is everywhere representative of a noble young womanhood.

Mrs. Emelie Underhill Burgess has an unusual record of service in the annals of the W. C. T. U., having been actively engaged as an organizer, with but few years exception, since 1879. Entering the work at an early age, she for ten years served as an officer of the Westchester county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., and she has for seventeen years been president of the Ulster county union, which is second in membership in her state. She is loyally loved by her magnificent constituency, who have never failed to unanimously re-elect her as their leader.

Mrs. Burgess is a minister in the orthodox Society of Friends, and she has regularly occupied a pulpit in a Friends' church near her home in Highland, N. Y. She is prominent in the work of Peace and Arbitration, being lecturer and state superintendent for that department.

She is generously gifted with "grace, grit and gumption," the three great essentials for success as a National organizer, and as a speaker she is eloquent. Those who have been guests in her lovely home and at her state conventions, have been charmed by her genial hospitality, humor and vivacity.

An appreciative white-ribboner pays her this well deserved tribute:

"Ella Wheeler Wilcox divides the people of the world into two kinds—the people who lift and the people who lean," and if there was ever one who rightfully belongs to the first class it is Emilie Burgess. In fact, she is one of the kind to whom all the leaners naturally turn for strength and support.

"Lovable as strong, gentle as forceful, winning, sunny, companionable, and withal a leader, she is one to whom all women turn for a friend, a comforter and a guide."

Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, who was, previous to the call into the National service, State Superintendent of Evangelist work and vice-president-at-large of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., has for more than twenty-five years labored in reform work, ever seconding her husband's efforts in his ministerial labors, and toiling unceasingly for the betterment of humanity. Mrs. Simmons, who is a woman of fine appearance, is an able speaker. She possesses so much of the great mother heart and the sweet spirit of Christ that she never fails to win a following for the cause.

As president of the Equal Suffrage Association of South Dakota, she has rendered her state a most valuable service in legislative work, the passage of the Equal Suffrage amendment being largely due to her untiring effort.

As a speaker she is earnest and convincing, always impressing her hearers with her honesty of purpose and nobility of soul. She has successfully addressed the franchise committee of the United States Congress, lectured at various Chautauquas and responded to calls from many states besides her own.

Rev. and Mrs. Simmons went to Dakota in 1884, and their work in that state has been a benediction to many lives.

A City Tulip Bed.

By Florence Bronson Tucker.

THOU brilliant-hued but evanescent flower,
How like to us, the creatures of an hour!
Yet unlike us, so patient, gladly willing
To lift thy cup of life for heaven's filling.

And when 'tis filled with radiant beauty rare,
Holding it high that rich and poor may share,
Bowing in stately grace to them who fare
Along thy way, with every breath of air.

A veritable beauty-spot thou art,
Close shrined, like love, within the city's heart;
A symphony in yellow, red and white,
A poem in color, writ for our delight!

Pure and devout, with unassuming mien,
Yet in thine own small sphere a peerless queen;
Placed in the public way by hand of man,
Thou lendest e'en thyself unto his plan.

Still holding clear thine individual right
To live thine own life in thy Maker's sight,
Softening with thy rich tints the city's glare
To tired eyes that fain would linger there.

Bloom on, fair tulips, in thy bright array,
Since all too soon we'll mourn thy swift decay;
For somehow in that busy, worldly mart,
Thou seem'st to draw men near to Nature's heart.

Springfield, Mass.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter VI.

FOR the three months following his appointment to his first living, Mr. Boyd's time was occupied in house renovation, furnishing and other preparations, with a view to his early marriage. Thus it happened that temporarily the chief burden of parochial visitation fell upon Hugh. Of all his duties, this was undoubtedly the most irksome; yet, as a rule, he went heroically from door to door, making friends everywhere, save in the homes of the odd dozen, where, clearly, it was his duty to make himself unwelcome. To Billy Sellers, the Widgerys (father and son), and the rest, he was proud to be known as "a terror." After the first encounters, with one consent they avoided him, and he plumed himself upon the fact; but Tummas Windle occupied different ground. Notwithstanding his membership of that odd dozen, Tummas was one of the curate's staunchest champions, and often, when ruffled by reiterated criticisms, Hugh betook himself for solace to the stuffy cottage, where he was ever sure of a welcome.

But while keeping a soft corner in his heart for Hugh, Tummas had nothing but the sternest disapprobation for Mr. Boyd.

"*Him* a parson? *Him*? Why, look 'ee here. Boyd have about as much right to be a parson as me; and happen not as much, for I do reckon to know when a man's goin' downwards way. Now, I tell tha, he's never been inside my door but once; look at that to begin wi'. A onconverted man like me, wi' one foot in the grave—if Mann's to be believed, which I'm for doubtin'—one foot in the grave, and the parson manages to get to see me once in three months!"

"You old sinner! You know perfectly well that you recovered years ago from that illness. Do you mean to say—"

"Ye can spare your breath," interrupted Tummas, frustrating Hugh's attempted defense of his absent chief. "I tell ye he's never been here but once, and then he sat in that there chair where you're a-sitting now; and instead o' dealin' wi' me straight for my sins, he made out as there might be a good deal to be said, even for the likes of me. And him a parson! It were a downright scandal to hear him. Mon! if I'm bound to go to the bad place, I'm not such a fool as not to know it."

"Yet fool enough to go on in the same way, knowing all the time where it's leading you, eh?" said Hugh.

"Ay, ay, that's reet enough. Who's denying it? But as for Boyd, he had ought to be ashamed of himself."

"And how about Tummas Windle?" persisted Hugh, with a determined attempt to steer the conversation clear of the vicar. "Ought not he to be ashamed of himself, too?"

"Well, sir, I don't mind ownin' to it as it bothers me a deal, at odd times. I know well enough that I'm no better than I should be, and whiles I've had desp'rate thoughts of turning over a new leaf; but I doubt I'm past praying for. Do ee' think I don't know what I ought to do; and, still better happen, what I ought not to do? But when it comes to the p'int, t'other side o' the question, as Boyd says, all at once seems to rise up and give me a knock-down blow. I've warned ye as I'm past prayin' for; and look ye, sir, when it comes to the p'int, and I've got to decide for this way or t'other, once for all, it do seem a powerful lot to give up for the sake o' goin' to live for ever and ever with they teetotallers. It do, sir; and that's the livin' truth."

Once more did Hugh imperil his reputation as a righteous man, for he laughed long and loud.

For some time Tummas eyed him in severe displeasure.

"Nay, I cannot fashion to unnerstan' you gentlefolk," he said huffily. "I thought we was speakin' o' serious matters, but it's all one to you. If a thing happens to strike your fancy, no matter how solemn a matter it be, you can see nowt but the queer side of it. And for the matter o' that, wheer do the queer side o' this here matter come in? That's what I want to know! Wheer do it come in?"

Recovering himself hastily, Hugh pleaded that he was one of the teetotallers; but Tummas was but half appeased, and alas! for the curate's next words.

"Why, look here, Tummas," he said, impetuously, "if that is all that holds you back, God is very good, and there are many mansions. Who knows but He may be even now preparing a little crib for you with some good fellow who served Him truly, according to his lights, without ever seeing his way to total abstinence at all."

"Now, look 'ee here, sir," said Tummas, severely, "I dunnot know what sort of a doctrine that may be, but it ain't gospel truth no way, and so I tell you straight."

"Well, perhaps it isn't," admitted Hugh, recollecting himself, "and anyway, it wasn't quite the thing to say to an old sinner like you," he added, with a freedom for which the old man secretly worshipped him. "But after all, why should you funk the teetotallers if you believe total abstinence to be the right thing? Practically, you admit that you do believe it."

"Who's denyin' it?" asked Tummas, fretfully. "In course it's the right thing; but right though it be, I can't bring my stomach to it noways, and that's where it is, d'ye see. There was a time when I went the length o' namin' it to Mann, but where was the use? Mann aren't so much better than the heathen. All the advice he had by him was somethin' like your own. 'Well, Tummas,' he says, 'if I was you, I should just start out to see whether I couldn't make out to be a good Christian and yet stick to my pint o' beer.' What d'ye think o' that, from an eddicated gentlemen, to an ignorant man like me? But he hasn't never been no better than he should be, hasn't Mann. Now, I tell tha—"

Profiting by past experience, Hugh rose in alarm.

"Ye're never goin' a'ready?" ejaculated Tummas. "Well, I will say that ye're as poor a visitor as ever I see. Ye're not a patch on Miss Milner for visitin'."

Hugh smiled. It was not the first time he had noticed that the reputation of the lady visitor was rising steadily.

"Might you be goin' on to Miss Smith's?" queried Tummas, sulkily.

"Well, no; I wasn't thinking of it, unless you know of any particular reason why I should," said Hugh, with his hand on the latch.

"Please yourself, but I should put it to you this way," retorted Tummas, acrimoniously. "Ye passed her door, as ye may remember, the last time you was here, and that's the sort of behavior as makes things rather unpleasant for me. Mary Jane Smith is a Christian as don't own no call to put a curb on her tongue. More particularly when she's been defrauded of what she takes to be her due. She knows as well as most that you and Boyd is paid to visit the flock and she expects to *be* visited. As to her nastiness with me, maybe she had her suspicions as you'd been leavin' a grocery ticket, but as you'll perhaps remember, she never made a greater mistake. Not that *she* needs a ticket, or would be best pleased to have it offered, for that matter; but she's just that suspicious kind of a body."

Thus astutely reminded of a forgotten duty, Hugh produced the grocery ticket, which was shamelessly accepted without the disclaimer which Tummas must have known to be in decency due.

Then the unlucky curate vainly essayed the impossible task of making his peace with Miss Smith. He was frigidly received and icily entertained with an account of Miss Milner's friendly habit of "dropping in" whenever she had occasion to pass that way.

"But she was a good Christian woman, was Miss Milner," stonily remarked Miss Smith to the attenuated geranium in her window.

"I hope you sometimes told her so," Hugh could not help saying. For he was young, and loved popularity, and his heart was sore.

Miss Smith turned her stony gaze full upon him, but he was glad to see that his shaft had gone home.

"What I may have been in the 'abit of saying to Miss Milner is neither here nor there," she replied with dignity. "I could wish that there was one of her sort about the parish now, and there's many another that thinks the same."

If Hugh felt snubbed, he took care not to let Miss Smith see it.

"And so do I for one more," he said, heartily. "I verily believe that in Miss Milner you entertained an angel unawares."

"Umph; I don't know so much about angels, but anyway, she was a right good visitor. She did her duty that way, did Miss Milner."

After making that unpleasant innuendo, Miss Smith shut her lips with stern determination on a huge reserve of opinion, and proceeded to water the geranium.

"In that way and in every other, surely," said Hugh, with some warmth.

Miss Smith kept her reserve fund well in hand.

"Miss Milner bein' dead and gone, no one wouldn't wish to say otherwise," she observed, magnanimously.

"No one *could* say otherwise and speak the truth," retorted Hugh. "That at least was Dr. Mann's opinion, and he ought to know."

"Just so. Seeing that she lived in his house, Dr. Mann ought to know," retorted Miss Smith in her turn. "He ought to know, and no doubt he does know, what she done with her time when, now and again, she was not to be seen in the parish for a week on end. I'm not a gossiping woman myself, but there was many a one as *did* talk about it."

She was quite unconscious of her slip, as, for the moment, was Hugh, and she had the satisfaction of seeing that he was taken by surprise. Neither Mrs. Langley nor Dr. Mann had spoken of Miss Milner's residence in their house, and the village folk had probably taken it for granted that Hugh was acquainted with the fact.

"And this I will say," concluded Miss Smith, "if Miss Milner didn't want to be talked about she hadn't ought to have given folks the occasion to do it."

"Possibly Miss Milner didn't care a jot whether she was talked about or not," remarked Hugh, valiantly, as he prepared to make his escape.

Nevertheless, he was struck by this piece of information. It seemed odd that Mrs. Langley had never alluded to Miss Milner as a personal friend. Hugh did not come out of his brown study until, having climbed to the top of he hill, he came within sight of a one-roomed cottage standing apart from any other dwelling upon the moor. Never yet had he been admitted, but with a sudden determination to make one more effort to effect an entrance, he crossed the corner of moorland that lay beween it and the road. To his first knock there was, as usual, no response, but on a second and louder application of his stick a rough voice impatiently shouted, "Come in!"

He obeyed, and advancing to the hearthstone, stood bewildered. At that moment he would have given much for a more perfect acquaintance with his neglected register. The voice, the strong, wrinkled face, the sinewy form, the short, black pipe, and the jug of beer, all betokened a man, but the short, rough petticoat—

"Shut the door, can't ye!" growled the deep voice. "What might *your* business be? You're one o' the new parsons, I reckon."

"Yes, I'm the curate," said Hugh, recovering himself, and doing as he was bid. "Mr. Boyd is getting ready to be married, so he hasn't much time for visiting just now. You'll have to make me do for a while instead."

It was a plea of which he had often—all too often—proved the inadequacy, but he offered it as cheerfully as he could.

"I doan't know but I could make shift to get along well enough without either one or the other of ye," said the person of the house, taking a long pull at the beer, and setting down the jug with an appreciative smack.

"And might be no great loser so far as I am concerned," said Hugh, good-humoredly.

"Like enough. I'm none so fond o' parsons," said his new acquaintance, grimly.

"Well, I'm only half a parson as yet; let me hope that you will take that into consideration," said the young deacon, pleasantly apologetic.

The fierce eyes gleamed at him in disdain. "Ye look but a poor wee thing, anyway."

"Oh, come now! I'm a fair average specimen as far as size goes," remonstrated Hugh; "and for the rest, I'm not above being improved."

The imperturbable being opposite puffed stolidly at the black pipe.

"That sort o' talk'll do fine for Mary Jane, and such like, but it none goes down wi' me. I want nowt o' parsons. They'm all alike. I knows 'em. Choose where they begin, sooner or later they work it round to God A'mighty, and I want none o' God A'mighty. Him been powerful hard on me."

Hugh was silent from sheer dismay.

"See here." The black pipe was withdrawn at last from the hard lips for greater emphasis. "He took the honest bread out o' my mouth. Him, and the woman 'at's sittin' on the throne to-day. I'm come to charity—me, as could have earned my bread

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(Continued on page 14.)

Children's Cozy Corner

Poor Children's Feast in Tokyo, Japan.

By Kara G. Smart.

CHILDREN GATHERING FOR ENTERTAINMENT, KABUKI THEATER.

SOMETIME during the first part of December, the "Jiji Shimpo," one of Japan's best and most influential native newspapers, suggested a New Year's treat for the poor street children of Tokyo, promising five hundred yen towards bringing it about. The management of the paper then sought out the president of the Tokyo W. C. T. U., Mrs. Chise Ushioda, and asked her to take the affair in hand, which she agreed to do.

As soon as the proposed treat became noised about, contributions of money began to pour in from all sides, until nearly a thousand yen ($500), besides many presents, had been received. One generous merchant gave one thousand pounds of sugar, done up in pound sacks, a pound for each child, and it took eight Japanese carts to convey the sugar to the place of entertainment.

Each section of the city was asked to search out at least ten of its most needy street children, to furnish one adult as overseer, and to bring the children, on the day mentioned, to the Kabuki theater, located near the heart of the city. The owner of this theater had very generously offered the use of his building, free of cost, for the three days necessary to prepare for and give the entertainment, and all of the servants and assistants gave their services.

January 3 dawned bright and sunshiny. Promptly at eight o'clock in the morning the doors of the theater were opened to receive the arriving guests. The children had undoubtedly dressed in their best, but it was evident to the looker-on that they were the children of the poor. By 9:30 o'clock a thousand children had gathered, with one hundred and thirty helpers, consisting of eleven white-gowned, white-capped nurses from the Nurses' Training Hospital, three well-known physicians, many prominent temperance and Christian workers, and representatives from the "Jiji Shimpo." I was one of the three invited foreign guests.

Without and within, the theater had been most gayly and attractively decorated in honor of the occasion. On the main floor, which had been covered with red woolen blankets, the children were seated in double rows, and between these rows was a line of long, narrow tables, upon which were two rows of what appeared to be tiers of boxes with small teacups fastened on the top. At one side of the room, resplendent in black gold-braided uniforms, the members of a Japanese brass band had taken their positions, and throughout the day they furnished excellent music. The galleries were well filled with Japanese friends who were interested in the children's treat.

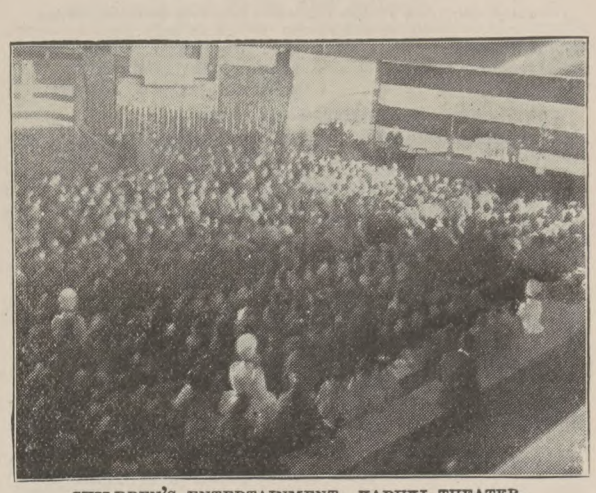
The exercises opened with a hearty welcome speech from Mrs. Ushioda, general manager, after which the chorister, Mr. Akabashi, led the children in singing the national song, "Kimi Ga Yo," and considering the untrained voices, the song was sung remarkably well. Mr. Yoshida, representing the "Jiji Shimpo," then told the children to "see all they could, eat all they could, and enjoy themselves." The president of the National Temperance League was introduced and gave a short talk on temperance and the care of the body. He closed his remarks by telling the children that while they were the recipients of all these pleasant things now, they should remember that when older they ought to be the givers to those similarly situated.

A Japanese song, prepared especially for the occasion, was enthusiastically sung, then followed an interesting program, rendered by specialists and consisting of remarkable top spinning, vocal imitations of birds and animals, and historical tableaux, wherein living pictures, representing Japanese and Chinese soldiers, officers, captives and fugitives, ancient gods and different wild animals, were made up, in full view of the audience, and acted out upon the stage. There were quaint Korean dwarfs, handsomely dressed; an exciting and most amusing Formosan dance, by four strangely costumed figures, and a

JAPANESE LADDIE.

remarkable sleight-of-hand performance with silken flags, handkerchiefs, strings, rings and pigeons. The most marvelous feats were performed by Chinese jugglers and acrobats. There was Japanese posturing by a Japanese dwarf in schoolgirl attire, Japanese story-telling, and music by the band, among whose selections we recognized "Marching Through Georgia" and a well-known rag-time composition.

A pause was made in the program in order to serve luncheon, and Mrs. Ushioda, like the general she proved herself to be, took her position at the front of the stage, surveyed the field over, and began issuing orders to those at her right and left. Immediately her captains, lieutenants and privates were seen moving here and there among the children distributing gifts. Every dark-eyed little maiden was



CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT, KABUKI THEATER.

presented with a beautiful red "kanzashi" (artificial flower for the hair), and soon each bobbing little black head was properly bedecked. The boys were given tiny national flags, which they pinned on their kimona fronts.

The decorating process over, fifty or more waiters served tray after tray of "zoni," a fish or fowl soup in which were three kinds of vegetables and two pieces of mochi, rice cake. This mochi is a favorite food, served in every Japanese home on New Year's. Then came the opening of the boxes on the tables. The first row was full of well-cooked rice, the second contained an assortment of vegetables, fish, eggs, pickled lotus root, ginger root and other dainties. Then came a box of Japanese cakes. Underneath all was a Japanese towel and a dark blue furoshiki, a large colored handkerchief used for wrapping up parcels. Each child was also given two pairs of chop-sticks, one set for the zoni, the other for the bento (luncheon).

It is doubtful if many of the participants had ever before been given an opportunity to fill themselves with goodies, and how they did go at it! In their hands those funny, and to us unmanageable, chop-sticks seemed imbued with life. One thousand children poked rice down their little throats at a two-forty gait, and all at once. Try sometime to use chop-sticks yoursef, and see how little food you will get into your mouth. A cup of hot tea completed the repast, and with the greatest satisfaction the youngsters at last sat back on their heels and enjoyed the remainder of the program.

At the close of the exercises, which lasted until nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, the waiters again entered the room. This time each one was loaded with large white packages and a bunch of good-sized flags, which were soon distributed among the children. In each bundle were twelve gifts, among them a pound of sugar (considered a luxury), a picture postcard, a roll of Japanese writing paper, a pencil, and a ticket for a year's free treatment from a physician in case of illness.

As each child passed out of the door to go home, carrying a large package of good things, an expression of genuine content was on its bright and shining little face. There was no doubt that the New Year's treat had been a grand success and was something to be remembered with pleasure for many a long day to come. It was hard to tell which had enjoyed it the more, the children themselves or those who had spent so much time and labor in their behalf.

No. 30 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—Charade.

A boy's nickname my first,
His father's second was he.
If you look in the list of our presidents,
The name of my whole you'll see.

E. W. B. F.

2.—*Deeply-Hidden Flowers.

(The name of each flower is reversed before hiding.)

1. Get him a slab to lay across the stream.
2. Old dog Tray snaps at every one.
3. The sore from a burn is painful.
4. Her ways I admire.
5. He frets a good deal.

3.—Transposition.

I should be utilized for good,
For when I'm gone 'tis understood
Return I would not if I could.

Transposed, a little thing I'd be,
So small the eye can scarcely see,
Yet value always is in me.

Transpose again and you may find
Me in the prints of every kind,
In readings that improve the mind.

Transpose again ('twill be the last),
The timid ones will stand aghast
When I send forth my final blast.

UNCLE TOM.

4.—*A Grove of Trees.

1. A tree that is neat.
2. The tree that is bright.
3. The tree that is not alone.
4. The tree that cries.
5. The tree that sighs.
6. The tree that is always upright.
7. The tree that quakes.
8. The tree that is pale.

5.—Decapitations.

1. Behead a shepherd's staff, and leave a bird.
2. Behead a bird, and leave to impel through the water.
3. Behead to impel through the water, and leave to separate.
4. Behead to separate, and leave a fragment.
5. Behead a fragment, and leave one form of an auxiliary verb.
6. Behead one form of an auxiliary verb, and leave to hesitate.
7. Behead to hesitate, and leave something elevated.
8. Behead something elevated, and leave a number.
9. Behead a number, and leave equal.

C. A. A.

Answers of Puzzles of March 26th.

1.—Leopard (Lion, Elephant, Owl, Pig, Ape, Rabbit, Dog.)

2.—Organ-grinder.

3.—(Answer will be given later.)

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, April 9, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Hope Immortal.

"I HAVE seen the Lord." These were Mary Magdala's thrilling words of greeting to the heart-broken apostles gathered together in heaviness, mourning the death of Him who was to have redeemed Israel. Can you not realize the triumphant blast of courage such news was to those despairing men? The apostles had seen the Master, who spake as man never spake before—whom they had loved and believed in and given up all to follow—torn from them and crucified, dead and buried. He had left no supports for them to lean upon, but had seemingly deserted them. All their high hopes and convictions were shattered by the death of the man who had gone from them. It was then that Mary had come to them with the announcement that Jesus had sent by her: "Go to my brethren, and say to them, I am ascended to my Father and your Father and my God and your God."

This sublime word brought deliverance and joy; they had not trusted in vain; their Master was the Christ, the Savior of men. The deep mysteries of His mission, the grandeur of His work began to dawn upon them with a power and significance past telling. The surety of an immortal future life, of supreme blessing, burst upon their dazzled vision—the thrill and joy of this truth which has ever since run down through the ages until even to us comes the revelation of eternal security.

The divine truth, uttered so long ago, has lost none of its significance, but comes with its olden power to the universal heart of men, and with unshaken faith we exultingly cry, "The Lord has indeed risen!" The victory through suffering was a transcendent truth embalmed in men's souls, and our hearts are still with an awesome reverence for such wonderful promise.

Earth responds to this same glad faith. A magic touch has thrilled her, too, and the spring air is full of blossoming heart-throbs. Listening you can feel the new quiver of life as it awakens from winter's sleep. We respond to the gladness that the birds are voicing in their rapturous home-coming. Every twig and leaf impress us with this new beauty of restoration, and with it comes the joyful rush of soul-life. So death to winter gives spring; so death to man makes alive.

The Bible in the School a Necessity.

WE rejoice in every wise and aggressive effort to secure for the Bible a larger place in our public schools. Some strong words advocating the daily reading of selected portions of the Bible were uttered at the recent National Convention of the Religious Education Association, and now the Pastors' Union of the Congregational church of Chicago is making strenuous efforts to induce the school board to take up this important matter.

The reasons advanced for the general introduction of the Bible in the school impress us as eminently wise and statesmanlike. The actual moral status and the higher needs of our people are kept constantly in mind, and it is pointed out how admirably the Bible is fitted to meet these needs.

Thus it is urged that it is the duty of the state to foster and conserve a high type of moral character in its citizens. Having undertaken the task of education once for all, the state cannot stop short with providing elementary mental training, but must complete its task by making provisions for the culture of conscience and the moral nature—a culture of which many of our school children obviously stand in need. And where in all the world can we find a text book on morals that is at all comparable with the Bible in the clearness of its statements, the pertinency of its commands, the loftiness of its motives and tenderness of appeal? There is not a phase of moral obligation involved in good citizenship that is not adequately treated in the sacred volume.

Do we seek for an accurate definition and the highest sanction of law? We find them in the majestic deliverance of the Old Testament, where Sinai looms before us robed in the imperial splendor of the revealed will of God. Do we look for expressions of reverence that measure up to the best in man's spiritual nature, reverence toward God and reverence for ideals? The Bible fairly teems with object lessons in this particular. If for no other reasons, the Bible should be in our schools to teach our notoriously irreverent generation the lost art of worship, appreciating what is divine at its true worth. The icy hand of disesteem has been laid upon pastor, teacher and parent, and who now feels the old-time awe and humility in the presence of God?

We need the Bible in the school to counteract the sharply accentuated individualism of the day. Even young people are apt to have exaggerated notions of their self-importance. They seem to think the world revolves about their own little selves, and many things tend directly to foster egotism in Young America. Now, the true center of life is not in ourselves but in God and a redeemed society, and the children need to be enjoined in ringing tones, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness;" "He that loseth his life shall save it." We need the Bible in the school to dispel the growing fascination of material things. What amounts almost to a hypnotic spell, seems to rest upon our people, leading them to place things above persons, money above character, matter above spirit, and to stake their all on the fleeting present. The eye is fascinated by mere bigness, the imagination is dazzled by long columns of figures, and the heart is drunken with prosperity. How necessary, then, to place over against this worship of what is of the earth, earthy, the glorious revelation of the spiritual realm, radiant with celestial light, and enriched with the enduring treasures of love and truth. Before the burning eloquence of the prophets and the peerless wisdom of the Sermon on the Mount, the proudest fortunes of earth melt away as so much dross.

But it is objected by those who themselves hold the Bible in high esteem, that many teachers in our schools are not believers, and, therefore, are not in a fit frame of mind and heart to read the Bible to others. In that case if one must go, it should not be the Bible. There are states, notably Arizona, which require by law that only the teacher who is a believer in God can hold a certificate. That teacher is to be pitied who cannot, in a reverent voice, read the Bible, we do not say as a manual of devotion, but as a text-book of morals. The objection that all Bible instruction should be left to parents in the home, has often been advanced, but what if a large percentage of parents have neither the time nor aptitude to give the Bible the place it deserves? Here the state must exercise a more far-reaching wisdom and not leave to the chance purpose of the individual what is so important to society.

By far the most serious objection to the reading of the Bible in the school is that it is apt to cause needless friction between the Catholic and the Protestant churches, the latter preferring the authorized or revised version and the former the Douay version. We doubt seriously if in most communities, and apart from here and there a ward of a great city, even a ripple of hard feelings would arise; and for the rest, when a carefully prepared book of selections from the Bible is used, no trouble need be anticipated. In fact, more than once, it has come to pass that Catholic bishops and Protestant leaders have heartily united in endorsing certain books of selections from the Bible.

Unclaimed Influence.

"I AM a saloonkeeper and you are a saloonkeeper. In fact, we are all saloonkeepers, except the women. They are not because they cannot vote. If we send men to Congress who favor the whisky element there, we favor the same by so doing," so says the Rev. Dr. Chas. Crane, pastor of the People's Temple, Boston.

It is very generous of Dr. Crane to thus exonerate women from all complicity in this national sin, but we cannot lay the flattering unction unreservedly to our souls. There are other methods of influencing public opinion than by the ballot, and the woman who does not throw against the saloon all the influence she possesses, cannot wash her hands in innocency merely because she has never cast a ballot in favor of the liquor candidate. The presumption is that the only reason why she has not done so is because she has not had the power. Women, and women only, can banish the social wine-glass and the punch-bowl from the private table. Mothers better than any one else, can train their children in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition. These two things done, the liquor traffic is under mined.

Even in the matter of voting, disfranchised women are not entirely without responsibility. While there is absurdity in the assertion sometimes made by the opponents of woman's suffrage, that every woman controls one vote, myriads of women do greatly influence the vote of one or more men. Such women are just as responsible for their influence as are the men for the way in which they cast the ballot. But this is not all: most of us could have much more influence than we actually do possess, and for the influence which we might have, but which, through our own indifference or negligence, we fail to acquire, we shall one day be called to account. No one has the right to be a cipher on the wrong side of the decimal point. It is quite as much a duty to try to gain influence as it is to use rightly the influence we already possess. The wife, or mother, or sister, or daughter who one day sees that she might have won the power which could have saved her dear one from eternal ruin, will grieve with a sorrow as bitter and despairing as she who, possessing the necessary influence, did not wield it.

What, indeed, is there to choose between the two? Influence and power are not independent of our own choice, but they bear a steady proportion to our worthiness and effort. Joan of Arc demanded, with a persistence which could not be denied, that she, an unlettered peasant girl of seventeen, be made general of the armies of France. Could anyone have blamed her if she had shrunk back and refrained from making so preposterous a demand? Possibly not; yet afterward, in the light of eternity, if she had seen that it had been appointed her to save her country from a foreign yoke, and that, failing to demand the power which was rightfully hers, she had failed of her life work, could any excuses have soothed the bitterness of her remorse? The "worm that dieth not," "the fire that is not quenched," is the anguish of looking back upon noble deeds and great achievements, to accomplish which we were born into the world and which we left undone.

Women in general cannot vote, hence they are not responsible, as are men, for the licensed liquor traffic, but every woman should ask herself if it is not her duty to seek to obtain the ballot that she may use it against this destroyer of home; if failing thus to seek to extend her power she does not become as guilty as those who, having the power, use it in the unrighteous cause.

President Roosevelt's Lay Sermon.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, off on his fourteen-thousand mile continental trip, made his first stopping place Chicago, on Thursday of last week.

"This country has two symbols," said Mayor Harrison, at the great meeting in the Auditorium. "One is the President, the other the Flag."

Happily for the country, President Roosevelt adds to his functions as the chief executive of the nation, the sincere and majestic impulses of a great preacher of personal as well as civic righteousness.

The more formal address at the Auditorium was on the Monroe Doctrine, in which he spoke as one conscious of having not the ear of the nation, but of the civilized world. But his other two addresses—lay-sermons, shall we call them?—were given before immense academic audiences—one at the Northwestern University of Evanston, the other at the University of Chicago.

On both these occasions it was evident how profoundly moved the President was at sight of such eager throngs of young men and young women. The intensity of his moral earnestness found sympathetic and impassioned utterance. Some things which he said were indeed commonplace, but all the more vitally important because of their common, their universal pertinence and need.

The elemental virtues, which go to make what is called character, were insisted upon as, after all, the supreme things—honesty, purity, courage, common sense, uprightness, square dealing, putting a good conscience into every action. The President pleaded earnestly for the "sound mind in the sound body." Moral sanity is as necessary as mental sanity, and both have need of the physical nature at its very best—a body kept at the top of its all-round wholesomeness.

As all the world knows, Mr. Roosevelt likes the kinds of exercise, the masterful self-discipline, which keep the eye clear, the color in the cheek, the pulse forceful and steady; the total personality in tone for its highest being, its best work.

"It is a great thing to have a safe and a strong body," he declared; "it is a better thing to have a sane, a strong and a vigorous mind; but best of all is it to have that which is made up partly of both and partly made of something higher and better—character.

"Physical strength? Yes. Mental strength? Yes, even more than physical. But, above all, let us strive to develop that for the lack of which neither bodily prowess nor mental capacity can atone, the quality of the soul, of the heart, the qualities of strength, of courage, of sweetness, which we group together when we say that a man or woman has character."

How infinitely repugnant to such an ideal of life are the influences which the saloon represents.

Capital and Labor.

THE two hands are a picture of the contending forces of capital and labor. The left less skilled, more choice, served often by its fellows, and decked with rings; the right—forceful, ingenious, busy, unadorned.

Only by bringing them together can harmony be had and a full day's toil accomplished. If they contend, they work each other's ruin; if they combine they reach each one its utmost. * * * Fighting each other, they will but mar and finally destroy the social fabric; and the left hand of Capital will first give way under the pitiless blows of Labor's strong right hand."—Frances E. Willard.

Personal Mention.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley has finished her work for the Covenant Baptist church of Englewood, Chicago, and has returned to her home in Vassar, Mich.

One of Iowa's state workers, Mrs. Satella Penman, called on The Union Signal editors last week as she passed through Chicago en route to her home after an extended visit in the south. Mrs. Penman gave good reports of the work in Georgia and other states, as she saw it during her visit.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hobbs, of Chicago, celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage, March 20, at their pleasant home on La Salle avenue. An informal reception was held in the afternoon and evening and the house was thronged with the friends who called during these hours. Congratulations, good wishes for the future, and many flowers were the tributes offered to this worthy couple. The W. C. T. U. has had no warmer friends and co-workers in all the years of its existence than Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs. The Union Signal voices the congratulations of many well-wishers who were not priviliged to present them in person.

W. C. T. U. Storiette.

IT was a tired, but tireless National organizer who entered a little town in western Kansas one night about a year ago, and began a series of meetings where the most of the men knew not the Joseph of prohibition.

The only available place in town for the meetings was a large barnlike hall, but the crowds filled it, and the truth of temperance was brought home nightly to the people.

It was feared by the element that defied the laws of the state and outraged the rights of the people, that too much influence was being brought to bear upon the town. and a crowd of the careless attempted to stop the speaking by arranging a dance in the hall to shut out the temperance lecturer. Then out of the crowd to the speaker's side stepped a "great, splendid, big" lawyer, wrought up to the highest pitch of indignation at the insulting assault. A tower of strength he was to the organizer, who went on with her work, and left a vigorous union as the result of her efforts.

Now comes the sequel. This is what the faithful worker will find when she returns: Her big lawyer elected county attorney, and the town free from the liquor traffic. Soon after taking his office this noble champion gave the liquor dealers and gamblers notice to stop business or get out of the town. He called witnesses and took their evidence for possible use. One of the joint-keepers went to Oklahoma; one went still further west; one converted his "place" into a restaurant, and published a card saying he had quit the business and was going to keep a respectable house.

Our Goliath also gave the druggists to understand that they, too, were included in the notice. Before he began his crusade he had said to his wife:

"I'll do it, but it means a loss to me of more than my salary will amount to," to which the brave little soul had replied:

"Well, it will be worth more than that to the community, and I think we shal be able to live."

"I did not fear any loss to him, even in a financial way," she said to our organizer, "because I knew he could do it successfully, and you know the old adage, 'Nothing succeeds like success.' But while I predicted that temperance would be the popular thing as soon as the whisky business was stopped, even I am surprised at the extent of it."

She might have added that her husband is the most popular man in the county since the saloons are closed, and the most surprised man, as well, at the general approval his action has aroused.

One white-ribboner said to the now rejoicing organizer:

"How I wish our experience might be given to every county attorney in Kansas who is making no effort to enforce the law because of supposed public sentiment in favor of saloons. There is a lot more public sentiment against this business than some men think. I believe decency is popular in these United States, and the man, anywhere, who is manly enough to stand for it will be a popular leader, whether he sits in the President's chair or acts as city marshal in some obscure village."

There are other things that will make that temperance lecturer glad when she returns. She will find a union of over fifty members, which has raised nearly $140 in its short life. The little wife of the big county attorney is the president of the county W. C. T. U., and the women have never ceased to thank God for the share the National organizer had in the redemption of the little town in western Kansas from the accursed saloon. Happy organizer? Ask Mrs. Unruh.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

"Give thanks for the Easter gladness
With humble and grateful hearts;
Forgotten are doubt and sadness,
And the shadow of death departs."

***

Human help in our need, human forgiveness in our wrong-doing, human love in our loneliness—these are the sacraments through which, at their sweetest and purest, we feel a divine help and forgiveness and love flowing into our souls.—G. S. Merriam.

***

"Go ring the blessed Easter bells,
Till every tongue His triumph tells,
Till every knee in homage bending
Shall welcome him in power descending,
While love's eternal anthem swells."

***

Oh, there is a fine passion in feeling the heart of humanity beat, and in setting your heart to its music, which will lift you above a diseased self-brooding in a glorious way, and link your whole life in healthy union to God through union with man. —Stopford A. Brooke.

***

"Behold the stone is rolled away.
He is not here, the angels say.
The crucified has burst His prison;
The Christ is risen! risen! risen!
Come see the place where Jesus lay."

***

Love is the everlasting worker of miracles. When all seems hopeless, and the soul is descending upon the road that has no turning, let it be awakened to love, and immediately all the forces of the spiritual world converge upon it to lift it toward God. Love is the savior, love is the perpetual wonder of life.—Edward Howard Griggs.

***

"If sorrows come, they also go;
If joys must fly, they reappear.
Still gladsome bells swing to and fro—
Life and death, human breath
Joy and pain, naught in vain,
For Christ is risen! Heaven is near!"

***

I can not always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
With hand of love;
But yet I know the path must lead me to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit I shall know
And undertsand.

***

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems,
He may change our tears to diadems—
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which will banish sin;
They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine—
Open the door!

—British Weekly.

***

"Thy will be done." For instance, when you wish, and by every means endeavor, to be well, and yet remain ill, then say, "Thy will be done." When you undertake something, and your undertaking does not succeed, say, "Thy will be done." When you do good to others, and they repay you with evil say, "Thy will be done." Or when you would like to sleep and are overtaken by sleeplessness, say, "Thy will be done." In general, do not become irritated when anything is not done in accordance with your will, but learn to submit in everything to the will of the Heavenly Father.

The Lord calls for our burdens, would not have us wrestle with them ourselves, but roll them over on Him. Now, the desires that are breathed forth in prayer are, as it were, the very unloading of the heart; each request that goes forth carries out somewhat of the burden with it, and lays it on God. Tell Him what are your desires, and leave them there with Him, and so you are sure to be rid of all further disquieting care of them.—Robert Leighton.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—When you read these "Notes" you may think of four of the National officers at National Headquarters. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon will be here for several weeks, and we will be busily engaged in trying to solve some of the important problems which come to us constantly. Our two chief officers have been on a speaking campaign in Indiana, with Mrs. Brand, the state corresponding secretary, as their constant companion and helper. Mrs. Brand carried her typewriter with her, and we have had letters, typed out in depots and other unusual places.

I am wondering if all of you have noticed the two new leaflets by Mrs. Stevens, one concerning the dispensary, and the other testimony as to the value of prohibitory law. There was great need of information on both of these subjects, and it is to be hoped that the leaflets may be purchased in great quantities and scattered among the people, especially in those states where there is agitation on the dispensary and on prohibition.

A caller at Rest Cottage and National Headquarters a few days ago referred to my advocacy of printed programs for the unions, and asked this question, "Do you think it best for unions to spend so much money on their programs that it cripples their work in other directions?" In other words, she wanted to know if I thought it was best for unions to get out expensive programs. I showed her some inexpensive ones, and promised to advocate such in my "Notes." I have received some samples myself which awakened the query as to how the union could afford to spend so much on its program—large, elaborate, heavy paper, which must necessarily be expensive. The value of a program depends upon the helpfulness of its topics, and the fact that a printed program is worked out with care, made comprehensive and progressive, thus avoiding the desultoriness of union meetings where there is no course of study. These programs need not necessarily be printed. They can be run off on a copying pad, or written out on a typewriter, and if printed, can be simple and inexpensive and at the same time serve every purpose. THE UNION SIGNAL is now furnishing a weekly program for the benefit of the unions that have not yet arrived at the dignity of a printed program for the year.

For some time I have been intending to speak of institute work. New York says a symposium to occupy one afternoon is one of the best features ever introduced. "What can be done next to rid the world of the drink and tobacco habits?" was the subject of a symposium reported by Mrs. Frances Graham. The little word "next" was, of course, the pivotal point of all of the discussion. This topic was divided as follows. By the Churches; By the Schools; By Young People's Societies; By Business Men; By Colleges; By Sunday schools; By the Press; By the Medical Profession; By Women; By Mothers; By Reform Organizations. Each of these was presented in a ten-minutes speech by representative men or women, as for instance, the Schools were represented by the superintendent of the public schools. The topic impressed me as a very practical one, far superior to the old plan of reports, and well calculated to bring new ideas to the workers. I quite agree with Mrs. Graham that the institute has "come to stay a spell."

By the time this meets your eye Evanston will have been honored by a visit from President Roosevelt as the guest of the Northwestern University, and the students and citizens will have heard him make an address on the college campus. In this connection I am glad to remember that the President has given orders that the women inspectors of New York shall not be dismissed, for the present, at least. The time has been too short to furnish a basis of judgment as to the value of their work. Neither are we disposed to agree that men could do the work just as well or better than women. Men could not so readily gain the confidence of strange and inexperienced women coming to these shores for the first time. Neither would they be so well fitted to advise them or take them in charge temporarily until their future course could be marked out. The National has expressed its mind to this effect to the secretary of the treasury, under whose jurisdiction the inspectors are.

Yours for success all along the line,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With the Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Willard Memorial fund continue to come in very encouragingly. In many states the local unions send through the state treasurers, and until we hear from them we cannot form a correct idea of the amount contributed during the month.

Some of the state treasurers have already reported generous sums, notably New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Montana, Kansas, Vermont, East Washington and Arkansas.

Since last report receipts are as follows, $2.00 except as noted:

OKLAHOMA: Stillwater.
INDIANA: Goshen.
VERMONT: Manchester.
MINNESOTA: Alexandria.
WISCONSIN: Ashland, Richland Center.
GEORGIA: La Grange, Columbus.
OHIO: Akron, Athens, Salesville, New Concord.
NEW YORK: Jamestown, Pawling, Grahamville, $1.60; Blodgett's Mills, Jacksonville, Elba, Orangeport.
MISSOURI: Burlington.
MICHIGAN: Detroit, Shelby, Martin.
EAST WASHINGTON: North Yakima, Everett.
ILLINOIS: Gibson City, Upper Alton.
CONNECTICUT: Essex, Winsted.
MAINE: Monmouth, Bingham, Hallowell, Westbrook, Bath, Bowdoinham, Popham Beach, Waldoboro.
MASSACHUSETTS: Florence, Vineyard Haven, Barrett.
SOUTH DAKOTA: Watertown, Brookings, Medas.
LOUISIANA: Morgan City.
PENNSYLVANIA: Lebanon, $1.
NORTH DAKOTA: Lisbon.
TEXAS: Melissa.
KANSAS: Lakin.

Miss Julia A. C. Harmon, of Glenville, N. Y., has sent $25 for a life membership in the National W. C. T. U. South Dakota and Arkansas No. 2 have sent in welcome dues.

HELEN M. BARKER

Superintendents.

Proportionate and Systematic Giving.

THIS department does not have the power to produce enthusiasm as do many others. It is simple and entirely without glamour depending on, "thus saith the Lord." But it is the very center of all, for its business is to provide a consecrated fund to carry on the work. A fund which will be ample for all Christian work, because divinely appointed, a fund which will be blessed because it "proves" the Lord.

So I can come to you with the plan of assured income, adequate to the occasion, and can ask every local union, every state which has not enlisted, to do so. It does away forever with that word which has closed so many doors to us, "no money." It is infinitely easy —compare it with the many devices which we have tried to raise money. Give it an earnest, prayerful trial and you can never want to go back to the old, uncertain, laborious ways which dishonor our Master and His word and His cause. Dr. Pierson says, "It has occurred to me that the Bible system of giving is the only perfect plan ever devised to meet all the demands of the church and that if it were adopted and followed in these days we should have ample funds for church support and church work." The system was of God, hence no failure.

It seems to me the very exigencies of the case, our great need of money, the fact that there is plenty, but not in our treasury should bring all of us to one infallible plan. I shall be happy to answer inquiries or to send literature.

ESTHER PUCH.

Selma, Ohio.

Peace And Arbitration.

Call to Commemorate the Fourth Anniversary of the Opening of the International Peace Congress.

MANY peace organizations and individuals interested in promulgating peace principles are intending to observe May 18, or the Sunday previous to that date, in commemoration of the opening of the International Peace Congress held at the Hague in 1899. As that congress resulted in the creation of our International Court of Arbitration, which has already settled some very old and complicated disputes, it is fitting to commemorate the date of its inception.

Will all superintendents of the Peace department of the W. C. T. U., or presidents of local unions, please, if practicable, arrange for an appropriate public meeting in the interests of Peace and Arbitration on either May 17 or 18, as may be most convenient? I especially hope that those unions which did not observe Peace Day by public meetings last December will observe this anniversay.

The following is a suggestive program which may be changed at discretion:

Hymn: "Angel of Peace." White Ribbon Hymnal.
Bible Lesson and Prayer.
Song: "The Peace Jubilee."
Recitation: "Home and War." Voices of Peace.
Address: "War; Its Causes and Remedies." (Fifteen minutes.)
Read the Czar's Rescript. Gleanings.
Song: "The Coming Triumph." Voices of Peace.
Recitation: "Life's Heroes." Voices of Peace.
Remarks or short talks. Voices of Peace.
Song: "A Peace Song." Voices of Peace.

The poems and "Voices of Peace," Czar's Rescript, Gleanings, etc., can be obtained of me at the Peace department office, Winthrop Center, Maine.

HANNAH J. BAILEY.

World's Fair Fountain.

THE W. C. T. U. of the Louisiana Purchase states will place upon the World's Fair grounds a bronze ice water fountain, modeled by a woman and costing $3,000. This is a large sum to pay, but the World's Fair management will accept nothing but the best, and the fountain will be permanent.

We have talked much about the cup of cold water; here is an opportunity to literally give this boon to the weak at a time of great temptation.

A handkerchief and stock sale will be held in St. Louis May 15, for the benefit of the fountain fund. Donations of these articles will be thankfully received if sent to 4119 Westminster place.

The World's Fair will be dedicated April 30, May 1 and 2, with elaborate ceremonies. We will dedicate the ground for the fountain at the same time, and we invite W. C. T. U. women to attend. Railroads will make cheap rates and the trip will be well worth the money and time expended. Four models for the fountain will be on exhibition at this time, and a choice will be made by our committee and the World's Fair gentlemen.

MRS. E. B. INGALLS,
National W. C. T. U. Commissioner to World's Fair.
4119 Westminister Place, St. Louis., Mo.

Smiles,

Good Cheer and Good Food Go Together.

Improper feeding is the source of most human ails. Sick people don't laugh much. It is the healthy and strong who see the sunny side of everything. Pure, scientific food will correct most ailments and bring laughter and good cheer in place of sickness and gloom.

The wife of a physician of Dayton, O., says:—"Before I had finished the first package of Grape-Nuts, which I got at the urgent request of a friend of mine several months ago, I was astonished to find I was less nervous over small matters and worried less over large ones, laughed more readily and was at all times more calm and contented than I had ever been in my life. I found also that the hollow places in my neck and shoulders were filling out and that astonished me as I had always been very thin, as women with starved nerves are apt to be.

"After a time I discontinued the use of Grape-Nuts for two months and found the old symptoms return at once. I went back to the use of the food and again feel well and strong. I can increase my weight at will from five to ten pounds a month by using more or less of the food. Before I was married I was for five years a trained nurse and I have never in all my experience seen anything to act as quickly and favorably as this scientific food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Convention Calendar.

The twenty-first annual convention of Southern California W. C. T. U. will be held in San Diego May 18-22, 1903.

Mrs. Emma Cash, Pres.
Mrs. L. M. Young, Cor. Sec.

The twenty-first annual convention of Texas W. C. T. U. will meet in Fort Worth May 7-10. The executive committee meets May 6 and 11. Mrs. Weed and Miss Mosher are the visiting speakers. Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Zehner and Mrs. Curtis, state speakers, will be present.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Pres.
Mrs. Minnie M. Kirtland, Cor. Sec.

The Breakfast Food Family.

JOHN SPRATT will eat no fat,
Nor will he touch the lean,
He scorns to eat of any meat:
He lives upon Foodine.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that,
Foodine she cannot eat.
Her special wish is for a dish
Of Expurgated Wheat.

To William Spratt that food is flat,
On which his mater dotes.
His favorite feed—his special need,
Is Eta Heapa Oats.

But Sister Lil can't see how Will
Can touch such tasteless food.
As breakfast fare it can't compare
She says, with Shredded Wood.

Now, none of these Leander please,
He feeds upon Bath Mitts;
While Sister Jane improves her brain
With Cero-Grapo-Grits.

Lycurgus votes for Father's Oats;
Proggine appeals to May;
The junior John subsists upon
Uneeda Bayla Hay.

Corrected Wheat for little Pete;
Flaked Pine for Dot; while "Bub,"
The infant Spratt, is waxing fat
On Battle Creek Near-Grub.

—Chicago Tribune.

Prizes to Cooks.

$7,500.00 in Cash to be Distributed.

Between now and July 1st, family cooks, whether employes or the mistress of the household, will be following the plain laid down for improvement in cooks in a contest for 735 cash prizes ranging from $200.00 to $5.00 offered by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.

The winners must show improvement in general cookery as clearly stated in the rules for the test.

No one has to buy or pay anything whatever. It is simply an earnest effort on the part of Mr. Post to stimulate the household cook to more careful and skillful cookery.

To have light, sweet bread and cakes instead of heavy, sour and indegistible things. To have no more greasy, burned or dried-out meats. To have properly made coffee, Postum and tea. To have delicate and digestible, toothsome desserts and a table, clean, tasty and a pleasure to look upon.

And so $7,500.00 in actual money will be spent to encourage the cooks of the country to better effort. And you housekeepers, please forever abandon the term "hired girl." Teach your cook the dignity of her profession, call her the cook.

If her duties include other service, well and good, but don't detract from her professional title by calling her the "hired girl." That term don't fit a good cook. A certificate bearing the large seal of the Postum Co., Ltd., will go to each of the 735 winners in this contest. These certificates or diplomas will be as valuable to the holders as a doctor's sheepskin is to him.

A postal card to the Cookery Dept., No. 482, of the big pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich., will bring a sheet of plainly printed rules for the contest.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.
Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.
Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.
Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.
General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St New York City.
General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A

India.

BY the invitation of the president and the executive committee the Bengal division of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a social meeting on Friday, February 6, thus opening the eighth annual convention. A pleasant evening was spent. One of the visitors, having lately come from Canada, told of the work done there by the W. C. T. U. The president gave a talk on "The Union and Its Work." In the intervals music, both vocal and instrumental, was given.

On Saturday, the 7th, a Bengali session was held; two addresses, a recitation, hymns and prayers being the program. Monday and Tuesday were given to business. Each day the session was opened with devotional exercises, the noontide hour also being remembered.

After the opening address by the president the reports—secretary's, treasurer's and departmental—were given. These showed work had been kept on in spite of difficulties.

Last year the Bengal division had been asked to raise Rs 750 toward the expenses of the "Willard Memorial Home," to be opened in Poonah; the treasurer reported having realized Rs 452-14-6, leaving Rs 297-1-6 still to be collected.

Monday afternoon the Rev. A. E. Summers spoke of the work of the "Society for Protection of Children." His address will be published in the "White Ribbon."

Tuesday morning a vice president gave a resumé of temperance work done during the past year. This showed improvement had been made all along the line. The number of doctors pledged against the use of alcohol has greatly increased and more interest is being taken generally in temperance. A splendid paper was read on "Heredity" by a lady doctor. By unanimous vote it will be published in the report of the society shortly to be brought out.

The resolutions passed included thanks to all who had helped in preparing for the meetings. A warm welcome to Mrs. Brockway and Miss Billing on their return from the home land. Regret at the loss sustained in the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been a sympathetic friend of the temperance cause. Thanks to God for His blessing on the work of the past year. Thankfulness for the recent temperance legislation in Great Britain; for the growth of the prohibition movement in the United States. Congratulations to Australia for granting the franchise to women as far as the commonwealth parliament is concerned. Regret that the out-still system is working such havoc in Assam among the coolies, and protests against the revenue being increased by this means. Congratulations to Rev. A. S. Summers on the good already done by his society, which is the outcome of the work of former members of the W. C. T. U.

An interesting temperance meeting closed our annual convention. It was held in the Y. M. C. A. new hall, which was well filled. Mr. Maurice Gregory and Mr. Goodwin gave addresses. Representatives of thirteen different temperance societies were present and gave two-minute speeches. The musical part of the meeting showed great pains had been taken on the part of Mrs. Bushnell, and the collection taken amounts to Rs 50.

Convention Reporter.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Members of the Newburgh, N. Y., union held a fair which netted them over $400.

The W. C. T. U. of Kansas is overwhelming Gov. Bailey with petitions, asking that the battleship "Kansas" be christened with water instead of wine.

Marshalltown, Iowa, and Wheeling, W. Va., made elaborate preparations for the observance of Memorial Day. Good programs and much interest marked the occasions.

Milwaukee county, Wis., has adopted the plan of School Savings Banks. Lawrence county, Pa., is energetically planning for a Sabbath Observance conference.

County Institutes are being held all over Illinois. The state president is attending many of them. Unorganized counties are being organized and the work is being pushed.

A protest against the election of a liquor dealer to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, was sent to that body by the Colorado Eighth District, W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., directed the secretary to notify all dealers of the town who sell on Sunday to cease doing so or stand prosecution.

The Delaware county, Pa., W. C. T. U. unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the Phillips' racing bill, and appealed to the legislature and the governor not to permit it to become a law.

Mrs. J. K. Barney was greeted with large audiences at her recent meetings in Syracuse, N. Y. "Around the world with the white-ribbon" is one of her popular addresses, and was enjoyed there.

At a meeting of the Saginaw, Mich., union, Miss Lucy K. Cole, special teacher of music in the public schools, spoke on the subject of "Intemperance among children." The annual report of the Flower Mission department showed over $70 expended in that line of work.

The Tennessee No. 2 union held a successful convention at Memphis. Four of the seven unions in the state were represented. Mrs. Lucy Thurman was present, and gave several helpful addresses. Dues have been sent in for 120 members.

The W. C. T. U. members at Milo, O., visited the saloon of a man named Whitman in order to qualify themselves as witnesses, in prosecutions against him for keeping open on Sundays. Mrs. Alice Manter, president of the union, was the first witness called. This is the only saloon in Milo.

Prohibition Rally Day was observed by the union at Gay Head, Mass., assisted by the L. T. L. The meeting was held in a school room, which was decorated with flags and evergreen. The picture of Neal Dow was made prominent and draped with silk bunting. A good program was well rendered.

Jacksonville, Fla., W. C. T. U. takes advantage of the winter visitors, and presses them into service. Mrs. Alice C. Brown, president of the state, addressed one of their meetings, and Mrs. Lydia J. Newcomb-Comings, former state Y secretary of Michigan, was also a guest and speaker.

The St. Paul Y of Wilmington, Del., gave a reception to Mrs. Ella M. Thacher and the new soldiers' union at Fort du Pont called the "Donnell Christian Temperance Union." The reception was given at W. C. T. U. headquarters. A program and address by Mrs. Thacher were much enjoyed. Four new members were gained for the St. Paul Y.

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of America

The greatest nation in the world is the greatest consumer of coffee.

Lion Coffee

is the standard beverage of every state and territory of the Union. It's pure—that's why.

Always in 1 lb. air-tight, sealed packages, insuring freshness and uniform quality.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your Society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS, 39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

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EVERY HOME

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A Fight Against Odds

BY KATE ANDERSON

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Westchester County W. C. T. U. celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in Yonkers, March 19 and 20. Many notable speakers were present and added their words to the general interest. The county was organized in 1878 by Mrs. S. A. McClees. The only officer elected at that meeting, present was Mrs. Emilie U. Burgess, who spoke of the growth and progress of the quarter of a century. Mrs. Boole gave three addresses during the meeting, and Mrs. M. J. Annable gave "Around the World Glimpses," illustrated by young ladies in costumes of the various countries. It was all in all an inspiring and interesting occasion.

Battle Creek, Mich., union held a Valentine social. Guests were given as a souvenir a red cardboard heart, tied with white ribbon, and inscribed with appropriate temperance sentiments.

The W. C. T. U. of Council Bluffs, Iowa, secured the arrest of a theatrical company of fifteen members who played there on Sunday night. This in pursuance of the union's decision to crusade against the Sunday theater.

Promoted.

"Forever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead."

The W. C. T. U. of Barnes, Pa., mourns the loss of a faithful member. Mrs. William Smiley entered the life beyond, March 14, 1903.

DR. SHOOP'S Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

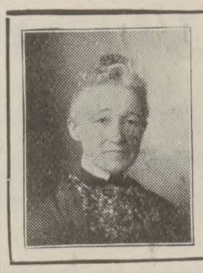
I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

THE month of March was one of activity at the Hospital. The private rooms are in great demand, far exceeding the supply; the service is well spoken of and the standard of excellence required by our efficient superintendent of her able corps of nurses is most satisfactory to the physicians in attendance as well as by the patients. A complaint rarely comes to the members of the Board, who spare no pains to give full satisfaction to the patrons of the hospital. We believe this to be the only way to bring steady and increasing prosperity to our institution.

The visiting committee noted with satisfaction the thrifty appearance of the linen closets at a recent date. This is the work of the nurses at odd moments, thus teaching them habits of economy and thrift which are indispensable to a well balanced woman, be she a nurse or home keeper. Recent donations from friends have made it possible to equip the beds freshly and in a most attractive manner; the soft, warm bedding and comfortable mattresses are a blessing to the many sufferers whose days of pain are much lightened thereby.

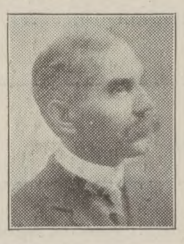
A new hospital is the hope of the near future. We believe it would be the greatest object lesson in the way of teaching practical temperance truths that could possibly exist, for is it not admitted by all temperance reformers that if the hospital theories of non-alcoholic medication had proved a failure, and in some of the struggles for existence that the institution has passed through, the brave women who have worked for it, had lost heart and given up, the whole temperance movement would have received a serious set-back? The clouds seem clearing away and if in the present year practical plans can be worked out the central hope of many a white-ribboner will be realized in a modern, up-to-date building where infinitely better results may be secured. The entertainments given recently have netted the hospital about three hundred dollars, which has been most acceptable in paying our bills and keeping our credit good.

Our Matron reports donations from unions of supplies that are always acceptable, and we thank our good sisters for their thoughtfulness. We trust that the unions will be planning ahead to help furnish our new rooms, if we are so fortunate as to have rooms to furnish.

Calsomining and a general spring cleaning have made pleasant our rooms and wards, and with our finely equipped operating room major operations are of common occurrence. The California women who so generously furnished this room would view with satisfaction the well cared for instruments and furniture were they permitted to do so. The gift has been one of great value to the work of the hospital.

As in the days of Nehemiah the work is great and the workers are few. The little we can do, let us not neglect to do, for cannot our God use all honest effort for the building up of His kingdom upon earth and in our hearts?

Yours for service,
MRS. MARGARET INGLEHART,
President.



Sunday School Lesson.

The Law of Love.

By JOHN F. COWAN, D. D.

Quarterly Temperance Lesson, April 19. Lesson Study: Rom. 13: 7-14. Golden Text: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfillment of the law." Rom. 13: 10.

THE law spells love. The law *is* love in its business garb. God's "Thou shalt nots" are like the strap that imprisons baby in the baby carriage, the gate at the top of the stairs or porch steps that keeps baby from tumbling down, the rim around the table on baby's high-chair, that keeps the little plate from being pushed off, and the string that sometimes ties baby to the doorknob or table to keep him from straying, or the "walking-frame" that pens baby into four square feet of carpeted space. Love devised every one of these, just as much as love wrote the poem on the valentine or love bought the engagement ring.

Even a prohibition law is love, and the man who enforces it, even though he has to spill hundreds of dollars' worth of liquor in the gutters, and take men in irons to prison, is a lover, though you call him "Sheriff." His ways may not seem loverlike, always, to all men, but it is a loverlike deed to rescue a maiden from drowning even if you have to pull her hair; or to waken her when the house is on fire, even if you should have to slap her or pinch her.

If we can find out just what love would do under all circumstances, we shall see very clearly what we should do in this temperance work; for the "law of love" is always to do the loving thing, and do that only. Has love ever sat for her picture? Yes; Paul coaxed her to pose in all kinds of attitudes. Look over his pictures of love and you will find just the pose that answers your question: "What is it my duty to do in this temperance work?"

"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor." There are so many ways in which we may work ill to our neighbor. We may vote ill to him.. We may tolerate ill that will harm him, just as we tolerate thistles or smallpox germs that do him damage. We may work an ill example for our neighbor, or our neighbor's boy or girl. We may patronize papers or stores that work ill to our neighbor by their advertisements or their narcotic goods. We may withhold good from our neighbor, and thus work him evil, by not being positive and outspoken for temperance.

Do you love your neighbor? How about the man who was killed by the train? The coroner's verdict was, "Accidental death, due to drunkenness." Who sold him the liquor that put his brain out of action? Mike Sullivan. Who gave Mike Sullivan the right? The people. Did you, one of the people, withhold your consent? Then, God pity you! I have to say it—you helped kill your brother; you have not fulfilled the law. "Love worketh no ill."

On your street is a place called an "Exchange." The men who keep it grow rich; the men who patronize grow poor. If a steel company or a coal mine did that, men would be marching the streets carrying transparencies with the indignant protest: "Down with the robbers!" If the proprietor of that "Exchange" went to people's houses and took their clothes and left rags, and took away their beefsteak and white bread and left cornmeal mush and liver, he would be mobbed or shot. He is none the less a robber because the liquor he sells makes men bring their property to him.

When you walk down the street, do men say, "There is a man who is square against the saloon"? If they don't know that of you, how can you claim to love your brother? If you favor the use of public revenue from that robber, you are a receiver of stolen goods; you are not fulfilling the law.

Some people think they love their brother because they do not hate him. But I would rather have a man hate me than be utterly indifferent to me. He would not hate me unless he set some value on me; when he is indifferent, he holds me cheaper than old junk, for that is worth saving.

The law of love makes every man my neighbor. I will risk my life to put out a fire in my neighbor's house, or snatch my neighbor's child from under the horses' hoofs. To say that you are a neighbor, in Paul's sense of the word, is as strong an expression as to say you are a total abstainer, that you are a Prohibitionist, as strong as to wear the white ribbon, for these are involved in being a neighbor.

Now let me tell you some things that this law of love might prompt us all to do that would make this word "neighbor" a "terror to evil-doers:"

Suppose that every man and woman who claims to be for temperance should wear the white ribbon; what a magnificent, impressive declaration of neighborliness that would be. Suppose they should all agree to patronize no trader that dealt in liquor, narcotics, or sweat-shop goods, or no periodical that advertised them; what a powerful pressure that would bring to bear for righteousness. Suppose they should all give regularly for temperance work as they do for missions or charity, what new life might be injected into all temperance reform, and what strides forward the cause would take. Suppose that all the temperance voters should agree to vote for no candidate for public office, and insist that no man be appointed to a subordinate public place, who would come under the ban of the railroad companies and many large business firms in regard to the total abstinence from liquor;—what a galvanic shock that would be to rum-soaked politicians, and what a stimulus to clean young manhood.

Yet all this that has been suggested, is no more than the law of love requires of every mother's son and every mother's daughter of us. The trouble with this whole matter is that our love has not been working half the time; for when love bestirs herself the saloons must go.

Boston, Mass.

Would You

Blame Him?

The effect of coffee on brain workers is more injurious than on those who work with their hands, but still the hard physical worker is often seriously hurt with coffee.

A man from Mead, Wash., says: "Coffee drinking had a different effect on my wife than on me, it ruined her nervous system and put her in very bad condition that way. With me my nerves seemed to be all right but my stomach was disordered and I was suffering from dyspepsia from drinking coffee, so finally we concluded to begin using Postum instead of coffee.

"In a very few days the dizziness and headaches that she had suffered with more or less, disappeared, and her nerves kept getting better and my dyspepsia left; now I can eat anything. I have noticed that in hard work in the harvest field the days when I used coffee I was not near as strong and vigorous as when I used Postum.

"I have had many chances to prove, and have proved that Postum is far and away better for me than coffee, besides I am well now and while I was using coffee I was half sick." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Local Union.

THE editor of the Local Union page in THE UNION SIGNAL went visiting one day that she might get practical hints from a wide-awake union to pass on to all the other unions who are looking out for "something new." She was the guest of a union in Illinois. After the devotional service, which consisted of a short psalm, read responsively, the singing of "Nearer my God to Thee," found on page 123 of the White Ribbon Hymnal, a brief prayer and the singing of "There is a Land of Pure Delight," page 150 of the White Ribbon Hymnal, the meeting was open for business.

The recording secretary called the roll, to which the members responded with facts "About Women," found in recent copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. She then read a concise report of the last meeting, which was accepted without correction. Several important communications were presented by the corresponding secretary, and were quickly acted upon, with no appearance of haste and yet with much expedition, owing to the business-like way in which the matters were taken up. The members seemed to realize that they and not the president were responsible for the carrying on of the work of the union, so there was no hesitation in motions or remarks.

After all unfinished and new business as disposed of, the president suggest- that, as there were no new members esent at that meeting, and they hoped o welcome several at the next one, they proceed to practice on a program "For the Reception of New Members" which had been prepared by the state secretary of the Illinois L. T. L. The suggestion was considered practical, and they proceeded to carry out the following exercise:

Program for the Reception of New Members.

BY MRS. CLARA E. BEEDE.

PRESIDENT: The object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "to educate public sentiment to the standard of total abstinence, to train the young, save the inebriate, secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment of the liquor traffic and to enter into any Christian work to which the Lord may call."

We gladly welcome as active members of the organization all women who will sign its pledge, pay one dollar per year membership dues, and wear the white ribbon. We are also glad to welcome the gentlemen as honorary members, by the signing of the pledge and payment of one dollar annually. Possibly there are those here this afternoon (or evening) who would be glad to identify themselves with the white-ribbon army. If so, will they kindly stand?

When all have risen, the president invites them to the platform, and the members of the union rise and sing, "Some Glad Day," page 54, White Ribbon Hymnal.

At close of the singing the members of the union resume their seats, and the president asks the secretary to read the pledge.

SECRETARY (Reading slowly and distinctly): "I hereby promise: First, that with God's help, I will abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, including wine and any kind of beer or cider. Second, that I will not make, sell or give them away for such use. Third, that I will not allow my premises, or any premises subject to my control, to be employed for their manufacture, sale or use as a beverage. Fourth, that I will endeavor by all honorable means to promote the cause of temperance."

PRESIDENT: You have heard the pledge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Are you willing to sign and to keep the same? If so, please answer, "I am willing to do this."

PRESIDENT: You will now be given an opportunity to sign your names at the secretary's table (or desk).

(While this is being done let the members of the union sing "Throw Out the Life Line," or other selection, standing while they sing.)

PRESIDENT (To new members): We gladly welcome you to the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. We welcome you as co-workers in a cause that needs united, earnest effort. May each member of this union put on "the whole armor of God," and trusting in Him, go bravely forward in this work for "Home and Mother, God and Native Land."

(Here the president may offer a brief prayer for guidance and help in being always true to the pledge and to the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

The secretary now brings forward white ribbon bows for new members. These are pinned on by the president, who may repeat some appropriate Scripture text or selection of poetry or prose for each.

MEMBERS OF UNION IN CONCERT: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace." (Num. 6:24, 25, 26.)

As the new members return to their seats all join in singing, "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

Readers of the Local Union page will notice that Mrs. Beede has used the Illinois "pledge"; other states can insert their "pledge" and "object" as it reads in their own constitution.

After this part of the program was concluded to the satisfaction of all, an informal discussion was entered into on the ever-recurring subject of "luncheon or no luncheon."

Various opinions were ventured on both sides, and this is what one white-ribboner said: "The great object of the W. C. T. U. is the destruction of the liquor traffic and the uplifting of our race to a higher plane of living. To this end it is necessary that we enlist and retain in our ranks the largest possible number of consistent members. It is also necessary that we raise as much money as possible in order to carry on the many departments of our work. Most of all, it is necessary that we work together harmoniously.

"Many of the white-ribboners are so very hospitable by nature that when the union meets with them in their homes they can scarcely refrain from giving expression to that hospitality by serving luncheon to their friends. But if they do this, will not every other woman in the union feel that she is socially compelled to do as much, or more, for her friends when the union meets at her home? Will there not soon spring up a rivalry among the members, each vying with the others in an exhibition of hospitality, thus overshadowing the great purpose of the meetings and causing more to be spent for the luncheon than is collected from the whole membership for the work?

"It is well for unions to have their occasional social gatherings and invite outsiders that we may try to enlist them in the work, but let these socials be held at other times than at the regular afternoon meetings of the union.

"The afternoon luncheon custom would make some of our most consecrated and zealous workers inactive and would keep many from enlisting in the work whose hearts are with us, but who do not care to put themselves in a position where they would obligate themselves to conform to this custom."

The meeting closed with singing, "God Be with You till We Meet Again," for which no books were needed, and formal adjournment was made. Everybody seemed loth to leave, and an informal social followed.

The editor of this department would like to give further forms for the reception of new members, as they have been successfully used, and she would like to know if all our readers agree with the white-ribboner who spoke against the luncheon in the regular meeting.

Food For Thought.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS should not allow the laxity which is becoming almost characteristic of our people to creep into their association with our glorious cause. The hard work has always been left to a few, and the many have reaped the benefit. Why cannot the enthusiasm which marks the close of each Convention be kept alive until the opening of the next? So many resolutions are made! Communications will be responded to, dues will be paid promptly, and the request of the secretary for an annual report will not be disregarded.

The months pass; other interests claim our time, and total abstinence does not seem quite so inspiring as it did when earnest speakers blazed forth its principles, and flying banners and stirring hymns made us feel like warriors of old, set sternly on a battle for the right.

We appeal to our members once more; not to their sentimentality, but to the pure love for truth that has survived months of conflict, and which may be dormant, but which must respond to the bugle-call with the same intensity of spirit which thrills the soldier when he knows his country is in danger. Our Saviour calls to us, his "soldiers of the Cross." Self-denial, renunciation, self-conquest—an old, old story, but it must be anew, lest Christians should forget their mission.

Spring is here, the season of awakening. The call to arms is sounded. "What will you render to the Lord for all that He hath rendered unto you?" What have you done for the cause since our last convention? Remember that only those dare sit with folded hands who have borne the burden of the day. Do not be content to be an echo; live your own life, voice your own principles, and be ready to say at our annual meeting that you have fought the good fight with all the power that is in you.—"Temperance Truth," bulletin of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Consistent.

A NEWSPAPER in McDonald county, Mo., promised the district press superintendent to grant her a W. C. T. U. column, then withdrew the offer in less than a month, on the plea that their columns were so crowded that they could find no room for temperance matter. But they did find room in the issue of March 27th for an editorial, of which this is part:

"A saloon, if conducted properly, is no more a disgrace than any other kind of business. As a general rule the saloon men are the most generous class of business men, when it comes to charity, and why, if they run their business in a legitimate way, should they be censured more than other business men of our town? There is just as much harm in a preacher gorging his stomach with yellow-legged chickens, as a man drinking too much liquor."

No wonder that editor could find no room in his paper for a temperance column.

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writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

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THE Y. W. C. T. U. MANUAL

By Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.

Containing page of errata, By MRS. CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT which brings it up to date, at the SPECIAL PRICE OF

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April Magazines.

THE CENTURY, voluminous in size and fascinating in character, presents as its initial article "The Restoration of the White House." There are pictures of the exterior by Jules Guerin and of the interior by Alfred Brennan, and a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, by Cecilia Beaux. This recital of the architectural evolution of the White House is of much historic interest and value and shows the skill with which the eighteenth century model has been developed to suit twentieth century needs. Music lovers will enjoy the first of a series of "Modern Musical Celebrities," by Herman Klein, being personal recollections of Verdi, Wagner, Gounod, Liszt, and Tschaikowsky. One is glad to hear once more from "Sonny's Father," who this time discourses upon "Wealth and Riches," with the philosophy and humor for which Ruth McEnery Stuart is famous. "Susanna and I" are the happy duo of Miss French's "Old Maids' Corner," that cosiest of all nooks in the Century's house of good things.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS offers bright comment on current topics. The editor presents the undiscussed financial side of the Panama canal proposition, the Delaware situation, and many other matters of political and social interest. The award of the Anthracite Strike Commission is reviewed in a practical, untechnical manner, and there is a unique study of school conditions in the south, giving a detailed account of the situation in two Georgia counties. "Political Conditions in Russia" shows that the progress of Russian Liberalism is yearly becoming more rapid, and throws much light on the probable meaning of the Czar's recent manifesto. A reproduction of J. S. Sargent's new portrait of President Roosevelt appears in this number.

Charles A. Conant opens the ATLANTIC with a defense of the stock and produce exchanges, poetically closing by denominating them as "that delicate register of values, that sensitive governor of production, that accurate barometer of the people's needs," and asserting that they "could not be replaced by any process that any state socialist has devised or suggested. Chapter Four of "My Own Story," by J. T. Trowbridge, contains recollections of Emerson's correspondence with Herman Grimm, casting some pleasant sidelights upon the personality of America's greatest philosopher. The weightier articles of this number are relieved by excellent verse and fiction.

The work of the Fifty-seventh Congress is commented on by Henry Litchfield West, in his *chronique* of American Politics in the April-June FORUM. Mr. Litchfield also discusses the prospects of the next presidential campaign and the political status of the negro. Lee's recent "Life of Queen Victoria" is reviewed exhaustively by Prof. W. P. Trent, who dwells especially on the earlier and less familiar period of the late Queen's life. The shortening of the college course, the organization of the Society of Educational Research," the recent educational convention at Cincinnati, and the Tuskegee conference are among the subjects treated. Special articles are "The Present Estimate of the Value of Human Life," "The Scope of a Permanent Tariff Commission," "Counsel for United States Treasury Department," and "Submarine Navigation."

One seeks in vain for new adjectives by which to describe the excellence of ST. NICHOLAS. The story of "Ben," by H. S. Canfield, relates the bravery of as lovable and intelligent a sheep-dog as ever gladdened a lonely shepherd's life. A humorous turn is given to the present chapter of "The Story of King Arthur and his Knights." "Straight Lines and Circles" show how unskilled fingers can get astonishingly good results very simply and easily. But the article that will especially delight the boys is "Training for Interscholastic Athletics," which will prove helpful to instructors and parents as well. The article treats of improper training, sprinting, distance running, middle-distance running, the high hurdle, and the low hurdle, with excellent photographic illustrations. Palmer Cox, of Brownie fame, contributes five pages of humorous verse and illustrations, and there are stories, rhymes and funny pictures galore.

A special book cover-design and sixteen pages of signed and illustrated book reviews are features of the "Book Number" of the CHAUTAUQUAN. An article on "Social Settlements," by Max West, of New York, reveals the true spirit of the movement which ought to be more clearly understood. In "Home Problems from a New Standpoint," Caroline L. Hunt makes a telling analysis of the fad for simplicity. Rho Fisk Zeublin, of Chicago, in "The Production of Industrial Art in America," describes a growing movement of social significance.

Willis J. Abbott, the editor of the PILGRIM, as usual, comments on "Men and Matters of Moment," a department which, perhaps more than any other, makes this journal unique among American magazines. The present installment of the "Patriotic Calendar" has to do with Benjamin Franklin. "Mary of Magdala" is illustrated by a series of striking pictures. "Household Hints," "The Ways of Society," "The Home Table," and "Hints for Right Living" are notable articles.

In SUCCESS Richard Le Gallienne tells "How to Form a Library," giving some excellent advice on collecting books at a moderate expenditure. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, in an article entitled "The Home as a Food-Purveyor," deals with the problem of home cooking, and attributes many ill effects to the general mode of preparing food. "How to Invest Money Safely and Profitably" is an article of practical value, by Edward E. Higgins.

The Easter number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is full of the spirit of spring. An Easter song, "A Picturesque Moravian Easter," a description of a quaint custom at Bethlehem, Pa., notes about early spring birds, Easter games and Easter gowns are some of the bright features. The story of Abraham Lincoln's early loves is told by Myrtle Reed in a reverential tone, and is a fascinating picture of the great man.

Notable papers in LIPPINCOTT'S are "Lafayette's Last Visit to America," by Theodore Stanton, and "Next Summer's Garden," by Eben Rexford, that wise and helpful authority upon home floriculture. Five select short stories by noted authors, and several good poems, complete a number of unusual interest.

Magazines Received.

METHODIST MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.
PEARSON'S.
HOMILETIC REVIEW.
MIND.
LEND A HAND.
HOME AND FLOWERS.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from Page 6.)

with the best, and was doin'. I've come to parish money, and I winna forgive either the one or the other of 'em. Never! as long as I live."

"Tell me about it, will you," said the young man, gently, as he seated himself on the corner of the deal table.

"Wasn't I one o' them women that she sent out o' t' pits? Hadn't I worked there from a lass as reg'lar as the lads, and hadn't I as much right? But she stopped me, she did. She stopped me from earnin' my bread in the only way I could earn it by then, and she drove me on charity. I've never forgiven her, and I never will, and from what they say, 'twas God A'mighty set her on."

"And I, for one, believe that they say the truth," said Hugh, vigorously. "Look here, granny," venturing on a distinctive title for the first time, "say that such work was suitable for you—and *you* say it, mind, not I—was it suitable for most girls?"

"And what for not?" demanded the old dame, fiercely. "Think ye that lasses was always the niminy-piminy misses they are now? But I'll none arguy with parsons. Choose where they start from, parsons always works it round to God A'mighty, and when they've got to God A'mighty, they're none so far off from the bacca and the beer. I want none o' ye parsons, so good-day to ye."

Taking the hint, Hugh rose to his feet, but he made no further move to go.

"Didn't you ever suspect that when all was said and done, it might be that God Almighty knew best? As for the queen, she did what she thought right, and I dare say if we knew all, we should find that she was very sorry for you."

"Who arst her to be sorry?" snarled his new acquaintance. "Who arst her for anything but to mind her own business?"

"But suppose she took it to be her business? Were you ever married?"

"Ay!" more fiercely than before; "I were married as a lass, and my man were killed in t' pit before the year were out. I thought mebbe God A'mighty had some pity when he sent me a fine lad. But, look 'ee, the lad turned out ill. Last of all, he ran away to sea, and was drowned. But as he was, he was all I had. Since he was took, I've owned neither kith nor kin, nor want to. I go my own lanes, and bother with no one—not even with God A'mighty. D'ye mind what I said a while since? *Good day to ye!*"

So emphatic were her tones that Hugh had no choice but to go.

"Can't I do anything for you?" he asked, regretfully.

"Yes; ye can just goa!" replied the imperturbable dame.

As the result of subsequent inquiries, he learned that the defiant old woman persistently lived her life apart from her neighbors, who could do no more than render her an occasional service by stealth. She was now nearly ninety years of age, and was held to be "dotty," but it was universally admitted that the resentment to which she clung had been one of the strongest characteristics of her prime.

Hugh gave a graphic account of the interview and its difficulties on his return home. Mr. Boyd listened with interest and tendered a suggestion in his hesitating, whimsical way.

"How would it be, for the present, to deal judiciously with the supply of coals and groceries, and to wait awhile before attacking the rest? Let me see" —taking out his note-book—"her name is—"

"Colson. Bet Colson! I met Enoch on the way back. He denounced it as a crying shame that a case of such rank heathenism should exist in a Christian parish."

"And who knows but what it is a crying shame—to him? Still, I'll give Enoch credit for having probably done his best, according to his knowledge."

"He *has* done his best, and just escaped being knocked down for his pains. He told me all about it. Now he opines that it needs a bit of the serpent to enable a man to deal successfully with Bet Colson."

"Which of us two does he recommend for the purpose?" asked Mr. Boyd, solicitously.

Hugh laughed.

"Since you ask, I must say that he favors me, as physically stronger and doctrinally more sound."

"Brotherton, I congratulate you! If Enoch pronounced you sound, your footing in the parish is secured. Let's go and have some tea."

Over the tea-cups he talked of his approaching marriage and of his promised bride in a whimsically compassionate way.

"I could have desired something more for her in the way of natural and social advantages; but happily Mary is a sensible girl, and she already knows something of what a parson has to put up with."

"I trust that she also understands something of what Pitsmoor expects of the parson's wife," said Hugh, grimly, for he was thinking of Miss Smith, and his heart was still sore.

"Ah! not being a parson's daughter, she has much to learn; but as I say, Mary is a sensible girl, and she has the incalculable advantage of having been brought up in a cantankerous atmosphere."

"Oh, you reckon that an advantage?"

"For the future wife of the vicar of Pitsmoor? Why, certainly!" said Mr. Boyd, with his air of mild surprise.

Hugh laughed, and at the same time gave the speaker one of his puzzled looks.

"By the way," said the vicar, as a sudden thought occurred to him, "don't put any pressure on Mrs. Langley to induce her to join the parish workers —at any rate, at present. For some reason or other, Mann is distinctly opposed to it."

"So I found," said Hugh, dryly.

Mr. Boyd looked up as if struck by his tone.

"Ah! then you noticed it?" He seemed to be on the point of adding something, but changed his mind. "Nice fellow, Mann."

"Think so?" said Hugh. "I can't say that I'm exactly convinced of it as yet. Did you know the famous Miss Milner lived in their house?"

"I have heard so. They all came together, I believe. Later on Miss Milner undertook a certain amount of parish work, but she seems always to have been Mrs. Langley's companion and friend."

Now, nothing could be more reasonable than that Mrs. Langley should feel the need of a companion in this society-barren land, yet there was something in the vicar's manner of avoiding his companion's eye, as he gave the information, that aroused the latter's attention.

"Does Mann drink?" he asked, abruptly.

The vicar started.

"Why, no! Mann drink? What can have put such an idea into your head?"

"Is he an abstainer?" asked Hugh.

"That is quite another matter, isn't it? I have no means of knowing. I don't know."

(To be Continued.)

About Women.

The Baltimore Association for the promotion of the University Education of Women offers a fellowship of $500 for the year 1903-4, available for work either at an American or foreign university. In the award preference will be given Southern women.

An important attachment to the sewing machine was invented by Miss Helen Blanchard, and the hand refrigerator and lunch box is the work of Miss Philips, of Dorchester, Mass. A patent on an improvement on a typewriter was devised by Miss Emma D. Mills some time ago. The invention necessitated the construction of special tools, and these she made also.

The fourth volume of "The History of Woman Suffrage," by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is now ready. The first three volumes which were prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, brought the record of the movement down to 1883. The fourth volume will be found of present day interest, as it deals with the movement up to date.

The Equal Suffrage Association reelected all their old officers in their New Orleans Convention. Miss Susan B. Anthony leads the list as honorary president, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president. The other officers are Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice president at large; Kate M. Gordon, corresponding secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer.

Permission has been given to the faculty women at Oberlin to raise $5,000 for a recreation field for the women of the college. The plan is to have the faculty women, including the wives of faculty members, raise $1,000, and the college classes, the academy and the conservatory $500 each. One person will be asked for $1,000 and the field is to be named in honor of the giver. Alumnæ of the college are not to be asked for subscriptions.

Self-government by the young women students of the Northwestern University is again being agitated. A new constitution has been drawn up and presented to a committee of the faculty for ratification. The faculty amended it by excluding the freshmen from the rule allowing the girls to be out until 9:30 at night, and allowing only those who had met all the requirements for entrance to college the rights of the new democracy. The young women take exceptions to these amendments and the compromise is not yet.

A woman has applied for admission to the English bar, this being the first time such an application has ever been made. The applicant seeks admission to Gray's Inn, one of the four inns of the court. The benchers are surprised that such applications have not been made before, in view of the fact that women practice law in the United States and France. The court will consider the request during April, and the result is awaited with interest. An application made by a woman for admission to the Scottish bar in 1900 was refused. The four inns of court are Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

Hereafter, when the classically educated American girl walks out of Wellesley she will be, besides an educated woman, a farmer. Professor Cummings of the college said: "We are not going to make them husband-women, but are going to make them fit to advise in the Territory. So she saved her salary and bought seventy-two lots in the little town of Sapulpa, paying the Indian owner a trifle over $4 for each lot. The Indian rued his action and when the court house and many real estate records were burned not long ago he brought suit, claiming that the young woman had never paid him. At the trial after he had testified under oath that the land was not paid for Miss Lindley brought forward his receipt for the amount in full, which she had preserved. The Indian is on trial for perjury. The town lots in question are vaued at not less than $15,000.

William E. Curtis says: "Sweden was the first country to recognize the equality of sons and daughters in the inheritance of property, and this is due to a notable event which occurred more than a thousand years ago. While the king and his army were engaged in a foreign war and their homes were left defenseless the Danes invaded the province of Smaoland, where the women organized and armed themselves and were led to battle by a beautiful woman called Blenda, who defeated the Danes and drove them from the country. In recognition of their heroism matters of floriculture and agriculture." He thinks that what the mothers of the next generation teach their boys and girls about the care and preservation of the forests will settle whether America will have any trees on its surface or be a desert in the generations to come.

Miss Florence Lindley, a school teacher of Brown county, Kansas, years ago made up her mind that there were great possibilities in the Indian upon his return the king proclaimed a decree that thenceforth the daughters of Swedish families should be entitled to inherit an equal share with their brothers of the property left by their parents, and that has been the law to this day."

⚜

A bookseller in Cleveland advertised for a porter. A big muscular Irishman walked into the shop and glanced around. Finally his eye rested on a big sign over a table with books: "Dickens' works all this week for $4." The Irishman read it thoughtfully, and then edged toward the front door. The floorwalker asked pleasantly if there was something he wanted, and the applicant remarked, with a backward glance toward the sign: "Oi come in t' git th' job, but Oi'll not care f'r it. Dickens kin worruk all th' week f'r $4 if he wants to. Oi'll not. Ye'd better kape him." And the visitor strode vigorously out.

The Mammoth and the Mosquito.

What has come to pass in thousands of years seems hardly creditable. Is it not strange that primitive man, a weakling in comparison with modern man, was able to conquer the huge monsters of thousands of years ago, such as the *Mammoth*, and to-day they are dead forever, yet the mosquito and fly have never been conquered. It is now the time for the scientist to devise methods for killing the mosquito and fly, so that they will go to join the mammoth and the monster lizards. The mosquitoes and flies are dangerous enemies of man because they spread contagion. The mosquito often carries the germ of malaria with his bite. The house-fly spreads germs of disease over our food. These germs or bacteria, ever hunting for the weak spot, find a place in our blood, and then we suffer from grip, catarrh, consumption, or malaria.

How can we fight these invisible enemies? There is no known method better than putting the blood into the best possible condition, so that there will be no weak spots for the germs to enter, and by increasing the red blood corpuscles, so that the organs of the body are nourished with rich red blood. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., says: "There would be no grip epidemics, the germs of consumption, or malaria would find no place in the human economy, if the blood were pure, if the lungs, heart and other organs were fed on good blood. Poisons should not be allowed to accumulate in the body; to be safe it is best to take a gentle laxative at least once a week." Such a vegetable laxative as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets contains nothing which could harm the system.

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"I feel it my duty to write you as I have received so much benefit from the use of your medicines," says Mrs. R. Sando, of Elon, Iowa. "I was troubled with torpid liver, indigestion, and nervous prostration, for about eighteen months and lost strength so that I was unable to do my work. Consulted several doctors but without receiving help. They advised me to have an operation for gall stone, which I thought would be the very last step I would take. I then sat down and wrote to you for advice, some five or six months ago, and have since been taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Can now say I am well and able to do all my work, besides doing lots of weaving. In the last two months I have woven about four hundred yards of carpet and feel now that I will keep on with it as I like the weaving business so well. I took only eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and some of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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The Union Signal
CHICAGO, ILL.

Signal Notes.

Robertson county, Ky., gave a majority of 266 for local option.

The young people's church societies in Martin's Ferry, O., are forming an organization to stand behind the officials of the place, for the correction of gambling and other social evils.

There are 195 parishes in Scotland without a public-house. Seven hundred congregations in Scotland have discarded the use of fermented wine at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The pastors of the various churches of Hot Springs, S. Dak., are seeking to arouse public sentiment so that the saloons and gambling attachments shall be separated according to law, and that saloons shall be conducted with wide open windows, as the law directs.

The new hall of the National Temperance Society and Publication House at 3 East Fourteenth street, New York City, has been dedicated. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn delivered an address in memory of the late William F. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, for whom the new hall of the association is named.

A new "settlement" has been established in Chicago by the members of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the Chicago Union. It has more resident members than any other Chicago settlement except Hull House. Many more workers would be glad to become residents if there was room to accommodate them.

The Illinois Humane Society in its annual report shows that ten cases per day are on the average investigated. Three children per day are aided. Three prosecutions per week are undertaken, the cases of cruelty to animals that are investigated number fifteen per day. Fifty-three street fountains are maintained.

The new temperance blacklist law in England seems to be rigorously enforced. Over 100 inebriates have been blacklisted in London. A woman who is on the blacklist has been sent to prison for a month for trying to obtain drink and a man and woman were fined for obtaining liquor for drunken friends.

The University of Chicago announces $60,000 more in gifts. A "special purpose" gift of $25,000, to complete the school of education group, $23,000 from Leon Mandel for an organ for Mandel Hall, $10,000, and $5,000 for chimes for the tower as a memorial to Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, first Dean of women at the university.

It is a matter of satisfaction to law-abiding citizens of Indiana that a law was passed by the recent legislature driving away the saloons from the gates of the soldiers' home at Marion. These saloons have thrived for many years at the expense of the old soldiers of the home. All manner of crimes, even murder, have been committed there.

"Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco in every form?" was put to every candidate for the ministry at the United Evangelical conference at Allentown, Pa., and all of the six applicants for pulpits promised that they would neither chew nor smoke the weed. "The church desires to keep the ministry undefiled in body as well as in soul," said Bishop Heil, as he propounded to each candidate this discipline question.

Bishop Messmer of the Catholic diocese of Green Bay urged his people, in a recent address at Marinette, to put aside all prejudices, and join hands with the followers of other faiths and work for the public welfare. "The time has come," said the bishop, "when Catholics and Protestants should stand shoulder to shoulder to solve the great problems of temperance, public morality and every other question that concerns the public good."

The newly elected secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, is a Western man, formerly of Chicago, but more recently of Beloit, Wis. He is a Presbyterian, a graduate of Beloit College, a winner of the college oratorical prize, literary editor of the College Annual and manager of the College Glee Club. After graduating, he was in the employ of the college as secretary to the president, and financial agent of the college. His training and experience seem to have prepared him to make an ideal secretary.

Publishers' Notes.

The Easter Young Crusader.

Our young people and their elders as well, will be delighted with Kate Lunden-Sunderlin's description of an Easter in Scandinavia, as told in the April CRUSADER. There are, besides special stories and verses, an Easter chalk-talk by Miss Wintringer. In fact, from its beautiful cover throughout its well-filled pages, is scattered the glad spirit of Eastertime.

Among the features of the regular departments of the magazine are an illustrated account of the colored L. T. L., at Boydtown, Va., bright Anti-Cigaret pages with recitation, cartoon and picture-story; the article, "Not a Failure," announced last month; and a new Picture-Story for the little ones, with publication of Prize Awards.

Subscription price 25 cents per year. Copies for distribution, $2 per hundred.

New Prohibition Ammunition

"The Prohibitory Law: Facts," by Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the W. C. T. U., is replete with evidences attesting the value of prohibition, notable decisions of the Supreme Court favoring prohibition, testimonies of Maine governors for the past forty years, and the prosperity of North Dakota under prohibition law. Incontrovertible proof is shown regarding the saving power of prohibition to the nation.

Another valuable leaflet by the same author is "The Dispensary or State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic." Abundant data are given to show the failure of the dispensary as a temperance measure and the wrong resulting from an effort to compromise with evil.

Price: per package of ten, 10 cents; per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

The Helping Hand.

"The Helping Hand, or the A B C of Organizing a W. C. T. U., by Caroline B. Buell, is a genuine co-worker with women not acquainted with W. C. T. U. methods. Everything is told that one would wish to know in organizing unions, conducting unions, public meetings, etc.

Do Everything.

"Do Everything," by Frances E. Willard, a handbook for all white-ribboners, gives a history of temperance work, with invaluable directions for leading a public meeting, carrying on a local union, conducting a convention, organizing a W. C. T. U., with forms of pledge and petitions, and "the summing up of the whole matter." Workers cannot afford to do without this practical helper for all occasions along temperance lines. Price 35 cents.

April Responsive Readings.

In the responsive reading for April Mrs. Emma W. Shores, National Superintendent of the Department, presents Work Among the Lumbermen, giving a brief history of its organization and growth, the diversity of its work, a strong and characteristic appeal for its cordial support.

This work will commend itself wherever it is known.

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The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

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"The Mormon Menace."

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News of the Week.

King Christian, of Denmark, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, April 8.

Holland is threatened with famine because of railroad strikes. Country in a turmoil of labor troubles.

Cyclones kill ten persons in Alabama and nine in Arkansas; Hopewell, Ala., swept away.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American ambassador to France, died in Paris after a short illness from influenza.

News from Venezuela indicates that President Castro will sustain Minister Bowen in his refusal to permit financial syndicates to settle the claims.

Governor of New Jersey, by proclamation, wipes out of existence hundreds of concerns incorporated under the easy laws of that state.

Brigham Young, president of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, died April 11. Mr. Young was the eldest son of Brigham Young, who was the head of the church for many years.

Governor Murphy of New Jersey, has vetoed the anti-cigaret bill, basing his action on his personal opinion that cigarets are not injurious to boys under sixteen years of age.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the public library board of Cleveland, Ohio, $250,000 for the purpose of erecting seven branch libraries. The offer, which will be accepted, is made on condition that the city furnish the sites and maintain the libraries.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania has signed an act of the legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarets or cigaret paper to any person under twenty-one years of age. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of from $100 to $300.

W. H. McAndrews of Chicago claims to have made a discovery by which gas can be manufactured out of crude oil at a nominal cost, and private citizens will be able to furnish their own light, heat and power.

Eight hundred members of the Chicago Office Building Scrubwomen's union granted eighteen cents an hour pay in place of eleven cents, by John V. Clarke, Hibernian Banking Association president, who acted as arbitrator.

A decision by the Kansas Supreme Court to the effect that the Kansas Utopian Association is an illegal organization whose purpose is to avoid the prohibitory law, closes over 200 "lodges" with 65,000 members.

States Attorney-General Webb, of San Francisco, Cal., has rendered an official opinion declaring the use of the Bible in the public schools unconstitutional. Not only may teachers not use the scriptures as a text book, but even reading from them, as is the custom frequently at the opening exercises, is barred.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died at Santa Barbara, Cal. Mr. Milburn was twice elected chaplain of congress, the first time in 1845, when a little over twenty-two years of age; was twice chaplain of the house of representatives, and lastly chaplain of the senate, to which office he was elected in 1893.

International Anti-Alcohol Congress. It is to be regretted that our National President and Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, could not accept the urgent invitation from Germany extended to them as officers of the World's W. C. T. U., to be present at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress, to be held in Bremen, but on account of the demands of the work in this country, they felt unwilling to be absent so long as this Congress and the World's W. C. T. U. Convention would necessitate. We are glad, however, that the National W. C. T. U. will have two able representatives at the Bremen Congress, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg. They will receive many courtesies, as Mrs. Hunt has letters of introduction to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, and Mrs. Stuckenberg is going to her own country where she and her husband are both well known in educational and philanthropic circles.

Non-Enforcement of Law. During the past winter Stamford, Conn., has been afflicted with Sunday opening. A committee from the W. C. T. U. interviewing the mayor, were advised to "let it alone"—"as I propose to do," blandly added the mayor. The women, undaunted, got up a petition for the mayor and the common council, signed by 160 voters' names. Interviewing the mayor again, the committee were frankly told that before his election he had promised the liquor dealers to "let matters drift along" as they were. Wishing "to please the ladies," the mayor promised to present the petition to the council, which includes two liquor dealers. There are eighty licensed saloons in the city, and it is reported that some of them have actually been closed since this agitation. The W. C. T. U. has succeeded in stirring up public opinion to the degree that Mayor Leeds need not build his hopes upon re-election.

Relief for Ireland. There is general rejoicing on both sides the water that the Irish land question bids fair to be nearing a final and satisfactory settlement. The situation has been one which, ever since the time of James I, has caused much bitter antagonism and untold misery and crime. Considering the conditions as they were, the results achieved by a few years of agitation are truly remarkable. It is only a little more than twenty years that the burden began to be lifted from the tenantry in western and southern Ireland by the appointment of a rent commission. As a result of this step, the rentals have been reduced in that time nearly one-half. More relief came when the tenants were allowed reasonable payment for improvements, and again when sales of entailed estates were authorized, the government advancing the money to a tenant purchaser on long time and at a very low rate of interest. The increased prosperity which followed these and other changes is indicated by the decreased emigration. Further reforms for some time under discussion are embodied in the measure announced by the king at the opening of parliament, and are so liberal as to involve a loss to the government of some $5,000,000 yearly. To this hopeful outlook for the Land of Erin, King Edward, it is said, has by personal interest and influence contributed much. The King and Queen will visit Ireland in May.

High License Not Opposed by the Trade. Concerning high and still higher license a New York paper utters an obvious truth when it says: "If liquor licenses cost five times what they now cost they would produce no saloon Sahara in New York or any other city. More expensive licenses have not resulted in a general closing of liquor shops, or, for that matter, in working injury to the liquor business generally." An enactment which raises the saloon license carries with it no disapproval from the liquor element that endangers the party in power. It is the prohibitive features of closing hours and other selling restrictions which arouse the active opposition of saloonists.

An Active Force in Politics. One of our state presidents lately received a communication from the Y girls, saying: "We are anxious to have state prohibition and want anti-whisky men for officials. For whom shall we work for governor? Please send any information you think will be helpful, naming the candidates you think ought to be supported." This recalled an incident that occurred many weeks ago in the same state. A leading politician was asked, "Who shall be our next governor?" "The candidate the W. C. T. U. will endorse," was the reply. These are pointers, says the state president, which show that the wind is set steadily in the direction of prohibition for that commonwealth. Though many of its citizens have no friendship for the W. C. T. U., they realize that it must be reckoned with even in politics.

A Question of Profit and Loss. The Iowa law providing for the detention of inebriates in state hospitals has been in force nine months. In one hospital alone 150 such cases have been admitted. After a careful study of these cases, Dr. Applegate, the superintendent, officially affirms that "inebriety threatens to be one of the most serious menaces accompanying twentieth century civilization. No disease seems to be more common, and it requires only a little investigation to prove that there are but few families in which some member is not a victim." In 125 of these cases inebriate tendencies from one or both parents are clearly shown, but in only twenty-one was the inebriety on the maternal side, and of the 150 patients only six were women. One hundred and thirty-seven were American-born—a fact we shall do well to ponder. Dr. Applegate dwells upon the justice of the law and upon the necessity for state treatment. "What better use," he asks, "could a state make of its liquor revenue than to pay it back to the heart-broken wives and the worse than fatherless children by giving them a well husband and a sane father?" From a doctor's standpoint, the question is a pertinent one. The standpoint of the state, however, is, or should be, prevention rather than cure. If the saloon revenue goes back to the drunkard and the drunkard's family, what has the state gained? What it loses in the process of making a drunkard and then trying to make him over into a sober man, who can compute! The hospital authorities admit that the term of commitment—thirty days—is too short a time in which to eradicate the disease of alcoholism. A lifetime would be too short to effect a cure if the patient must go out to face the open saloon.

U. OF MI. LIBRARY

Good Work in New York.

Ella A. Boole, Correspondent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 13.—The plan of work in New York state, this year, includes a mid-year institute in every county of the state, these institutes to be held on consecutive dates, with something of uniformity of program. Some of the workers and leaders are Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Mrs. Nellie H. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. U. Burgess, Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Mrs. P. J. Adams, Mrs. M. M. Allen, Mrs. C. E. Seberry, and the state president, who will attend about half of them. A few counties have been unable to arrange for their meetings on the dates assigned, but the institute features will be introduced into the mid-year meeting.

A very successful tri-county institute was held at Amsterdam (Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties), with Mrs. Rounds as leader. Up to date, fifteen institutes have been held. The symposium on the theme, "What can be done next to rid the world of the drink and tobacco habits?" participated in by county and local workers, is greatly enjoyed, and forms a part of every institute.

Willard Memorial day has been generally observed, and the contributions to the memorial fund, which we call our home-missionary fund, will not fall below last year. We trust it may be much more. These meetings took various forms; sometimes a public meeting, sometimes a parlor meeting, and sometimes the program was combined with the one for Prohibition Rally Day, but they were always used to draw attention to our work.

Legislative work demands much attention during the winter. Mr. Jerome appeared before the joint committees of the senate and assembly to plead for Sunday opening for New York City. About fifty saloon keepers had come up from New York City with him, and others came from other parts of the state, until the senate chamber was crowded. Our side had been well represented at a former hearing, and it was decided that at this hearing only five be heard in reply. Mr. Jerome talked for an hour and a quarter, and when he had finished speaking lighted a cigaret, and smoked it. He was followed by a number of liquor dealers and several representatives of a so-called real estate association but they were thought to be an association of men who rent saloon property.

Representatives of the New York Presbytery, The American Sabbath Alliance, The Methodist Preachers' Meeting, the Anti-Saloon League, and the state president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Boole, spoke in reply. They were all heard courteously. It is not often the lot of a W. C. T. U. worker to talk in the presence of such a company of liquor dealers as were present that day. We have no quarrel with the men as individuals, but we have a great quarrel with their business. The bill will not be reported.

The temperance forces have been greatly stirred by the Yale bill, which provided for hotel licenses in all parts of the state without reference to the vote at local option elections. As there are 287 no-license towns in the state, there was reason for alarm, for if passed this would practically nullify no-license. The protest has been so great that although the excise committee reported the bill in the assembly there is reason to believe that the hotel keepers before election had been promised that the bill would be passed. It was laid aside and it is not likely to be brought up again. The W. C. T. U. has been instrumental in sending thousands of protests to Albany.

The Anti-Saloon League has been advocating a bill to provide for city local option. It is the same bill which the W. C. T. U. had introduced into the legislature four years ago and which two years ago was ordered prepared by a committee representing twenty temperance and philanthropic societies.

The high-license bill passed by both houses and signed by the governor is the talk of the day. This increases the tax on all licenses 50 per cent, and as the tax is now graded from $150 to $880, the increase is considerable. Half of it is to go to the state, instead of one-third, as formerly. The liquor dealers of New York city, and of all the cities, for that matter—for they pay the highest tax—are very angry and are laying all the blame upon the farmers. In order to get even with them they threaten to buy no more New York cheese nor New York hops. It might be a good thing if farmers all over the state would retaliate by boycotting all beer. Then the liquor interests would see that a boycott could work both ways.

The fact is, the high-license bill was not passed supported by either the farmers or the temperance people. It was a political measure pure and simple, passed by a Republican vote, as a revenue measure. We shall await the result with interest, rejoicing whenever a single saloon is closed, but firmly believing that any form of license is wrong in principle, powerless to solve the problem of doing away with the evils of drink, and that no question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Spring Elections.

Topeka, Kan., April 8.—Returns from all the towns in Kansas which held elections yesterday disclose the fact that the vote in favor of enforcing the prohibition law is the most overwhelming in the history of the state.

Burlington, Vt., April 7.—The first saloon in Vermont under the license law was opened at Middlebury, a town of less than 2,000 inhabitants. Seventeen persons were arrested yesterday afternoon for intoxication and warrants are out for twenty-one more.

Viroqua, Wis., April 8.—The cause of temperance, which lost last year in Viroqua by a large majority, won this year by a two-thirds vote. La Farge won by twenty-eight votes. Westby still maintains its high standard of no license. Cashton won for the first time in many years. Sparta lost by only about seventeen votes, a great gain over last year. Soldiers Grove, a strong license village heretofore, turned over a new leaf for the coming year. God help us all to urge on the good work.

Omaha, April 7.—The Republicans re-elected Mayor G. A. Ames at Lincoln to-day on a high-license platform by about 1,000 plurality. The Republicans also won at Fremont and Norfolk, while the Democrats carried the day at Blair, David City, West Point, Elmwood, Neligh, Tekamah, Springfield, Fullerton, Ainsworth, Oakland, Friend, Orleans, Norfolk and Elk Creek will have high license for two years. The Prohibitionists carried Stanton, Lawrence, York, Osceola, Stromsburg, Alma, Nelson, Ainsley, Cozad and Craig.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 8.—"In this district we only lost in one place, Cuyahoga Falls, where the 'wet' and 'dry' fight was an issue in the campaign, and we are very well satisfied," said Rev. T. M. Hare, district superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League.

In Bedford, Berea, Warren, Chagrin Falls, Wellington, Allinance, Glenville, Nottingham, Collinwood and East Liverpool mayors were elected who were supported by the Anti-Saloon League.

The Anti-Saloon League will now devote its efforts to carrying on the local option fight. It is very likely that local option elections will be held in Ashland, Warren, Painesville, Elyria and Oberlin this spring.

Medal Contest Work in California.

Dorcas J. Spencer, Correspondent.

San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—The president of Santa Clara county held a two days' institute at Los Gatos, and a very successful diamond medal contest.

J. C. KENNEDY.

Elk Grove, Lathrop, Binghampton, Auburn, Oleta, San Jose, Oakdale, West Park and Fowler are having silver medal contests, Boulder Creek an equality medal, Binghampton and Selma, gold, and Selma grand gold. Others are in the air.

One of our honoraries, Mr. J. C. Kennedy, of Binghampton, teaches school in a rural district, and is doing splendid work in medal contests. He interests not only his whole school but neighboring districts. All his pupils are drilled at one time for contests and then divided into classes, according to age and other circumstances.

His first effort brought "all the region round about" to hear four contests. Think of it! They made a day of it, with basket lunch. He has since then had three classes at once, and never less than two classes are preparing to contest. He has also trained them to furnish their own music, solos, part songs and choruses.

The president of Fresno local has a roll of honor, on which is entered the name of every member who brings in a new member. Fresno has just succeeded in preventing a retail liquor license being given and expects to revoke another soon. Morgan Hill has closed its last saloon, having for some years had its perennial battle. This victory is presumed to be permanent.

The Y's of Pleasant Valley have presented life-sized colored portraits of Miss Willard, neatly framed, to the schools of that district.

Camden Will Be Dry.

Huntingdon, Tenn., April 4.—Last Saturday an election was held in Camden to decide the saloon question. The whisky people carried the election by two votes majority. The temperance people claimed that the wets had control of the election and that several people voted who should not have been allowed to do so. The matter was placed before Senator Jackson and Representative Leslie, the local representatives, and they introduced a bill in both houses to repeal the charter and reincorporate without saloons. Yesterday the bill passed final reading and the town will be dry. This leaves only two towns in west Tennessee where whisky can be legally sold.

Willard Memorial Hall at Ottawa, Kan.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Correspondent.

Le Loup, Kan., April 13.—The Kansas division of our white ribbon army has pressed steadily forward during the past winter. The midyear meeting of the state executive committee, recently held in Topeka, received many encouraging reports from those chosen to guard the various department interests. The state finances are in a good condition, although unusual expenses have been met. Thirty new unions have been organized and the "Suggestive Programs" published in the minutes are being followed by many of the unions.

There was much cause for congratulation that the threatened resubmission movement had disappeared before the bold stand taken by the friends of prohibition, and instead of any backward step the prohibitory law had been strengthened by the legislature. More than 20,000 signatures, asked for to the resubmission petition, were presented to the legislature, scoring another victory for the department of Petitions.

For more than a year the Kansas W. C. T. U. has been gathering money to be used in erecting a Frances E. Willard Memorial Hall at Forest Park, the location of the Ottawa Chautauqua. The hall is to be used for the W. C. T. U. Headquarters at the assembly. The necessary $1,000 is nearly all in hand or promised, and the building will be commenced very soon. Many special parts of the hall will be placed in honor of certain persons by their friends. For instance, the fireplace will be given by the First district for its president, Miss Olive P. Bray; the largest window will be paid for by the Y's; the remaining windows will bear the names of Rev. Eugenia St. John, Mrs. M. E. Haines and other workers; one of the ornamental central columns will commemorate the $100 legacy of Mrs. Marietta D. Ray; the other will be the gift of Mr. Grubb in memory of Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb. The executive committee carefully considered and accepted the plans for the building and appointed the building committee.

The state paper, "Our Messenger," was shown to be in an excellent financial condition, with a subscription list of over 62 per cent of the membership. As the editor was about to leave the state her resigation was accepted and Alice G. Young, of Downs, was elected editor.

The lecture bureau was discontinued. Mrs. L. B. Smith, state corresponding secretary, was made state reporter for The Union Signal, and Miss Emma Page, of Washington, and Mrs. Lucy Thurman, National superintendent, were engaged for field work.

GENERAL NEWS.

The perennial city election campaign is just closing. As women are voters in the Kansas cities they feel much interest in the spring elections. The usual issue is "wet or dry" and the woman vote is counted on as a factor in the "dry' campaign.

Evangelistic meetings have been successfully conducted by some of our field workers. Miss M. M. Southard, Y secretary, was at Bluff City and Freeport. Some sixty conversions were reported from the former place. Miss Southard is arranging to visit every Y in the state this spring.

Rev. Mary Sibbitt, state lecturer and organizer, returned in February from her five months of work in Ohio and Indiana. She at once commenced a series of meetings at La Loup. The weather and roads could hardly have been worse and many families were "shut in" by ill health. Commencing with an audience of six, the attendance scarcely ever exceeding twenty or thirty, yet there were thirty-three conversions and twenty-seven additions to the M. E. church. A flourishing C. E. Society was organized and named for Mrs. Sibbitt. After helping in the election campaign in several places, Mrs. Sibbitt now goes to do pioneer work in the unorganized part of the state. Without doubt many new unions will be formed in the places she will visit.

Mrs. S. H. Wallace, another lecturer and organizer, after her six weeks in the northwestern part of the state, has been at home in Kansas City for a few weeks. Supposedly Mrs. Wallace has been resting; in fact, she has been one of the leading spirits in the election campaign. She now goes to the extreme southeastern part of the state to conduct a series of Institutes in Third district. New unions were organized, members added and many anti-tobacco and total abstinence pledges secured as a result of Mrs. Wallace's work in the Sixth district; the same good results are expected from her visit to the Third district.

Good reports are received from the places visited by Miss Christine Tinling. Her addresses are very much enjoyed. She is adding many new members and securing a long list of subscribers to "Our Messenger."

Major and Mrs. E. T. Scott are still at work in our state. They are organizing unions, conducting institutes and helping in the arousing of public sentiment before the spring elections.

Minnesota's Aims and Achievements.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 13.—In the state legislature Senator Wilson has secured the passage of a bill providing for the establishment of a reformatory for women, with an appropriation of $5,000.

ANNIE. A. ROBBINS.

The county option measure met defeat, as it has for several sessions, but an evening visit of about fifty members of the legislature to the Golden Grain Belt plant and the Gluck plant, with banquet and speech and song, was easy of accomplishment, which points to the fact that Minnesota legislators are lacking in appreciation of the merits of the prohibition question. More home training, more temperance education in communities is the only remedy, and every union should fully realize its great responsibility and ever-present opportunity.

The two bills by Senator Eberhart for the protection of dumb animals it is said will pass. One of these provides that police officers may take animals exposed and suffering to a livery barn, the other that it shall be a misdemeanor for clipped horses to be left exposed to the cold.

The women of the W. C. T. U. and others are working hard to have the age of consent raised from sixteen to eighteen years and to secure the passage of a law forbidding the sale of liquor within one mile of Fort Snelling.

The state W. C. T. U. is using the organizing fund to send speakers and organizers into the field. Miss Annie Robbins, Mrs. Helen G. Rice and Mrs. Maria S. Weed have done excellent work. In May Miss Margaret Wintringer and Mrs. Callie Howe are expected to work in the state, and Mrs. Stead and Mrs. Bayrell, state organizers, will be ready for engagements in June. Mrs. Abbie Church and Mrs. Princell, evangelistic worker and superintendent of Scandinavian work, respectively, are now prepared to fill engagements.

Minnesota's state president, Mrs. B. L. Scovell, is secretary of the W. C. T. U. Association of the Louisiana Purchase States, and Minnesota is among the strongest of the thirteen states in the group. Accordingly the women of the state are asked to generously assist in paying for the erection of an ice water fountain at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. Each union is asked to give an entertainment during the coming summer and devote the proceeds to the undertaking. State President Scovell is resting from field work, though attending to correspondence and keeping the interests of the state well in hand. Though she is not well it is hoped this year of change will prove beneficial.

The state central committee meets once a month to prepare for the work and the superintendents' quarterly meeting, it is hoped, will be an added stimulus. Hennepin District convention, to be held in June, promises to be an occasion of unusual pleasure and profit. Many unions in the district have learned the secrets of success and the prospect is good for a gain in membership.

One Thousand New Members the Hope for Alabama.

Mrs. Maria B. Douglas, Correspondent.

Bridgeport, Ala., April 11.—Bridgeport held last month the first of a series of mothers' meetings, which were most interesting and helpful. An able paper by Mrs. Addie Lawrence, formerly of Battle Creek, Mich., on "The Mother's Responsibility and Influence," called forth a discussion as to when that responsibility began. There were Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Second Adventist, Unitarian and Catholic ladies present, but all were interested in the subject of motherhood.

The state superintendent of literature is busy trying to place circulating libraries in remote districts. She would like to secure three such by June, if means or books are supplied.

Many of the unions have held memorial services. Birmingham reports a very interesting public meeting, Boaz a parlor meeting; Mobile, Fairhope, Hartsville and others have remembered the day with offerings.

Everywhere throughout the state the watchword is one thousand new members this year. With willing hearts and willing hands to work, we hope to secure them.

Elections in Kansas.

Special Correspondence.

Ottawa, Kan., April 7.—The recent city elections in Kansas demonstrated that the people are in favor of law-enforcement, and in nearly every instance where the "wet" and "dry" proposition was an issue, the "dry" people won by a good majority. The principal fight against liquor in the state was in the capital city, Topeka. Other cities had contests along the same line, notably, Concordia, Salina, and Hutchinson. For the first time in many years, Concordia will have a temperance mayor. There is talk of contesting the election. Great credit is given to the women, and the part they have played is an unanswerable argument in favor of woman suffrage.

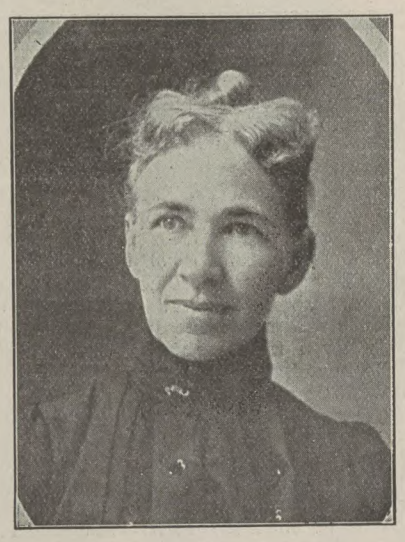
Mankato, a city of the third class, adopted a novel way of getting the voters to take an interest in election: small boys rang dinner and cow bells in front of the residences.

What Oklahoma is Doing.

Sue Uhl Brown. Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Ok., April 14.—Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, identified with our organization since 1889, and elected territorial corresponding secretary in 1900, is an Indiana woman, born of Quaker parentage and educated in a Friends' school. A Kansas training has prepared her for her present work in our organization. Her husband and children give her loyal support and she is endeavoring to carry out the wishes of her loved mother in the broader life into which the W. C. T. U. has led her. Her devotion to our cause has broadened the field of our association and her executive ability exerts a wide influence. She has decided opinions and is not afraid to express them.

The territorial semi-annual sessions met in Oklahoma City for two days in March. Important business was transacted and plans laid for future work. Among the most important was for a paper of "our very own." The annual convention was voted to be held in Aloa, Woods county, where there are sixteen unions—more than in any other county in Oklahoma. R. Foster Stone delivered an able address the first evening. On the second a gold medal contest was conducted by Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, Miss Fannie Long, of Guthrie, winning the prize.



MRS. ABBIE B. HILLERMAN.

The Canadian county convention at Calumet had a representation of twenty-two delegates from five unions. Mrs. Ella J. Barnes, the county president, presided, and was also re-elected for the coming year. The two days' sessions were filled with business, fine papers and question boxes. The honored guest was Territorial President Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland, whose W. C. T. U. enthusiasm inspires all who come in contact with her. The pleasing home-like arrangements of the church at Calumet are recommended by Mrs. Cleveland as a model for county conventions. Rugs, rockers, small tables, cut flowers and palms made the room very attractive.

West Guthrie union is engaged in medal contests and receptions to school teachers. They observed, with their L. T. L., Neal Dow day, and also circulated petitions for the Sunday closing of saloons, theaters, opera houses and other places of amusement. This union has twenty-four honorary members.

Oklahoma City is in the throes of an election for city officers. Rev. Thomas Harper, for mayor, represents enforcement of law, while the other candidate favors a wide-open town.

R. Foster Stone is lecturing and organizing in Oklahoma county. He has effected two unions at the beginning of his work.

Temperance Mass Meetings in Philadelphia.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 13.—One of the pleasant "doings" of this year has been arranging, with the help of committees, the above meetings. The hearty co-operation of ministers and the open doors of churches have shown the interest taken in our organization. We started the meetings in January and will continue this second series until May. Large audiences have greeted the speakers on different phases of our work, among them the Revs. Floyd Tompkins, D. D.; L. J. Graham, D. D.; Geo. Rees, D. D.; W. Yates, D. D.; J. Gough Pidge, D. D.; Madame Barakat, Rev. Anna Shaw and our county and state officers, the unions acting as hostesses and greeting us with a "real royal welcome." New members were gained and fine offerings were received for the cause.

MISS H. FRANCES JONES.

We were glad to start in connection with these meetings the anti-polygamy crusade in our state, with Dr. Sarah Elliott as speaker. From March 17 to April meetings were held each night and often in afternoons. The Methodist and Baptist Women's Home Missionary anniversaries gathered crowds to hear the message and the Lutheran Society had also the pleasure of an afternoon meeting. Each denomination and several organizations rallied to greet our sister in the social meeting in the spacious parlors of the Willard, 1921 Arch street.

The social committee of the Philadelphia union had a delightful program arranged. Dr. Elliott was greeted with hearty applause and the rising vote with uplifted hands gave evidence of the co-operation of all organizations present to aid in the crusade before us.

I regret that I cannot name in detail the pleasantries of this special social meeting, and indeed all the others, for much has been crowded into these meetings to make them tell for God and righteousness.

We trust the Keystone state will really steady the whole on this great question. Our purpose is to continue these meetings, feeling highly honored to have Dr. Elliott as our guest for coming weeks in the state—reaching the principal cities and towns. The earnest, intelligent and forceful manner in which she presents her message has won all hearts.

Prince Issues an Order to Fight Drunkenness.

Berlin, April 7.—The hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen, commander of the sixth army corps, who recently issued an order advising soldiers to lodge complaints when they were ill treated, has issued another corps order against drunkenness. He points out to the privates the damaging effects of alcohol on the health and usefulness of men and directs the regimental doctors to demonstrate to the soldiers its evil effects, authoritatively and in a kindly manner. About 1,700 instances of drunkenness were punished in the Sixth corps, numbering 25,000 men, last year.

Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Howe in Mississippi.

Harriet B. Kells, Correspondent.

Jackson, Miss., April 13.—Mrs. Callie H. Howe has just completed a most successful itinerary in Mississippi. She lost one-third of her engagements through floods of rain, yet left a fair surplus in the state treasury. Mrs. Howe inspires and converts pocketbooks as well as people. She always leaves a good impression. When once she has filled a pulpit on Sunday morning she may have it again. Engagements are already made with Mrs. Howe, beginning at the close of the next National Convention, and for 1904 in Mississippi's constitutional amendment campaign.

MRS. HARRIET B. KELLS.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman began a month's work in Mississippi April 7. Mrs. Hoffman has been gladly welcomed, for she has always been beloved in the "Land of Cotton."

Keep Alcohol From The Children

BY DR. MAX KASSOWITZ

Professor of Children's Diseases in the University of Vienna, Austria

Translated from the German for the Department of Non-Alcoholic Medication of the National W. C. T. U.

ALL of the spirituous drinks, wine, beer, brandy, rum and cognac, contain a poison, alcohol or spirits, which is the cause of their intoxicating effect. Those diseases to which the habitual drinker is exposed, such as delirium tremens, fatty degeneration of the heart, cirrhosis of the liver and the kidneys are also produced by nothing else than the poisonous action of alcohol.

It is manifest that children are especially susceptible to this poison, since it takes only a small quantity to intoxicate them. Among grown people, death rarely results directly from severe intoxication, but such cases are frequent enough among children.

This peculiar susceptibility of children is also evident from the fact that even moderate quantities of beer, wine, rum, or cognac regularly used by children for a considerable period may occasion serious forms of disease, such as delirium tremens, attacks of epilepsy, enormous increase of the liver, and inflammation of the kidneys with dropsy.

All of these dreadful consequences of the so-called moderate drinking by children, have been observed repeatedly by myself and other physicians.

In the face of such facts, people unwilling to expose their children to any such danger must desist from giving them alcoholic drinks of any sort.

Against any such warning one commonly meets the objection that the effects of alcohol are not exclusively injurious, that they are also a benefit and useful, that beer has been recommended for its nutritive action as "liquid bread," that wine is a tonic, that cognac promotes digestion, and that drinks containing alcohol stimulate the intellect.

To all this one can only reply that even if all the above were true, no conscientious father or loving mother would risk the possibility of their children becoming dangerously diseased by means of drink for the sake of any of these pretended advantages. As a matter of fact, these advantages do not exist, and people who ascribe these beneficial properties to alcohol are lamentably mistaken.

Alcohol never affords nourishment, but remains always and only a poison. Food is a protection to the body and prevents it from wasting away, while poison is destructive to the body and hastens its waste. Alcohol certainly is a poison, because any human being, any animal, any plant can be killed by means of it. Scientists have made numerous experiments with it which have invariably led to the same result, namely, that alcohol cannot be substituted for any part of one's food, while even a very little alcohol quickens the waste of the actually living bodily substance. This fact is proved by the observation that children who have been supplied from their earliest youth with this supposed food, are frequently backward in growth and development, which of course would never result from the use of a real food.

The same truth holds with regard to the supposed promotion of digestion. With reference to this question also, experiments on human beings and animals have demonstrated that in every instance digestion was retarded and enfeebled, a fact substantiated by observation among children. Children frequently suffer from a loss of appetite merely because they are being supplied with beer, wine or cognac, and as soon as the alcohol interfering with their digestion is withheld, they regain their former pleasure in eating.

The imaginary strengthening action of alcohol is another fiction. People can only acquire strength by means of real foods, such as meat, fat, flour or sugar, but never by means of poison. The utmost which poison can do is to benumb for a time the sense of fatigue. Following this deadening of the sensibility, however, the weariness and debility always return, increased in degree. That is why any severe physical effort can be accomplished more advantageously without alcohol, why those who wrestle or ride or contest for prizes at a regatta, let alcohol severely alone. They are aware that by means of any such strengthening they are sure of defeat.

As it is in respect to strengthening the body, so it is concerning the intellect. Regarding this, also, numerous experiments have completely demonstrated that either alcohol does not increase the mental capability, or that if momentarily there is a slight increase, that increase is followed in every instance by a very manifest lowering of power. Besides, this weakening of the intellectual power is not temporary; it may last hours or even days. As for children, a very small quantity, a decilitre (1-5 of a pint) is sufficient to obviously diminish their power of attention and capability for instruction. Accordingly, it is not surprising that when this subject was investigated in a public school in Vienna, it was found that those children who were in the habit of drinking wine or beer, ranked mostly among the poorest scholars.

It follows, therefore, that people who desire to have their children healthy in body and powerful in mind, must withhold from them alcoholic liquors of every variety.

Why Young People Should Sign the Temperance Pledge.

By The Rev. C. L. Palmer.

BECAUSE of the nature and extent of the rum power, several important agencies have been created to counteract its influence; one of which is the temperance pledge. Those who sign it promise to abstain from all intoxicants, including wine, beer and cider. It is not inexplicable that objections are made to making such a promise, since a life of conformity to temperance is another advance in the cause of righteousness. Some object to taking the pledge because they are unfamiliar with its contents. Others refuse to promise to be total abstainers so that they may be free to drink if they desire. Still others claim that conscience is sufficient. It will not be possible to answer each of these objections in the introduction to this article, since the purpose is to show that there are reasons why the young should take this obligation; but their fallacy will appear in the following:

1. EVERY YOUNG MAN AND WOMAN OUGHT TO SIGN THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE BECAUSE IT IS ONLY ONE OF THE CONTRACTS OF LIFE. But it is a very important one. A life of total abstinence is filled with personal peace and blessing to others. Every phase of life has its pledge. Little children promise to obey their parents. Parents in presenting their infants for baptism promise to train them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. When the marriage vows are assumed, each makes solemn promises to the other. Those who unite with the church on profession of faith, pledge themselves to live according to the rules of the church. No one can become a member of any secret organization without binding himself to observe the obligations of the society. The oath of office is administered to every one in the employ of the government. Business men are constantly issuing notes which contain the promise of redemption. Corporations agree to pay interest on stock. The vitality of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League is lodged in the pledge. Every witness in a civil court is sworn to relate only the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Those who serve on the Grand Jury are obliged to promise that they will disclose none of the evidence. The entire social fabric is woven of promises. Why should temperance work be made an exception? The only reasonable answer is that in view of the evil of intemperance, the young should promise to be total abstainers.

2. EVERY BOY AND GIRL SHOULD SIGN THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE, BECAUSE IT IS SPECIFIC. It defines an evil against which we ought to protect ourselves. It is not an indefinite statement that is capable of various interpretations, but it can be made to mean only teetotalism. Those who sign the temperance pledge promise to do what will be for their own good and the progress of the cause. Every contract in order to be valid must be definite. It must define something specific. It is the important obligation to assume because it gives us confidence in temptation and victory in conflict. Josiah Strong says that he took the total abstinence pledge for the following reasons: "1. Many can be total abstainers who cannot be temperate. There are very few who can be so-called moderate drinkers. 2. Because in total abstinence there can be no risk to health or morals. 3. Because total abstinence can never be dangerous as an example. The moderate drinker is known simply as a 'drinker.' 4. Because total abstinence does not make me in the smallest degree responsible for a traffic which involves measureless evil. 5. Because in the presence of that evil I cannot afford to stop my mouth with a wine glass. 6. Because total abstinence is the highest Christian ground. 7. Because I think if Jesus were to attend some of the modern social gatherings He would convert wine into water." One of the most potent reasons for the justification of this plan is, that it becomes a part of one's life to live his promises. The assumption of such an obligation in early life is the incarnation of a heaven-born principle.

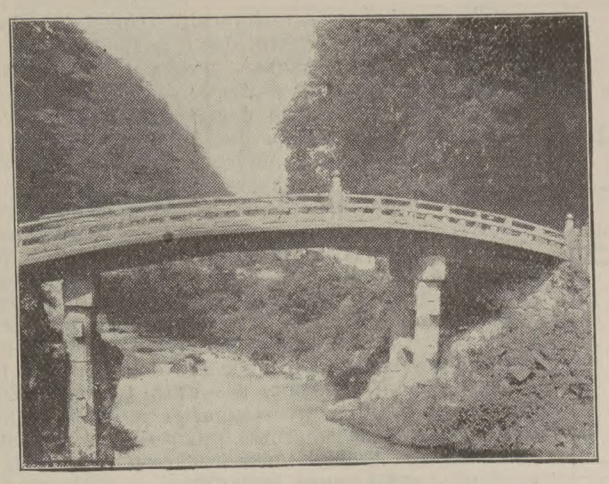
3. ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF SIGNING THE PLEDGE IS THAT IT DEFINES OUR POSITION. It designates our attitude toward the king of vices. Those in favor of temperance ought to be willing to have it known; the cause needs our allegiance and we require its impetus. Dr. Conwell tells the story of a man who came to him to sign the temperance pledge. He told Dr. Conwell that it was not uncommon for him to have wine in his home and to drink it at the table; but one day he discovered that his little boy was intoxicated as the result of drinking at home. He wished to sign the pledge himself so that he could request his boy to do the same. He must first establish his own position before attempting to influence his boy. It is not so well known as it ought to be that our safety depends upon the security of others. If we can be the means of protecting others from this vice they in turn will become a protection to us.

A captain handed a little drummer boy a glass containing liquor. The boy refused to take it, because, said he, "I am a cadet of temperance." The captain insisted and the boy continued to decline. The captain then said, "I command you to drink, and you know it is death to disobey orders." The boy straightened himself up and said, "Sir, my father died a drunkard, and when I entered the army I promised my mother that by God's help I would not use any intoxicants, and I intend to keep my word." The men cheered the little hero, and the captain had not the injustice to punish him. The child defined his position. The captain and the army saw where he stood; and he took a stand that not only raised him in the estimation of the men, but furnished an example of what can be demonstrated in the time of temptation.

4. THERE IS ONE MORE REASON WHY YOUNG PEOPLE OUGHT TO SIGN THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE. THE VERY ACT OF MAKING A PROMISE BECOMES AN INCENTIVE TO KEEP IT. Children obey their parents not only because they ought, but because they have promised to do so. Parents endeavor to bring their children up in the ways of righteousness because they have promised that they would. Men pay their notes because they have promised to pay at a certain time. Many are living godly lives because the promise they made has become a power in their lives. One cold dark night Rev. Mark Guy Pearse took a cab from a London suburb. Upon reaching home he bade the driver come in and warm himself. Mr. Pearse noticed that the man had no overcoat, and was otherwise insufficiently clad. Upon inquiry it became apparent that rum was the cause of his poverty. Mr. Pearse said: "I have a coat up stairs that would suit you, but before I give it to you I am bound to tell you something peculiar about it, and it is right that I should explain it to you before you put it on." The driver asked him what it was. Mr. Pearse continued: "That coat has never had a glass of beer or spirits inside of it, and I want you to promise that so long as you wear it you will not defile it by drink." The man replied that he would comply with the condition. Quite a while afterward the two men met, and the driver told Mr. Pearse that the promise was the means of keeping him from drink and that he intended to use the cup no more. The time to make such a promise is not in the future, but now.

A word of exhortation: We are fighting a mighty evil; one that has found its way into nearly every avenue of life. Many important agencies are working to conquer the rum vice, but the end is not yet. There must be more work and prayer before the tyrant will fall; but we can help to overcome the curse if we put our shoulders to the burden in the name of the Lord. We can promise to use no liquor ourselves. We can take a positive stand for the right. We can labor with some temperance organization. We can extend a lifting hand to some fallen brother. We can evince by a consistent life that the power of Christian living is obtained from the Spirit Divine, and that only as we walk in the light of truth can we be bright and shining lights to others. As we enter upon the new year let it be with the promise that we will use nothing to defile ourselves in the sight of man or God.

Shokan, N. Y.



SACRED BRIDGE, NIKKO.

NEW YEAR'S RALLY OF THE TOKYO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

BY KARA G. SMART.

THE annual New Year's Rally Meeting of the Tokyo Temperance Society was held on Jan. 10. By two o'clock in the afternoon an audience of over 100 men and a few women had gathered at Ginza church, which is headquarters for almost every religious, temperance and philanthropic enterprise in the center of this great city. The audience represented the best and most deeply interested temperance workers in Tokyo. The afternoon was devoted to earnest and inspiring addresses by our Japanese brothers, Hon. Taro Ando, Rev. Mr. Miyama, Rev. Mr. Ukai, and a gentleman, who, I afterward learned, is a member of parliament and a good friend of our cause. Dr. Julius Soper, our staunch helper for many years, spoke most enthusiastically, and I added my mite.

A hot supper was served to all, after which a prayer meeting was held.

The chief speaker at the evening meeting was a well-known Japanese physician, Dr. Kennosuke Wada, a graduate from the Southern California University at Los Angeles. He gave many results of his experiments, and spoke of his conversion to the non-use of alcohol as a medicine. He has placed himself at the service of the temperance forces and because of his statements the Tokyo Temperance Society, having a membership of about six hundred, has changed its pledge, which had heretofore allowed the use of liquor medicinally, to a pledge prohibiting the use of alcohol as a medicine as well as a beverage. So much for the inauguration of a movement for non-alcoholic medication in Japan.

Nor is this all. At this same meeting I saw a series of interesting and remarkable experiments and drawings by a young man under twenty-five years of age, a biological specialist, Rykite Sakai by name.

He had taken a small quantity of rice and, following it through the different processes of digestion, had shown the effects of alcohol thereon. A rat had been preserved in a liquid which was seventy per cent alcohol. The death of this animal had been brought about in four hours by putting three drops of alcohol on its tongue. This same young man has drawn charts, from microscopic experiments made by himself, showing the effects of alcohol upon the blood, bone, nerves, ganglia, brain and eyes. In one of the talks which I heard him give, he said to his hearers: "To drink alcohol is to commit suicide. Ninety per cent of the five hundred inmates of one of the city insane asylums became insane through drink."

At present it looks very much as if in these two bright lights Japan is to find men who will do for her what Doctors Richardson, Kellogg, Davis, Crothers, and others have done for Europe and America.

At this meeting, over two hundred yen in cash and about fifty yen in pledges were raised for our faithful temperance evangelist, Rev. Mr. Miyama, who through his work on the island of Kiushiu recently secured over three hundred new members for the National Temperance League.

It is interesting to know that "The Child's Book of Health," a primary temperance physiology, has been translated into Japanese by Hon. Taro Ando, and that it will be published as soon as the necessary permit is received from the American publishers of the book. An effort is being made to place this book in all missionary and private schools, and it is hoped that it will, in a measure, fill the demand for temperance literature which is daily coming to the Methodist publishing house here. At the above meeting in a very few minutes pledges were taken for over two thousand copies of this book.

An unique feature of the decorations was a physical outline map of Japan, made of heavy paper and tacked upon the wall. This map was deep blue in color, was pitched over sideways, and looked as if it might soon become bottom-side up. We noticed many disfigured spots upon its surface, while the edges were so badly broken in several places that an attempt had been made to repair them with pieces of wood, cloth and card-board. While wondering what this evident object lesson could mean, our glance fell upon a sake keg, bottle and cup, standing just beneath the drawing, and we needed not the additional words to tell us that we were looking upon intemperate Japan, the Japan of today.

A few steps more, and we stood in front of another map, identical with the first in size and shape. This last was perfectly white in color, was in an upright position, and there was not a disfigurement of any kind to be seen on the surface. At one side lay a smashed and splintered sake keg, and a broken sake bottle and cup. Looking up, we discovered draped above all, with staffs united and colors blending, the dear old Stars and Stripes, and the beloved emblem of the Sunrise Kingdom.

While we were exclaiming with pleasure at the significance of it all, our escort told us that this last emblem was the Japan that is to be, through the united efforts of the earnest workers from America and her own valiant soldiers of the temperance army. We pray that this may indeed be a true prophecy of the future.

Japan has its Daniels, and one of them has recently been discovered in Mr. T. Oshima, who has for many years served as principal of the government schools at Shizuoka, the city mentioned in my last letter as the one we visited with such good results. These schools are very large, and the students number several hundreds. Because of his position Mr. Oshima was really the head man of the entire ken, or district. Up to a year ago last November he had been an inveterate user of tobacco and a drinker of liquor as well. He was then converted through the influence of a temperance meeting and not only gave up these habits, but openly declared himself in favor of temperance and forbade the use of tobacco or alcohol in the schools. He was soon made the president of the local temperance society.

Just before my visit to his home city, in November, Mr. Oshima had been removed as principal of the Shizuoka schools and had been sent to Chiba, a much smaller and less important town, to take charge of the schools here. Although the students in the Chiba schools were more in number than in the other city, and his salary was somewhat increased, it was well understood by those who knew the facts, that the apparent promotion was in reality a severe reprimand for the stand he had taken for the temperance cause. Notwithstanding this, he came back to his native city to take a most active part in the series of temperance meetings held while I was there.

THE VEGETABLE MARKET, TOKYO.

After a few weeks I again met Mr. Oshima, when he told me that he had resigned his position as principal of the Chiba government schools and was on his way to take charge of a small missionary school with only seventy pupils. This school is located at Nagoya in one of the smaller towns of the empire. He was so happy, and he grasped my hand with such heartiness that as I looked into his shining face, I imagined he had received the promotion of his life. And so he had, for here he will have liberty of speech and action, although his fare for the future may be only pulse and water. A New Year's message from him in his new home assures me that he does not regret this last step. Let us pray that many more stalwarts, such as he, may be raised up in this land to do battle, at whatever cost, for our cause.

No. 30 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

Conquerors. By Henry Davis Middleton.

STILL feebler the harsh clash of arms resound;
Hushed is the far-fetched din of cannonade;
Unvanquished warriors, wary, unafraid,
In triumph leave the gory battle ground.
Undimmed their glory, unalloyed the sound
Of copious praise both bard and sage essayed.
Through endless years their triumphs are conveyed
To every clime where mortal man is found.
But nobler those, adept in martial strife,
Who battle not 'gainst foe on land or sea
Nor seek reward of temporal power or pelf,
But ever on the battlefield of life
Do single-handed gain the victory;—
Noblest are they who bravely conquer self.
Chicago.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter VII.

WHILE the vicar divided his time between the making of thoughtful sermons, enemies and a home for his bride, the curate built up for himself a reputation that was more than parochial. If the congregations at the parish church thinned perceptibly those at the mission room grew apace. They were augmented, as the fame of the preacher spread, by visitors from the surrounding villages, who tramped cheerfully through miles of dusty road for the pleasure of smarting under the lash of the Rev. Hugh Brotherton's tongue.

For the present Enoch and his friends had to content themselves with such liberal crumbs of teetotalism as Hugh flung broadcast from his pulpit on Sunday evenings, for Mr. Boyd had not yet consented to the restoration of the weekly temperance meeting.

"To put it plainly, I don't quite see what good we are likely to do by fostering the parochial pride in its pet virtue. Granting the infamy of the odd dozen, personal dealing is the only possible way of reaching them. They certainly will not come to temperance meetings, and for Enoch and his friends, addresses on some other Christian duties might not be out of place."

"That's so like Boyd, and, of course, there is something to be said from his point of view," said Hugh, during one of his pleasant little afternoon calls on Mrs. Langley. "Still, I think he forgets that, unless we show our colors, the interest of the parish in this question will, sooner or later, die out. It's all very well to be liberal minded and all that, but Boyd is like that in everything. He's shilly-shally with the whole question, till in the end nothing is done. That's what Enoch and the rest don't like in him."

"Of course they don't like it," said the lady, sympathetically. "Still, wouldn't it be almost too much to expect all the world should be enthusiasts such as you and I?"

"Well, perhaps it would," assented Hugh, rather narrowly watching the expression of her face, which was guileless and sweet. "Still, if Boyd had seen what I have seen——"

He had not the slightest intention of giving his family history away, but was in no way averse from making the most of his experience in general terms.

"Ah—you, too?"

It was but a little unchecked impulse of sympathy, but to Hugh it seemed to tell a good deal.

"Who has not?" he asked gloomily, but without any particular meaning, since, within his own circle, grandad was the only known victim of drink.

"Ah—who, indeed? Mr. Brotherton, it is not too much to say that it has wrecked my life,"

It was but a whisper, but Hugh thought he understood.

"That is terrible—terrible!" he repeated, genuinely shocked.

"I cannot speak of it," said Mrs. Langley, hurriedly, as if she feared to be questioned; "all I can say is that you have my keenest sympathy."

She put the subject resolutely aside and began to speak of the vicar's approaching marriage, a topic that was not nearly so interesting to Hugh.

When, presumably, he went away to accomplish his afternoon tale of visits—to do him justice, he never lingered over-long in Mrs. Langley's drawing room—he took with him food for much meditation. He feared there was little room to doubt that he, more correctly than the vicar, had divined the cause of Mrs. Langley's aloofness; the question was, how to make judicious use of the discovery. The question was not decided when, in the course of an afternoon's honest work, he called at Sellers' cottage and there encountered Dr. Mann.

Billy, who was one of the most unfortunate as well as the most drunken of men, had come home from the pit with a shattered thumb.

When the weeping Mrs. Sellers opened the door to admit Hugh, the doctor was engaged in applying splints and pointing the moral of the occasion.

"Do well? Let's hope it will; but, mind you, it will be no thanks to you. A man who wants to soak himself with beer, as you do, ought to take precious good care to keep his limbs whole. D'ye remember that broken leg, and what came after it? Wouldn't any decent man have let that be a warning to him?"

"Gar on, and talk to summun o' your own size," said the incorrigible Billy, but his countenance changed when his eyes encountered Hugh.

The doctor might always be put off by a brazen reply, but not so the young parson. The opportune appearance of the Rev. Hugh Brotherton struck poor Billy much more forcibly in the light of a judgment than did the injury to his thumb. Moreover, the curate manifested every intention of staying, while the doctor made haste to go.

"Don't spare him, Mr. Brotherton; he doesn't deserve any pity," he cheerfully remarked, as he looked round for his hat and gloves.

"And ye're a nice 'un to say so, an' all," grumbled Billy, resentfully, "if so be what we hears is true."

"You shouldn't believe anything you hear, and not more than half of what you see; but even that charitable rule wouldn't save you, Billy," retorted the doctor, as he went out.

"He will have his joke, but he likes his glass, for all that, does Mann," was Billy's obstinate comment.

For the next half hour Hugh devoted himself perseveringly to the task of softening Billy's hard heart. He went away at last in the cheering conviction that he had not made the slightest impression, for had not the old tippler the vicar's own word for it that "there was may a worse thing than gettin' a bit drunk now and then?"

With pardonable malice Hugh reported this remark at headquarters; the hint concerning Dr. Mann he kept to himself.

A few days later, either by accident or design, he found occasion to call on the doctor. He went late in the evening and after a brief delay was shown into a private "snuggery" adjoining the consulting-room.

"My own private and particular den, where no one but my own man dares, or would venture, to molest me," the doctor explained, as he pulled forward a well-worn easy chair. "Nothing the matter, is there? No? Thank goodness for that! I'm not in the mood for turning out to-night."

Hugh explained his errand and having received the information he sought was easily persuaded to stay a while. The evening was chilly and the cheerful little fire that crackled in the grate was distinctly pleasant. Save in the presence of his sister, Dr. Mann was at all times an interesting companion, and again, as often before, Hugh said within himself that it must have been some special motive that brought such a man to settle, apparently for life, in so uncongenial a place. Could it be that—— Even as the thought occupied his mind the answer came. It looked like it, for the doctor, who had risen while talking and sauntered to a corner cupboard, returned with a spirit decanter and glasses.

"No use in asking you to join me, I'm afraid?" he inquired, holding up the whisky before proceeding to mix for himself.

"Thank God, no!" replied Hugh, with considerable energy.

"Ah!" and the doctor smiled lazily. "I supposed you to be pretty far gone. Are you a convert, or a lifer? The former, I bet, judging from your zeal."

"You are wrong; I am a life abstainer," said Hugh calmly.

He did not like the implication that such zeal as his was, in all probability, of recent birth.

"My word! What a lot you have missed!" sighed Mann, as he put down his glass. "What are you staring at, Brotherton?"

"At you," said Hugh bluntly. "Do you keep your total abstinence principles and practice exclusively for Mrs. Langley's table?"

Mann coolly puffed at his meerschaum before replying.

"What principles do you mean? I have no recollection of having committed myself to anything very definite in that way."

Nor, as a matter of fact, had he, as Hugh instantly recollected. Still——

"As to my practice, I bring it into line with Mrs. Langley's—in her domain. Here, in my own, I do as I please."

Hugh did not find the explanation satisfactory. "I am sorry for you," he said gravely.

"The sentiment is reciprocal," replied the doctor, in the same tone. "Still, don't misunderstand me," he added, after a pause. "For a limited class of people, I believe your contention is right and sound. By all means, let such degenerates as find it impossible to keep within due limits abstain, if you can persuade them to do so. Any other course is suicidal. But for a wholesome, average human being, who has himself well in hand, I know of no greater solace for the petty ills and worries of this life than a glass of something hot with a pipe. Now, hear me out. Perhaps you are beginning to know, almost as well as I do, what it is to come home from a round of trivial grumbles and grievances in the last stage of exasperation. It is neither the heavy cases nor the death-beds, I take it, that wear a man out. I venture to say that *you* don't feel so like swearing after a course of Bet Colson as you do after ten minutes of Miss Smith. By the way, though, does a parson ever feel the need of a good round swear?"

"This parson does—very often," admitted Hugh, with one of those boyish lapses into which he was occasionally betrayed.

Dr. Mann looked pleased.

"Well, had you been brought up in a more liberal atmosphere than, I fancy, you have been accustomed to inhale, you would have realized before this that here is a restorative that will enable you to look benignly upon your fellow-creatures, and will open your eyes to see some good in every individual member of the contradictous crew."

"But," said Hugh quickly, "ought not the inclination to swear to be overcome, and the ability to see the good points in one's fellow creatures to be acquired, without any such doubtful agency?"

"Fairly argued. I admit it; if you conscientiously believe the agency to be doubtful. But come now. Putting teetotal cant aside, where is the harm in recuperating one's jaded faculties in this particular way? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that *you* were to substitute it now and then for that perniciously strong cup of tea to which you have probably accustomed yourself. In what would the sin consist?"

Hugh hesitated.

"There is undoubtedly an element of danger in alcohol that other stimulants, such as tea, do not possess."

"For the degenerates. I have already admitted it; but do you include yourself in that class?"

"Of course not," said Hugh, with some annoyance; "but you have forgotten the very strong argument of example."

"Now we are getting to the point. Do you abstain from alcohol because you feel it to be wrong in itself, for you as an individual man, or simply for the sake of example?"

"Simply for the sake of example," said Hugh, at once.

"Then, were you on a desert island, with a supply of alcohol, you would solace yourself daily with a moderate glass without feeling that you were doing anything wrong?"

"I—suppose so.'

"Very good! My glass of grog, then, is innocent enough in itself. Now I ask you what possible difference does my hour of moderate enjoyment make to the odd dozen who drank long before my day, and will probably drink in spite of all that you can do or say?'

"Why, then, abstain at all—even in Mrs. Langley's domain?" asked Hugh.

There was a momentary silence as Mann carefully cleared his pipe of its ashes.

"You scent a suspicion of false pretenses. There are none. Mrs. Langley knows that I do not entirely abstain."

"She does, indeed, or I am much mistaken," thought Hugh.

"And you are conscious of no danger to yourself?" he asked pointedly.

Mann devoted himself to the careful lighting of his pipe.

"What you mean is, am I never conscious of wanting a little more, when I know that I have already had as much as is good for me. Certainly I am, and I contend that the repeated resolution to abstain, at any point, makes a far greater demand upon a man than the resolution to abstain once for all.

"Possibly," said Hugh, assenting to the proposition coldly because of an instant conviction of its truth.

"The fact is," said Mann, "that though alcohol, when abused, makes fools—and worse than fools—of us all, used in moderation it is a good servant. For a jaded, harassed, hard-driven devil like me, the best servant that I know. We'll agree to differ, Brotherton. It was a merciful dispensation of Providence that bestowed upon me a conscience that permits me to do so."

Quite unconsciously to himself, Hugh's eyes followed the empty glass with somewhat wistful interest as Mann set it down. It was not until after his return home that he remembered how much there was that still called for explanation—Mrs. Langley's dark hints among the rest. Still, whatever he might think of Mann's arguments, he had no longer any suspicion that he drank to excess.

(To be continued.)

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THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Notes.

HAS your Legion contributed to the Willard Memorial Fund for 1903?

Each Legion should observe a Parents' day during the spring months, if it has not already held such a celebration this year.

The addresses of Mr. Burns and Mr. Shattuck, given at the Portland National Convention, are now ready in leaflet form, as promised, at ten cents per ten copies or seventy-five cents per one hundred copies. These addresses should be read in every Senior Legion and each Senior Legion will desire to own them.

The March issue of the "North Carolina White Ribbon" is an L. T. L. number. It contains a sketch of the work of the state L. T. L. secretary, Miss Frances E. Ufford, in her Home Industrial School for Girls at Albemarle, designating her "life and labors as now a part of the history of education in North Carolina." To this issue of the paper Miss Ufford contributes a resumé of the object and achievements of the L. T. L. in general, and her annual report of the work in her own state.

That enthusiastic and steadfast Senior leader, Professor David E. Arnold, of Elk Garden, West Virginia, reports that his annual graduating class will this year be ready for their diplomas about the first of August, and will number about twenty. The regular meetings of the past winter have been interesting and well attended.

The March number of the "Loyal Temperance Legion Helper" (Miss Alice M. Guernsey, editor), packed full of good things as usual, announces that the annual state conference will be held in Passaic April 9. Among the valuable contents of the paper are programs for March meetings, a leaflet drill and skeleton lessons.

Mrs. Lily F. Blanks, state L. T. L. secretary for Louisiana, has a class of twelve W. C. T. U. women who are preparing to receive diplomas at the next state convention.

Neal Dow Day was delightfully celebrated by the Senior Legion of Paragould, Arkansas. Professor Leggitt of the public schools gave a fine address upon Miss Willard and Neal Dow, both of whose pictures adorned the platform. As a result the Legion received seven new members. The Legioners are preparing flower-beds under the inspiration of the offer of two prizes of $15 and $10, respectively, for the most satisfactory results in floriculture. Two girl Seniors are teachers in the Junior Legion.

We have ceased to be surprised at the frequent success of the wideawake Legion of Dover, N. H., which has just netted $32 from a medal contest. The local press gives a fine report of the handsome decorations, the choice music and the admirable speaking of the eight contestants.

Mr. J. W. Pierce, of Montclair, New Jersey, temperance evangelist, reports as the result of a W. C. T. U. campaign of several months in Iowa, 26 Legions organized, 3,311 pledged members secured, 229 public schools addressed, 75 mass meetings for boys and girls, with many blessed conversions.

Nuggets From New York.

BUT some one says, "We have Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools; why is a Legion necessary?" We thank God and take courage that we have this law on our statute books, but Scientific Temperance Instruction deals with only one portion of the question, that of the effect of alcoholics and narcotics on the human system, and while this is a most important part to consider, still the financial, social and governmental aspects and greatest of all the MORAL aspect of the liquor problem must be taken into account and should be a part of the early education.

Scientific Temperance Instruction is compulsory; but it is not always taught by people who are in sympathy with the text books, or who have had the experience or education in the fundamental principles of the temperance problem. The teachers in the Loyal Temperance Legion are instructing the children in a subject of vital importance to them, one which they are constantly studying from every point of view and to which they are giving their best efforts.

Frances E. Willard said: "Scientific Temperance Instruction safeguards the individual life, specific temperance training gives the expert and reformer. The Senior L. T. L. holds the boys until they are lads, the lads until they are youths, the youths until they are men, and it makes them temperance voters." During the years between thirteen and twenty, character is being formed which will mean to each individual his weal or his woe. The Senior L. T. L. takes the boys and girls from the Junior society and places them in a position where they can utilize the knowledge obtained.

It places about them an environment which strengthens and develops the best that is in them. It sets before them an ideal manhood and womanhood which can only be attained by integrity, purity and the perfect consecration of life's noblest and best impulses. There is no child so protected or surrounded, no young man or woman so secluded from the temptations and evils of the world but needs the fortifying and energizing influences of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

MARY B. WOOD,
State L. T. L. Secretary.

New Plans for 1903.

IN the line of our two new plans for the L. T. L. work of 1903 we have received the following items:

By invitation of the pastor and the Christian Endeavor committee of St. Peter's M. E. church of Reading Pa., took charge of the Sunday evening C. E. service. Fifty graduates wearing white ribbons were present, seven of whom took part. The pastor was so pleased that he invited the Seniors to speak to the regular evening congregation in the church. The L. T. L. leader writes: "I wish you could have heard our boys and girls talk that night. The pastor expressed his intention to have a Legion in his church. A lovely young woman came forward at the close of service and said she desired to be a Legioner at once. I really believe we are as never before grasping the idea of making the most of our opportunities."

Mrs. Sophia Harvey, one of Maine's faithful L. T. L. workers, during her winter's sojourn at Boydton Institute, Virginia, has organized and maintained a Legion of 119 members. Rev. Mr. Scott, in charge of an orphanage in that vicinity, who has aided Mrs. Harvey, will continue the work in her absence. Mrs. Harvey has also organized a Legion in connection with an orphanage in North Carolina.

Arizona.

WE have been greatly cheered of late by letters from the state president, Mrs. La Chance, from the territorial superintendent of work among Indians, Miss E. R. Shannon, and from the leader of the Phoenix Legion, Miss C. G. Gilchrist, all showing much interest and activity in L. T. L. lines. The Phoenix L. T. L. has been wise enough to secure competent service at a fair compensation. Miss Shannon is designated as a "host in herself," being a trained mission worker who has special facilities for reaching the Indian schools. Three Legions have already organized in the Phoenix Indian and Industrial School. Miss Shannon writes: I think THE YOUNG CRUSADER, which is certainly a bright, attractive paper, would help to arouse interest and enthusiasm, more, perhaps, than anything else."

Here, dear Seniors, is an opportunity for you to help in the Indian L. T. L. work in Arizona and to help our official organ as well. Report anything done in this direction to Mrs. K. T. A. Straw, 306 Salisbury street, Lafayette, Ind., director of our L. T. L. Extension Fund.

Scripture Cake.

THE "Green Mountain White Ribbon Cook Book," published by the W. C. T. U. of Vermont contains the following recipe for making Scripture Cake:

We suggest that the Senior girls prepare this cake for an L. T. L. social and the Senior boys make many typewritten copies of the recipe. These copies and the cake itself should be on sale for the benefit of the Legion, the recipe with the Scripture texts having been read aloud to introduce the sale.

RECIPE.

4 cups of 1 Kings 4:22, 1 cup of Judges 5:25 (last clause), 2 cups of Jeremiah 6:20 (sugar), 2 cups of 1 Samuel 30:12 (raisins), 2 cups of Nahum 3:12, 1 tablespoonful of Numbers 17:8, 1 large tablespoonful 1 Sam. 14:25, season to taste of 2 Chron. 9:9, 6 of Jeremiah 17:11, a pinch of Leviticus 2:13, one-half cup of Genesis 24:20, 2 teaspoonfuls of Amos 4:5 (baking powder). Follow Solomon's advice for making good boys, Prov. 23:14, and you will have a good cake.

Introduction of L. T. L. County Presidents—Continued.

Response of Homer S. Kent, Delaware Co.

I FEEL very much like the man who was told that he was to give an address at a meeting the next day. He went home that evening and worked hard all night getting out his speech. No one but the Lord and himself knew what the speech was. But now he said: "No one but the Lord knows what I want to say."

That is my case exactly, but at the same time there is one word which I might add with heart-felt sincerity. That is, I feel we are gathered together in this Convention in God's name and in the cause of humanity. I feel that such a large body of strong, earnest and enthusiastic young workers is bound to reap its long-labored-for harvest in the near future. I, for one, am proud to be in the midst of such a gathering, and a co-worker in the grandest cause to which man could consecrate his life.

Response of Chas. B. Humphreville, Lancaster Co.

I feel grateful, indeed, in having the pleasure of being introduced to this Convention in behalf of Lancaster county. I am happy to-night because since I have been here I have learned of the rapid increase of this grand reform throughout our dear state of Pennsylvania. I am glad that today more young voices than ever before are singing: "Saloons must go." And each voice, at once pathetic and prophetic, is sending into the future a melody which will awake reverberating echoes in the nurseries of the homes that are yet to be. The outlook for the temperance cause was never better than it is to-day. I believe, as I never before have believed, that the star of hope in the temperance reform hangs over the Loyal Temperance Legions, and that if we save the boys and girls of today we shall have saved the nation tomorrow.

Dear co-workers, let us not muse too long over the achievements of the past. It has occurred to me that some of us are given too much, perhaps, to looking backward. I am coming rapidly to the conclusion that today is vastly more important than yesterday. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds has said: "The good of ancient times let other state; I think it lucky I was born so late."

Today, behold! the world's grand portals
Swing wide to let her legions in;
The earth is trod by fair immortals,
Whose victories but just begin.

Let us, then, go forth today and fight this evil; let us strike till the last rum foe expires, and may each Loyal Legioner adopt this as his or her motto:

I am but one, but I am one.
I cannot do everything,
But I can do something.
What I can do, I ought to do,
And what I ought to do,
By the grace of God,
I will do.

Response of Caroline B. Kirk, Luzerne Co.

In looking back over the past year I think I may truthfully call it a year of discipline, for with floods and blizzards and smallpox and the strike it has been a hard, discouraging year to work. But I feel sure that if we have accepted these in the right spirit they will be of great benefit to us and make us less liable to become easily discouraged and to magnify the mole hills into mountains. But we have had our bright spots as well as our dark ones. We have seen some of our Legions, when they were unable to do anything more, hold together, ready to march forward to battle when permission was given them. We have seen some that were not allowed to hold any meetings go on with their department work. We have seen one of our Legions send out its members to other places, where they organized other Legions. In one place where our former county superintendents, our state president and our general secretary had all tried and failed to effect an organization, this Legion went to work and they were not discouraged when, on coming to organize, they found only a handful of children, but organized these and kept hold of them and worked on and prayed, until now they report a Senior Legion of over sixty members. So, you see, we have had our bright places, and I feel sure we could have had many more if we had been faithful in answering duty's call. We are so prone to answer "I can't," forgetting that we are never asked to do anything that we are not given the strength to do. So, dear Legioners, let us hereafter, when we hear the call, answer, "I can," and so make Emerson's words true when he says:

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When Duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
The youth replies, "I can."

—From Pennsylvania State Report.

(To be continued.)

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, April 16, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Gambrinus Product.

TOLEDO, Ohio, a city not devoid of bibulous attractions, has received an impetus in the wrong direction. The Gambrinus Brewing Company, recently organized, has bought out the old Mauser Company, so says *The Toledo Times*, and is about to establish in different parts of the city saloons which are to handle the Gambrinus product exclusively.

The news item which chronicles this bit of history does not state in detail the superior qualities of the "product" which attempts to compete with the output of other brewing industries. It is doubtful even if the attractive label upon the outside of the bottles which are to adorn the windows of these new centers, will give more authentic information. One is less concerned as to the nature of the product within these same bottles—which can only vary in the per cent of alcohol contained—than to learn the difference in the human repositories for which it is designed, which are, in truth, the bona fide product of the Gambrinus Company.

Does the new company propose to foist upon this suffering country a more hilarious form of inebriety, a more lurid delirium, brutal disregard of family responsibilities, or repulsive physical disfigurement? Or does it guarantee that its output contains no seeds of theft, robbery, murder or outrage against decency? Does it promise to keep the feet of its victims steady as they reel down the street at midnight on their homeward way, or to insure to them steadier hands when the next day they try to do a day's work? Is it pledged to have in it no germs of disease, physical or moral? Does it give assurance to the wives of those who drink at its bar freedom from heartbreak, or to their children exemption from shame, violence and poverty? Will it, when taken in quantities large or small, make better fathers, brothers, sons, lovers or citizens? These are questions which the public should force the Gambrinus Brewing Company, and every kindred enterprise, to honestly answer before it permits the scattering of the company's agencies through the business and residence districts of its cities.

There is peculiar significance in the fact that among the officers of the new company is a police commissioner of Toledo. This gentleman must know whereof he speaks when, as one of the promoters of this product, he advertises it to the thirsty world.

The newspapers and the criminal records have long made us familiar with the fact that an enormously large proportion of lawlessness and crime against private property and person is planned in the saloons of the large cities. There is a tradition among English-speaking people that the police system of this country was inaugurated and is sustained for the purpose of protecting law-abiding citizens and their defenseless families. Under this delusion taxpayers every year give a very generous amount towards the support of this system, in order that after the labor of the day they may lie down in their own homes in safety and security, with the certainty that on the streets of the city, patrol these paid guardians of people and property.

On how very frail a foundation this confidence now rests, one realizes when brought face to face with a fact like the foregoing—a police commissioner publishing himself as a prominent officer of an enterprise directly antagonistic to the duties of his civic office. What must be the character of protection which is supervised and controlled by men who are striving day and night to win the custom and gratify the appetites of the very class against which they are paid to protect citizens? Witness the arrest and conviction of a Chicago patrolman upon the charge of robbery.

Desperate, indeed, are the extremists of our great cities when forced to resort to a criminal-producing class for protection against outlawry and criminality.

A Suggested Investment.

CERTAIN Christian leaders in Philadelphia have issued a call to Sunday-school superintendents and members of churches urging that they arouse themselves, and, adding unto their other virtues a lively interest in affairs municipal, hasten straightway to the license court of their city to enter a protest against the granting and renewal of licenses for saloons in the districts where they live. The call reads:

"It is confidently believed that if all our churches and Sunday-school organizations will send their representatives into court to personally protest against the establishment of these saloons . . . it will have the effect of inducing the court to take favorable action in the matter."

Unless human nature in Philadelphia averages somewhat higher than in other parts of the world, it is probable that many of those to whom this call is addressed will imagine themselves too busily occupied with their personal affairs to heed it. They will be quite blind to the fact that they are letting slip away an investment which cannot fail to yield excellent profits.

If Christian citizens would make a reasonable outlay of time, influence and money in an effort to abolish the liquor curse in their own cities, no one doubts—the saloonkeeper least of all—that they could control the situation. Looking at the question from a selfish point of view, what would such an investment profit them? Their cities, freed from saloons and other centers of corruption, would become more attractive, and property would increase in value. Relieved of the expense of maintaining asylums, jails and poorhouses filled with victims of the liquor business, a lower rate of taxation would prevail.

But Christian men are not looking for investments which shall yield only a dollars-and-cents dividend. There would be other returns immeasurably greater. Restored home-life, a safe, hopeful childhood, recovered self-respect in the breast of many a man, a revival of ambition, a nobler grade of manhood, and a better brand of citizenship—all these might be counted upon as certain dividends on such an investment.

Never was there a time more opportune for the investment-seeking Christian man to put into a somewhat unpopular enterprise the sterling qualities of his Christian manhood, and "make society a safe place for saved souls."

A Case of Insomnia.

THE grand jury and assistant state's attorney have recently turned the X-ray of their astuteness and wisdom upon the all-night saloons of Chicago, and announce, as the result of their investigation, that they believe these places to be the breeding places for crime. They emphatically suggest the necessity for a rigid enforcement of the ordinance for the closing of saloons at midnight. Citizens generally do not feel any inclination to argue the question with the grand jury and state's attorney. The uninterrupted serial of nocturnal crimes published in the daily papers furnish convincing corroboration of their statements.

Perhaps no city in the land has its maladies more frequently diagnosed by social, political and moral physicians than Chicago. Of the various specifics and nostrums offered as cure-alls, the majority only illustrate the wise word of Thoreau: "There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil, to one who is striking at the root." The decision of the grand jury and assistant state's attorney seems to be that Chicago is suffering from a bad case of insomnia, that from that insomnia have developed serious difficulties, diseases civic and political, that the insomnia, being cured, the city will recover its health. For this little disturbance of sleeplessness they prescribe an opiate, a quietus, as it were, to be administered by the chief of police and his staff, in the way of a rigid enforcement on the midnight closing ordinance.

The suggestion offered is an excellent one, but it is utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the case. Insomnia is a symptom, a warning to the man who suffers from it that he must hasten to his physician and learn what disease is tampering with his nervous system and take immediate and vigorous measures to stop the course of that disease. Likewise civic insomnia is but a phase of a deep-seated disease with which the municipality of Chicago is sorely afflicted, and as a result of which a fever of crime and lawlessness exists in that city. Not until the chief disease—the liquor traffic, with all of its attendant legalized evils—is eradicated from the municipal system, will there be hope of permanent recovery.

Women in the Industrial World.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Labor Commissioner, says that his investigations lead him to believe that no loss of respect towards woman results from the co-employment of the sexes, "and as to moral conditions among women wage earners," he declares further, "they are as high as among any other class of women and certainly better than among some."

Mr. Wright is of the opinion that women are as well paid as men when the employment is the same and the quality of the work furnished is equal. He gives four reasons why most women receive smaller pay than men, the inference being, of course, that the quality of work is inferior. First, she comes into the industrial system of today as an entirely new factor; second, she holds a lower standard of industrial demands, caused to some extent by a lower standard of life in both its physical and mental features; third, inefficient equipment, due not to incapacity of mind or lack of skill, but to the thought that permanency of work will be interrupted by matrimony, also to the fact that she lacks so far the influence which comes from association and combination; fourth, she is not a political factor in society.

Mr. Wright admits that the industrial freedom of woman will tend to decrease temporarily the marriage rate, but he is not at all alarmed thereat. "As woman has power given her to support herself, she will be less inclined to seek the marriage relation simply for the purpose of securing what may seem to be home and protection." Alas, that by reason of drink it is so often only a "seeming." One of the chief advantages of women as wage earners is that they do not, as a rule, spend their earnings for drink and tobacco; they are not profitable patrons of the liquor dive and gambling den. And we think it speaks well for womankind that in the general craze for money-getting, which is so marked a feature of the present age—and women are engaged in over 200 gainful ocupations—so small a proportion of the sex is found in the liquor business.

All Honor to Kansas.

THE great state of Kansas marches at the head of the column. Kansas has refused to follow, in discreditable surrender, the example of the two recreant New England states, Vermont and New Hampshire.

The recent local elections in Kansas resulted in sweeping victories for "law and order," especially in the enforcement of prohibition. In the capital of the state, Topeka, the candidate for mayor, Mr. Bergundthal, was elected by a majority of over 2,000. The popular vote there amounts to a revolution. As the "Topeka Daily Capital" states, the election "leaves no doubt of the sentiment of Topeka on the issue of clearing out the joints and gambling places and other iniquitous dives that have disgraced the community."

The new council is said to be in full accord with the new mayor. Being elected as a "business man," it is plain that the dominant citizenship there "means business" in the very best sense of the term.

It is admitted that this splendid result of the Kansas elections was largely due to the woman vote. The women turned out in full force as brave and good women do when they come to "sense the situation" and see an opportunity to gain a great victory for home-protection.

While the most conspicuous fight against liquor was in Topeka, other cities had sharp contests along the same lines, as Concordia, Salina, Hutchinson and other important towns. The people, it is said, were disgusted with the way the whisky outlaws had been running things. But more than that, they had come to be disgusted with their own civic shiftlessness in so long permitting such a condition of things to exist. When the civic conscience among a people in almost any community gets to be really awakened, and men and women are moved to work together, surprisingly gracious and beneficent changes are possible.

Those who, watching the recent somersaults in Vermont and New Hampshire, have made haste to declare that "Prohibition is dead," may as well revise their judgments. The proposition of prohibition as one of the legitimate and essential conditions for the due protection of homes and of the larger communities from the curse of the liquor traffic, has too much reason on its side to be always ignored or disregarded. It is very significant that in the one city of Topeka, the women gave over 2,500 votes in favor of the "dry" law-and-order verdict.

Let every white ribbon wave a salute in honor of Kansas!

⚜

President Honors Rest Cottage. On the occasion of President Roosevelt's recent visit to Evanston, the home side of Rest Cottage was decorated by Miss Gordon in the university colors, in memory of Miss Willard's prominent connection with the Northwestern University. Headquarters side was profusely decorated with the National colors. The handsome flag, donated some time ago and described in THE UNION SIGNAL, hung between two large trees, and the small flags, crossed over the doorway, were tied with a large white-ribbon bow. Rest Cottage, being on the same street with the university, was on the line of march. Mr. J. C. Shaffer, of the Presidential Reception Committee, who will be remembered as the donor of Miss Willard's bust to the Northwestern University, was in the carriage with the President and pointed out Rest Cottage. The President quickly rose, lifted his hat and bowed. It is interesting to remember in this connection that when Mr. Roosevelt was making his remarkable record as police commissioner in New York City, Miss Willard, being greatly impressed with his force of character and his patriotism, publicly stated that she would like to see him President of the United States.

⚜

TO be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love, and to work, and to play, and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations, rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

Experience Corner

DEAR COMRADES:—You ask, "Give us an article on the proper treatment of the druggist who sells whisky unlawfully, when we cannot get men to swear to the facts."

If it were wise to give here a full answer to this question, it still were not possible, as the statutes of the various states and the ordinances of the cities vary greatly on this as on other subjects. In any case, a "bureau of information" and a self-constituted protective society are of slow growth, and when our neighbors' boys are falling prey to the respectable drug stores, patience is nearly impossible. A trustworthy and careful counselor who knows your laws and cares enough for his home city to work faithfully without a retainer, is sometimes obtainable. Meantime, study your own laws.

I know a case where it took at least ten years to bring an offending dealer to justice, but at last the mills of the gods ground him fine!

Another questioner says: "A prolific writer for an interesting magazine, the mouthpiece of a most helpful national league, says, 'If the temperance people would let the saloons alone for a while and see that cheap, clean public baths were provided for large cities, it would be a sensible change of effort.' Please, Mother Experience, do you think so?"

In common with most people who have a cause, I am liable to prejudge statements made by wholesale which do not agree with my theories. So I asked the opinion of a calm, elderly gentleman given to thought on public questions.

He did not answer for a few moments; then he said, slowly: "Every movement for bettering the condition of the poor, and, still more, the respectable class, that only by constant struggle keeps from being poor, has my sympathy, and, what is more, all the help I can give. But"—he stopped short—"but so near as eyes can discern that have grown dim looking for better things, there are some four million men, above twenty-one years of age, in the church membership of this country who have not been identified with anything known as temperance. It might seem in better taste to suggest that some of them enlist in the laudable work of social betterment."

Then a smile came over his face, a kindly smile.

We talked together—my old friend and I—of Glasgow, where he had spent some time; Glasgow, that great model license city, with its municipal tramways and ferries and free concerts and lectures and business courses and penny baths; Glasgow, satisfied with doing every possible thing for its workingmen except to close its seventeen hundred licensed grog-holes; Glasgow, with its procession of drunken men and women and its annual average of twelve hundred wives assaulted by their legal lords and masters, their drunken husbands.

I took down my Revised Version and read to myself some notes that always lie between the leaves. The spirit of it isn't confined to the Revised; its in the old-time translation, too, and the notes would lie there just as contentedly.

"When your good is evil spoken of, your taste offended, your advice disregarded, your opinion ridiculed, and you take it all in patient, loving silence—that is victory."

Comrades, shall we have such victory?

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Holy Spirit, Joy divine,
Cheer this saddened heart of mine;
Bid my troubled thoughts be still;
With thy peace my spirit fill.
—Andrew Reed.

***

I commend my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, hoping and assuredly believing, through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting.—Shakespeare.

***

We are farthest away from God when we cannot perceive him in our fellow-beings. The mirror of human nature is sadly blurred; but in the meanest and wickedest there are tokens of divine childhood, occasional flashes of the Father's image through innumerable distortions. It is for us to show a clear reflection of his life in our own lives before we judge others.—Lucy Larcom.

***

The Holy Supper is kept indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need—
Not what we give, but what we share—
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself, with his alms feeds thee—
Himself, his hungering neighbor and me.
—Lowell.

***

We believe that true religion speaks in actions more than in words, and manifests itself chiefly in the common temper of life—in giving up the passions to God's authority, in inflexible uprightness and truth, in active and modest charity, in candid judgment and in patience under trials and difficulties.—Channing.

***

Men's monuments, grown old, forget their names
They should eternize, but the place
Where shining souls have passed imbibes a grace
Beyond mere earth; some sweetness of their fames
Leaves in the soil its unextinguished trace,
Pungent, pathetic, sad, with nobler aims,
That penetrates our lives and heightens them or shames.
—James Russell Lowell.

***

Self-denial is to take from self and give to Christ, who gave himself for us. It must not be merely of the *super*abundance which we possess, but of the abundance which we usually consume upon self. To be Christ-like, it must be self-depriving. Prompted by love, not of self, but of him. Thus it becomes the highest self-culture and brings to us the sweetest enjoyment of soul, the joy of doing for the dearest object of our affections and having a share in his conquest of the world.—Rev. M. J. Ballantyne.

***

What fragrance of the softening earth is this?
'Tis nature, waking 'neath the sun's warm kiss,
And here's a blade of grass, fresh sprung and green,
And there's a budding twig—the first I've seen.
My heart, look up! The blessed Spring is near—
The Spring, the Resurrection of the year,
Is near! Is here—for there's a bluebird's note
Purling and gurgling from his tawny throat.

Thank God for the return of this sweet spring,
For the new life that throbs in everything.
It tells me that the Winter meant not death,
'Twas nature resting—nature taking breath.
My sorrow chilled me like the snow and frost,
I doubted God, but now my doubts are lost.
After the storm and chill and waiting long,
Shall come the time of birds and flowers and song.
—M. D. Babcock.

***

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or those of our dear ones. Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their flavor, and all for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeam. Oh, when shall we learn the sweet trust in God that our little children tell us every day by their confiding faith in us? We, who are so mutable, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust; and He, who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why cannot we, slipping our hand into His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?—Phillips Brooks.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: I hope many of you are going to the World's Convention at Geneva, June 9-11. If you have not sent for a circular setting forth the trips that are offered in connection with the journey, you should write to Mrs. M. B. Horning, Evanston, Illinois, for one. It is time now that the bookings for the steamer were sent in to her, as berths will be held only until a certain date, after which the company will dispose of them to other parties. The side trips offered are most interesting and instructive and I am sure that the prices are as low as any one could obtain for the same kind of accommodations and including as much, and at the time of year when the rush of travel is on. The party sails from New York May 16.

Some time ago we offered free literature to the unions on the subject of anti-polygamy. There is such a demand for it that it has been found necessary to make some limitations. We still stand ready to furnish small quantities of literature for the information of the unions free, but will be obliged to charge $2 per thousand (which is less than cost) for leaflets to be distributed in larger quantities. Please bear this in mind when making your orders, and as far as possible inclose stamps for the small quantities.

Dr. Elliott is now speaking in Pennsylvania and has dates far ahead into the summer. Mrs. Weed is in Iowa for this month and will attend a number of Presbyterian synodical meetings. In May, she will speak in Missouri, Texas and Indian Territory and in July will give one week at Bay View, Michigan, on the invitation of Mrs. Stoddard who has charge of the W. C. T. U. work at the summer assembly there.

In order to crystallize public sentiment on the question of Mr. Smoot's eligibility to a seat in the United States Senate and on the question of an amendment to the Constitution forbidding polygamy, two resolutions have been formulated and our special speakers, and others as well, are asked to present them to the audiences which they address. They will please take a vote on each separately and make the following memorandum: Name of town in which the meeting is held, name of the state, name of the presiding officer of the meeting and the number voting. Please send these items to me plainly written. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we earnestly petition the fifty-eighth Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to the legislatures of the several States, defining marriage to be monogamic and making polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, under whatever guise or pretense, a crime against the United States, punishable by severe penalties.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the United States to investigate the charges made against Apostle Reed Smoot, of the Mormon church. If it be found that he is a polygamist, we ask that he be expelled from the Senate on account of unlawful practices. If it be found that the Mormon church claims and teaches supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to control its members in civil as well as religious affairs, we ask that he be expelled as one giving his highest allegiance to a government other than the Republic of the United States of America and therefore wholly ineligible to a seat in the highest legislative body of the Republic.

If it is found necessary to have general petition work done, we think it will not be necessary to begin that before next September, when forms will be suggested. In the meantime, it is hoped that the unions will fully inform themselves on the subject and disseminate as much knowledge as possible to the public at large. You understand, of course, that the fact that Mr. Smoot was allowed to take the oath at the beginning of the extra session of Congress does not close his case, as protests will undoubtedly be considered by the fifty-eighth Congress.

Some of the United States officials are bitterly opposed to the women inspectors who were appointed some time ago to meet incoming ships at New York and assist unprotected women and girls. The outcome is not sure. Mrs. Ellis proposes to accompany the inspectors as soon as she can and see just how the work is done. She will report to the President upon his return from his western trip and the matter of their retention will then probably be decided. Our women, acquainted with the conditions, believe the women inspectors can advise and protect women much better than men can, and that if the opposition of one or two officials can be overcome, these inspectors will, in time, be recognized to be as essential as police matrons are nowadays. Even stronger objections were urged against them at the beginning than are now urged against the women inspectors.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With the Treasurer.

OUR Willard Memorial fund still continues to come in. Many unions on account of bad weather were prevented from holding their commemorative meeting early, but are now arranging for a successful meeting these beautiful spring days. We shall expect to hear from a large number during this and next month.

The treasurers of California, Maine, Iowa, Illinois, Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Colorado have sent in since last report large sums that had been sent by locals to their treasuries. We appreciate these very prompt remittances.

Memorial receipts are as follows, $2.00 except as noted:

LOUISIANA: Lake Charles.

FLORIDA: Winter Park.

NORTH CAROLINA: Black Mountain, $1.00.

CALIFORNIA: Palo Alto, Pomona, Woodbridge, Auburn, Nevada County, Lathrop, Chico, Benicia, Fairfield, Suisun, Florin, Atlanta, Morro, Mendocino, Linden, Sonora, San Leandro, Alameda, Healdsburg, Plymouth Y, Pleasant Valley Y, Oakland $2.20, San Luis Obispo $2.85, Eureka $5.00.

ILLINOIS: Princeton, Morrison, Franklin Grove, Greenville, Neponset, Savoy, Assumption, Englewood, Oak Park, West Side Chicago, Evanston, North Side, Reiley Evanston, Carrollton, Arkinson, Aurora, Waukegan, Dixon, Roanoke, Odell, Cornell, Forrest, Ringwood, Alton, North Henderson, Olney, Hopewell, Jacksonville, Du Quoin, Marissa, Springfield, Moweaqua, Danville, Monmouth, Pulaski Y, Ravenswood Y, Medora $1.20, Centralia $1.50, New Windsor $1.65, Belleville $1.00.

RHODE ISLAND: Ashton, Carolina Anna Gordon, Clarks Mills, Cumberland, Block Island, Unruh, A Friend $1.25.

MICHIGAN: Lamont, Rockford, Bay City $1.00, Owosso, Sault Ste. Marie, Marion.

NEW YORK: Black River, Schuyler Falls.

OREGON: Albany.

MAINE: Buckfield, Houlton, Belfast, Island Falls, Appleton, Searsmont, West Paris, Southwest Harbor, Southwest Harbor Y, Mars Hill, Kittery, Cumberland Mills, Enfield, Bangor, Dexter, Orono, Winterport, East Vassalboro.

OHIO: Van Wert, Lockland, Camden, Miamisburg.

TEXAS: Stephensville.

GEORGIA: Union Point, Talapoosa.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Paxville, New Brookland, Leesville Y, Newberry.

KENTUCKY: Mt. Sterling.

IOWA: Hartley $1, Montour, Amity, Marion, Toledo $1, Strawberry Point, State Center, Oelwein, Little Sim $1.25, Guthrie Center, Herper, Waterloo, Shenandoah, Edgemont, Des Moines (Temple Union), Des Moines (Willard), Clearfield, Aurora, Corning, Ashton $2.56, Dunlap, Clay, Mt. Vernon, Storm Lake, Gladbrook, Onawa, Goldfield.

MISSOURI: Rockport, Meadville.

MASSACHUSETTS: Plymouth, Orange.

DELAWARE: Marshalltown.

OKLAHOMA: Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, New Decatur, Guntersville, Fort Payne $4.45.

WEST VIRGINIA: Ganley Bridge, Buckhannon, Moundsville, Huntington, Spencer, Williamstown.

VIRGINIA: Woodville, Riverview, South Boston, Berkley, Winchester, Atlantic City, Onley, Reedy, Portsmouth, Richmond (Central), Richmond (East End), Mary L. Welles, Roberts Memorial, Stephen City, Warrenton, Lincoln, Brucetown, Volunteer Y, Clara Parrish Y, Reliance Y, Bowling Green $1.

COLORADO: Ouray, Greeley, Ft. Collins, Loveland.

KANSAS: Eskridge.

Iowa, Louisiana, Illinois, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee No. 2 and California have sent in dues.

HELEN M. BARKER.

The Perfection

of a pure, rich, unsweetened condensed milk is Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It is always available for every use to which raw milk or cream is devoted and is far superior to the average quality of either. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Superintendents.

Work Among Railway Employes.

DEAR COMRADES: After weeks of illness, I am again at my desk to send you a word of greeting. Our Railway department was much upon my heart during the shut-in days. I have an earnest desire that more states take up this important line of W. C. T. U. work. I do not think the women realize the very great number of people that could be influenced through this department, which includes not only the railway men in every branch, but also the policemen, postmen, firemen, street car men and their families.

The reports of last year were a disappointment to me, coming from so few states and being so meagre. I know much more work was done than came to me in reports. I am hoping for better things this year, and as system will better enable you to answer the questions on the blanks I have sent you for annual report, may I suggest that you keep by you pencil and blank book in which to jot down all work done.

If there are any superintendents that have not heard from me this year, it is because I have not known of you, and will be glad to hear from you at once. I have sent personal letter, plan of work, blank for report, literature, etc., to all of whom I have name and address. Will the president of the states not having a superintendent of railway work please appoint one and send me name and address?

Will superintendents that have not observed a railway Sunday this year so far as possible observe the first Sunday in May or if not convenient that day a Sunday near that date, requesting pastors to have a sermon especially appropriate, with the railway Psalm 121 read as one of the lessons, and have mention of the work made in the Sunday school? Whenever possible, as well as on flower mission day, take fruit and flowers tied with white ribbon and text card in which is railway motto, to sick and disabled railway men in hospitals and homes.

The way-car or caboose being the home of many employes, their equipment is urged. This consists of a rack of literature kept full of good reading and rack with gospel hymns and Bible, upon the fly leaf of which write the pledge and scripture texts and mark throughout comforting passages to be quickly found in case of accident.

Much helpful social and religious influence can be given women employed at stations, offices and restaurants.

Try and interest the railway women, for they have it in their power to aid much in our work.

Do not forget to pray especially for this department Tuesdays at the noon hour, and do not neglect to bring the Railway work before conventions, public meetings and summer schools, trying to arouse more interest.

Any new and bright suggestions or literature helpful for this department will be thankfully received and passed on.

There is much need! Let us be up and doing.

Hoping to hear from each state, I am
Yours to serve,
EVALYN N. GRAHAM

The St. Paul, Baltimore, Md.

WISE HUSBAND

Suggested a Food Cure.

All of the medical skill in the world is powerless to cure certain diseases unless the patient is put upon pure, scientific food. Then the disease seems to cure itself in many cases, proving that nature was demanding proper food to build a healthy body from.

In this simple way the use of Grape-Nuts in place of bad food has worked many cures when medical skill has been exhausted. A lady of Plainfield, N. J., who had been an invalid for over 10 years, says: "I have been treated by eminent physicians of New York, Brooklyn and Newark, besides taking innumerable proprietary remedies of a cathartic nature to regulate the bowels.

"My last physician advised a sanitarium but my husband, who had been reading one of your articles, said, 'Not until we have tried the boasted virtues of Grape-Nuts.' So we got some and I have now used Grape-Nuts for 8 months. When I began its use I weighed 85 pounds, now I weigh 105½; my stomach has grown strong and normal, my bowels are so regular that I have thrown cathartic physic to the dogs, the vertigo has left me and my whole system has gained vigor and tone. I can now take a 25-mile ride on my bicycle and enjoy it.

"I am convinced that the chief cause of my ill health was improper food that neither digested nor nourished. Since I have been fed right I feel right." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

1/2 At One Half the Cost

Lion Coffee

has better strength and flavor than many so-called "fancy" brands.

Bulk coffee at the same price is not to be compared with Lion in quality.

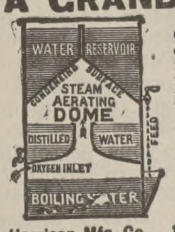
In 1 lb. air tight, sealed packages.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

A GRAND INVENTION!



Famous Puritan Water Still. Over 72,000 already sold. Placed over the kitchen stove, it purifies the foulest water. Removes every impurity. Furnishes delicious distilled **Pure Water.** Beats filters. Saves lives and Dr. bills. Prevents Typhoid Malaria, other fevers, sickness. Only safe water for children. Cures disease. **Write for Booklet** and testimonials free. **Agents Wanted—Men and Women—Big Wages.**

Harrison Mfg. Co., 14 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Leaflets Just Issued

National Leaflet, No. 65.
Prohibitory Law. Facts.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 10, 10 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89,
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 143.
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 232.
Home Treatment for a Cold.
Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
.....CHICAGO.

Non Alcoholic Medication.

I

IN the month of January of this year an Ohio paper contained an advertisement of Peruna with the following statement: "Peruna has among its friends many of the leading temperance workers in this country who give it unstinted praise, and do not hesitate to endorse it by the use of the most extravagant language."

Although this advertisement does not say definitely that Peruna is a non-alcoholic medicine it certainly seems to be so worded as to try to convey that impression. Yet in that very same month of January, 1903, a chemist of the Massachusetts Board of Health analyzed Peruna by request of the writer and found 23.46 per cent, by weight, of alcohol in it. If the statement of the advertisement that many of the leading temperance workers of this country are friends of this medicine is any more correct than the claim to be free from alcohol, then it is time these "leading workers" gave a little study to the subject of concealed alcohol. There are no W. C. T. U. leaders found endorsing patent medicines, for they are too well informed, and have too much self-respect for any such procedure.

Other medicines examined this year by the Massachusetts Board of Health are Vinol, 15.33 per cent alcohol; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 16.77; Swamp-Root, 5.87. Orangeine was found to contain acetanilid, caffeine and sodium bicarbonate. Dr. Abbott, secretary of this board of health, says: "Acetanilid should be taken with much caution lest its frequent use degenerate into a confirmed habit. It is a narcotic somewhat like morphia, sulphonal, etc., in its effects." Dr. Kellogg says it depresses the heart's action, and death has resulted from its use in some cases, doubtless because of some peculiarities in the patient. Such a drug is quite unfitted for self-prescription.

"White-Ribbon Remedy" was examined last year by request of the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts, and was found to be composed of milk sugar and ammonium chloride, and was reported as being as likely to cure drunkenness as would a blast of east wind.

In the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of March 12, Dr. Charles Harrington, of Harvard Medical School, gives analyses of several proprietary foods for the sick, all of which contained considerable quantities of alcohol. Professor Harrington's attention was called to these foods by the fact that an invalid who was faithfully following the directions accompanying one of them was more or less constantly in a state of marked intoxication, for which condition no cause could be assigned until suspicion was directed to the food, which proved, upon analysis, to contain a fairly large percentage of alcohol. This suggested the advisability of obtaining specimens of other preparations for investigation. The analyses made were not exhaustive, the determination having been restricted to the percentage of alcohol, total solids and mineral matter. The following is the report as given:

LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.—"Beef, milk and gluten, perfectly digested" is said to contain the albuminoid principles of beef, milk and wheat. "In cases of feeble digestion and wasting diseases," its effects are said to be "immediate and pronounced."

The maximum amount recommended for an adult will yield less than an ounce of nutriment and the alcoholic equivalent of 3.50 oz. of whisky per day.

Analysis shows 23.03 per cent by volume of alcohol, 14.19 per cent of total solids, and 0.17 per cent of mineral matter.

PANOPEPTON.—This is said to contain "the nutritive constituents of beef and wheat in a soluble and freely absorbable form." "A nourishing, restorative, stimulant, liquid food of incomparable value for the nutrition of the sick."

It yields 17.99 per cent of solid matter (including 0.97 per cent of mineral matter) and 18.95 per cent by volume of alcohol.

HEMAPEPTONE.—This is said to be a preparation of "albumose-peptone, the end product of digestion of albumin and hematin, a true organic iron."

Analysis: Alcohol by volume, 10.60 per cent; total solids, 19.54 per cent; mineral matter, 0.37 per cent.

NUTRITIVE LIQUID PEPTONE.—This is said to be "a valuable combination containing the nutritive constituents of beef and malt, predigested and ready for assimilation," and to possess "the properties of a gentle and refreshing stimulant." The analysis shows: Alcohol by volume, 14.81 per cent; total solids, 15.20 per cent; mineral matter, 0.69 per cent.

HEMABOLOIDS.—The nutriment in hemaboloids is said to be "partially digested and vitalized by treatment with nuclein, rich in iron and phosphorus-producing elements." It is said to enrich the blood, to increase weight and the number of red blood cells, and to enhance nerve action.

The maximum dose recommended yields about a quarter of an ounce of nutriment, and the alcoholic equivalent of about an ounce and a half of whisky daily.

Analysis shows 6.36 per cent of total solids about half as much as is contained in milk of fair quality) and 15.81 per cent by volume of alcohol. The mineral matter, which is largely iron, amounts to 0.62 per cent.

TONIC BEEF.—Tonic Beef is said to contain "the nutritive constituents of beef, wheat and fresh eggs in a soluble, predigested and hence readily absorbable form." Adults are advised to take from half to one tablespoonful every four hours and at bedtime; infants and children should be given from ten drops to a teaspoonful, according to age.

A tablespoonful every four hours will yield to the consumer in the course of a day about a half ounce of nutriment and the alcoholic equivalent of an ounce of whisky, for analysis shows 15.58 per cent by volume of alcohol and 18.16 per cent by weight of residue, including 1.04 per cent of mineral matter.

MULFORD'S PREDIGESTED BEEF.—"A concentrated predigested food containing the entire nutritive value of beef in a completely digested form, ready for immediate absorption into the system."

Analysis shows 19.72 per cent by volume of alcohol, 10.39 per cent by weight of total solids, which yield 0.20 per cent of mineral matter.

The maximum administration recommended, that is, two tablespoonfuls every two hours, disregarding the pro viso "or as needed," would yield daily about 6 oz. of whisky.

Some other foods examined wer found to be non-alcoholic, but their nutritive value was very slight in comparison with their cost.

When will people learn that health is not to be found by pouring nauseous compounds into the system, or by resorting to "foods" that stand for months upon drug-store shelves? Health is the normal condition of mankind, and can be maintained, or with many regained, by careful avoidance of dangerous drugs, by eating no more than is necessary to satisfy hunger, having the diet nutritious, with free use of fruits and unfermented fruit juices, plenty of sleep and out-door exercise, and a mind at peace with God and fellow men.

MARTHA M. ALLEN.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Special General Assembly Train to Los Angeles.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway announces that a special train has been arranged for account the General Presbyterian Assembly at Los Angeles, to leave Chicago 10.30 P. M., Wednesday, May 13th, with through Pullman sleeping cars to Los Angeles without change from Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis—Pullman standard and Pullman tourist sleeping cars from Chicago without change.

The route is over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, through the typical western prairie country of Northern Illinois and Iowa, and via Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento to Los Angeles. The Special will stop a few hours for sight-seeing at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento, spending the Sabbath at Salt Lake.

Only $50 round-trip from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. For full particulars address W B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fat Folks

BEFORE—267 lbs. AFTER—180 lbs.

Mrs. E. Williams, 55 Chatham St., Rochester, N. Y., lost 87 pounds, 8 in. bust, 10 in. waist, 20 in. in abdominal measure, on a 6 months' course of the Dr. Snyder Obesity Treatment.

DR. SNYDER guarantees his treatment to be perfectly harmless in every particular. No starving, no detention from business, no wrinkles or discomfort. A 40-page booklet, telling all about it, free. Call or write to-day.

O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.,
21 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
or 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your Society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and **SPECIAL PRICES** given to all branches of temperance work.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS, 39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY

You Can Have Any **Columbia Edison or Victor Talking Machine**

WITHOUT ONE CENT OF COST

Except the records. Write

B. S. NOBLE, Mgr., 237 Broadway, N. Y.

SOME BOYS AND GIRLS. WHAT THEY FOUND AND WHAT THEY LOST IN THE GREAT CITY, is thrillingly told in **"WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT IT?"** a book of startling facts by C. W. ARNOLD. Don't leave home 'til you read it! Paper covers, 25 cents prepaid.

Agents Wanted SAFEGUARD PUB. CO., St. Paul, Minn

Every Local W. C. T. U.

Whether newly organized or many years in the work, should possess and study

Do Everything,

By Frances E. Willard.

An invaluable hand book for ALL WHITE RIBBONERS Containing full information of the work in all departments

Price, 35 Cents

AND

The Helping Hand

By Caroline B. Buell

Which tells HOW to organize, and assists ORGANIZED unions to conduct their meetings in the most orderly manner . . . . . .

Price, 10 Cents

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association

CHICAGO

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

World's Convention Trip.

THE official party is slowly being increased. New names are constantly being added to the list, but I fear that, as was the case in 1900, some will make up their minds too late, and can not go with the friends and on the steamer they prefer. To obviate this, make your decision soon. The booking fees are returned by the steamship company, if they are notified in time to dispose of the berth. There is very little risk to run in engaging your passage at this time.

The option on some of our rooms will have expired, or they will be engaged before this reaches you, but I hope to still have unfilled rooms for those late in deciding. I can not promise this, but I am doing my best to hold them. Our rooms are in the very center of the ship, convenient to the dining room on one side, and the rooms of the stewardess and bath rooms on the other side. Travel, even to the poor sailors, on these boats is luxurious. Every appointment for comfort and pleasure is afforded.

Every mail brings requests for the circulars, and much interest is manifested in the trip and the two conventions. A young college girl from the Baltimore Woman's College goes with our party as her mother wanted her in safe and pleasant companionship. We have other young ladies booked for our trips. Miss Sarah Munroe Hall, the Maine musical director, is one and Miss Isabel Stickney, who made the Rest Cottage flag, is another. A promise of music and young life in crossing is advantageous. Who will be the next to join the party?

MINNIE BARKER HORNING.

Evanston, Ill.

Don't You Think It

Worth a Postal

To Get Well?

When you write that postal, I will gladly send my help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I do that for every sick one who writes me, and I have for twelve years. I have found that the sick are honest, and I have proved that I can cure nearly all.

Only one patient in each forty decides that the test has failed. The others pay gladly—pay because they are cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I alone am the loser if I can't. Let me try.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Mrs. R. H. Robertson won a Matron's medal in a contest at Du Quoin, Ill.

The Lathrop union, of Milwaukee, will ask the school board to allow the introduction of the penny savings banks, into the schools of that city.

The union at Ulsterville, New York, had a UNION SIGNAL parlor meeting and secured ten subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Regular Sunday afternoon services are held in their hall by the W. C. T. U. of Elizabeth, N. J. Good speaking and music are always presented.

Mrs. Effie Lambert, New York's new Y secretary, is in the field almost constantly and is wonderfully successful in organizing new unions and enrolling new members.

The Aurora, Neb., union has words of appreciation to say for the work of Rev. Chas. M. Shepherd, of Hebron, who has recently given them two fine lectures.

La Farge, Wis., union is rejoicing in a victory over the legalized saloon. They thank Mrs. Florence D. Richards for the influence her address made for right.

The W. C. T. U. of Summit, N. J., presented the Summit fire department with a 100-gallon coffee urn, mounted on wheels, for their use at fires. This to lessen the drinking of stimulants.

It is quite the thing in Illinois to present Miss Willard's picture to the public schools. Pinckneyville, Robinson and Oblong unions are the latest to fulfill this pleasant duty.

Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, commenced work in Tennessee for six weeks, on April 3rd. Sixteen paid members were added to the Dyersburg, Tenn., W. C. T. U. during Miss Carter's meetings there, April 5 and 6.

Mrs. Lucia S. Rising, first vice president of the Senior L. T. L. of New York state, is in the field and a long list of new Legions is the result. Her greatest difficulty is in securing leaders for both junior and senior work.

The home of Mrs. E. B. Ingalls of St. Louis was recently opened for a stereopticon lecture for the benefit of the local W. C. T. U. Many prominent members of that city and East St. Louis were present.

Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, president of Iowa W. C. T. U., commences in May to make a systematic tour of the unions all over the state that are new or weak. She will also attend Institutes.

It is reported that Governor Bailey, governor of Kansas, has decided to grant the wishes of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and use water instead of wine in christening the battle ship named after his state.

Appreciative words are given to Miss Lillian M. Phelps of St. Catherines, Ontario, who has been speaking in Lackawanna county, Pa. New members and new interest attend her meetings.

If more unions would have each year regularly a "Due Tea," dues would be more systematically collected. Marshall, Mich., follows this plan. Gives a good supper and program, to both of which gentlemen are invited.

The Gettysburg, Pa., union engaged Rev. G. H. Vibbert, of Massachusetts, for a series of lectures. A local paper says, "Never has the cause of temperance and the evils of strong drink been more plainly set forth."

Miss Emma Alexander, of Brooklyn, N. Y., UNION SIGNAL reporter, and state superintendent of Work among Seamen, has returned from Florida, greatly improved in health. Miss Alexander arranged for a musical service at the Military prison at Governor's Island for Easter Sunday.

The Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, union holds most successful department meetings, and thimble bees, has observed Willard memorial day, and has usually a goodly number of outsiders present who are being won to the cause.

Thirty-one new members were recently received by the Superior, Neb., union. A reception was given for them, and Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, state president, conducted the service of receiving into membership, which was simple but impressive.

The unions of Buffalo, N. Y., carry on a flourishing mission. Niagara union conducts the sewing school. All the unions hold meetings there, and do a great amount of religious and charitable work. The Y's help also with donations.

A union of sixty-four members, fifty-one active and thirteen honorary, was organized at Memphis, Tenn., by Miss Belle Kearney. Miss Kearney will spend the next three months in work in Pennsylvania. Her address will be 812 N. 20th St., Philadelphia.

The awakening in Milwaukee county, Wis., has brought about a new union of seventeen members in Wauwatosa, and two more will soon be organized in West Allis and North Greenfield. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger is their next National worker.

Little Miss Hazel Cowly of Columbus, O., one of the Cradle Roll members has been appointed superintendent of white ribbon work of the Columbus union, her pretty little duty being to see that each member is kept supplied with a white ribbon bow. Miss Hazel is five years old.

Oshkosh, Wis., union is noted for its white-ribbon teas. At a recent one, ten little girls carrying American flags, recited and sang. At the top of each flag was a large white letter, all spelling the word temperance. This number of the program was very effective.

The convention of Washington county, Ohio, W. C. T. U. showed in the reports an immense amount of work accomplished during the year. Twenty yards of pledge cards, signed by the children of Newport, were draped from the chandeliers to the chancel and back to the windows, the effect being very beautiful.

The union at Ventura, Cal., observed Neal Dow day with an interesting program. A dish social was held later, at which each member brought one plate and one cup and saucer, as a donation to the union. Refreshments to go with the dishes were furnished by the union.

Madison, Winnebago and Boone counties, Ill., Institutes were well attended. The state president was present at each, and organized the two latter counties, Madison county already being organized. Boone county correspondent said of Miss Brehm: "The air, like the leader of the Institute, the state president, was crisp, clear and bracing." The first evening was given to a discussion, "What will you do with the saloon?" participated in by the pastors of the place, and was of unusual interest.

The Eighth Ward Minneapolis union held a cookery social in March. About ten varieties of food were served, one lady serving one dish and selling recipes for it, the cooking having been done at home except that of the cereal drinks. The demonstration was in charge of the leader of the study in Domestic Science, which has proven helpful and interesting. The union is steadily working for a large average attendance for the year. Three new members were added at the last meeting; attendance thirty-five.

Promoted.

Gone to be "Forever with the Lord." Mrs. Sarah Ann Sullivan, of Gansevoort, N. Y., went away March 31. She was an earnest Christian, and for several years was a most devoted member of the Gansevoort union.

The W. C. T. U. of Cadiz, Ohio, desires to pay a tribute of love and respect to the memory of one of its most devoted members, Mrs. Lide McCormick. The union has lost a cheerful, willing and untiring worker, one who was always interested in whatever pertained to the cause of temperance. Her counsel, her presence and her prayers will be sorely missed.

Sarah C. Brooks, of Beecher City, Ill., a faithful W. C. T. U. worker, passed into the upper kingdom, March 23. She has stood without faltering, filled with the W. C. T. U. spirit all the years of the organization. The last work she did was to take subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL. Her husband and six children, her church and W. C. T. U. co-workers, mourn her loss, and ask "who can fill the place she has left vacant."

The sympathy of white ribboners will be extended to the Boston union, which suffers the loss of its president, Mrs. Isabel A. McIntyre. A memorial service was held at Park street church, at which the state president and others spoke. Resolutions were adopted expressing recognition of Mrs. McIntyre's gentle and gracious personality, her labor of love, her rare devotion to duty, her wise and efficient leadership, and her unwavering loyalty to truth and to the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

QUIT AND EAT.

Some Coffee Tales.

Show a woman an easy, comfortable and healthful way to improve her complexion and she is naturally interested.

Coffee is the one greatest enemy of fair women, for in the most of cases it directly affects the stomach, producing slight, and sometimes great congestion of the liver and therefore causing the bile to be absorbed into the system instead of going its natural way. The result is a sallow, muddy skin and a train of diseases of the different organs of the body which, in all too many cases, develop into chronic diseases.

A lady, speaking of how coffee affected her, says: "I was very fond of coffee, but while drinking it was under the care of the doctor most of the time for liver trouble, and was compelled to take blue mass a great deal of the time. My complexion was bad and I had a pain in my side steadily, probably in the liver.

"When I concluded to quit coffee and take Postum Food Coffee I had it made carefully and from the very first cup we liked the taste of it better than any of the old coffee.

"In a short time the pain left my side and my friends began to comment on the change in my complexion and general looks. I have never seen anything equal to the good I got from making this change.

"A young lawyer in Philadelphia named ——, whose life was almost a burden from indigestion and its train of evils, quit coffee some months ago and began on Postum Food Coffee. He quickly recovered and is now well, strong and cheerful and naturally loud in his praises of Postum.

"Another friend, an old gentleman of seventy, named ——, who for years suffered all one could suffer and live, from dyspepsia, and who sometimes for weeks could eat no bread or solid food, only a little weak gruel or milk, quit coffee upon my recommendation and took up Postum. He began to get better at once. Now he can eat rich pastry or whatever he likes and is perfectly well."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Local Union.

Program.

Music, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Page 93 White Ribbon Hymnal.
Bible Reading, "The protecting care of God." Matthew II., 13-23.
Prayer.
Roll call. Responses by members on topic "Watch-care."
Reading report of last meeting.
Report of Corresponding Secretary.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Five minutes recess.
Song, "How Firm a Foundation." Page 85 White Ribbon Hymnal.
Selected Reading, "Madame Willard on training children."
Poem, "A Place For the Boys."
Reading, "Is the young man safe?"
Music, "Where is my wandering boy tonight?"

⚜

Madame Willard on Training Children.

I HAVE been asked to write some of the thoughts suggested by my experience in training my own children. We lived in Oberlin, Ohio, when my children were in their infancy. There were mothers' meetings at stated times; I felt my utter inefficiency to train these young immortals; I was almost always present at the meetings. I hoped they would tell me just what to do, so that, having the approved formula or program, I might make no mistake. But new conditions were constantly arising, and in my despair I said to a wise friend, "I don't learn anything from these meetings. I don't know what to do." He said, "They are making an impression upon you all the time." It gave me a little comfort to think that perhaps down deeper than my consciousness I was gaining a gleam of light.

And now, first of all, I would insist, teach your children to be truthful; by all the incentives that occur to your prayerful thought, keep their love and confidence so that they will be open to you as to the day. Then I would recommend the do-everything method, according to the varying needs of your priceless charge. If its nerves are startled, quiet it the best way you can. Don't put it in a dark room and let it cry itself to sleep. It would be more motherly to hang it to the limb of a tree, like an Indian baby, where it could see the light and feel the gentle motion of the breeze. Don't regard it as a mere animal that needs only to be fed and clothed. It needs sympathy very early; it can smile back your love when only a few weeks old. Never punish a child when it can think you are in anger, or about to take its life. It will be so frightened as to lose all self control. You may think it obstinacy when it is a frenzy inspired by the fear of one in whose power it is utterly helpless.

Mothers should try to keep their health, so as to be bright, agreeable company for the older children, and to be patient with the little ones. I know this is easier said than done, especially if the mother is sick or overborne with care; but the attempt, if partially unsuccessful, will not fail of its reward. The habit of unselfishness and kindness cannot be too early impressed. The mother should be in spirit and manner, or should aim to be, such as she desires the child to be. I would not recommend over indulgence, but genuine tenderness and love can hardly go to an extreme, especially in the early helpless years. If complications arise between the children do not let them accumulate. Don't let them lie awake all night dreading a punishment in the morning. Settle them at once upon their own merits without referring them to any umpire but yourself.

When they are old enough to commence study do not be indifferent to the trials they meet with in the effort to solve the, to them, difficult problems, but do them for them often, yourself; don't be so fearful about weakening their self-reliance as to defeat your desire for their high achievement by allowing them to be discouraged in the outset. Should a child show a strong bias toward any laudable line of life that promises self support, and easy independence, I would encourage it. Try to cultivate a tender conscience, a delicate sensitiveness to right and wrong. I would place the acquisition of character infinitely before that of wealth, desirable as is a moderate share of the latter. Wealth ends with life, character is immortal, toward the perfection of which all our efforts should tend. I must not forget my pet idea to be more careful to praise children for doing well, than to chide them for doing ill.

When the children are young and in the mother's care more directly, there may be a feeling of comparative safety, but when they blossom into young men and women, and begin to assume personal responsibility, it is the hour of doom, that threatens to make or mar all her handiwork. Who is wise enough to counsel then? Silence seems safest, but silence would be treason. The mother must have the heart of her loved ones in her keeping in this hour of destiny; no one can be consulted with such safety as the mother, and she will need the electric light of Deity to guide her in this supreme emergency.

Who can arrest the flying hours? What issues hang upon the decision of the moment? She can find refuge only in Him who has said, "If ye ask anything in my name I will do it." Here she may anchor in a sublime faith that the young, inexperienced and adventurous feet may, through infinite riches of grace, be led into paths of safety, usefulness and to a lasting peace.

⚜

Is The Young Man Safe?

By Rev. O W. Scott.

"THERE'S a young man at the front door to see you," said servant Jane at my study door. "Show him into the parlor," I replied. "He won't come in. He says he will just see you at the door."

As I reached the front entrance, I was surprised and pleased to see a young man, of another congregation. He had recently married and his wife was a clergyman's daughter. I urged him to enter. This he did, hesitatingly, as if he "had something on his mind."

Hardly seated, he began the conversation by saying, "Have you got a temperance pledge?" I assured him that I could easily provide one, "but—not for yourself?" "Yes," he answered, "for myself." I was speechless, and waited for further explanations. He continued, "Though this is a temperance town, and no saloons exist, yet I find I have an appetite for drink, and am indulging it. I have come to you for help, and I want to sign the pledge, as an aid in overcoming this habit." The pledge was procured and he signed it, and after some kindly counsel I bade him farewell.

I was perplexed, almost stupified over this revelation. Presumably not three persons in the community knew what he had just revealed to me. I doubted if his young wife knew it; surely not her parents, or probably the marriage would never have taken place.

I began to inquire of myself, "If this young man drinks, who of our other young men don't drink? Who, of the young men, are really safe?" May there not be other young men, who are secretly and moderately (as yet) indulging in strong drink, and we regarding them total abstainers?

The churches, the W. C. T. U., the Sunday schools, the Y. M. C. A. and the various young people's and secret temperance societies are working in many ways for the young men of the Republic, and still there are thousands who are not reached by any agency.

What more can be done? In reply, can we not all, of whatever "temperance faith," join in the unique movement, recently organized, and known as the "Twentieth Century World-Wide Temperance Crusade," wherein 5,000,000 of pledge signers are to be secured, and more if possible?

Here is an opportunity (in a general temperance canvass) to approach every one, without appearing to single out any individual, and so give no offense.

Let us look up the young men, the coming voters, in and out of the church. They are not safe, the Republic is not safe, unless those who approach the ballot box are pledged to a life of sobriety.

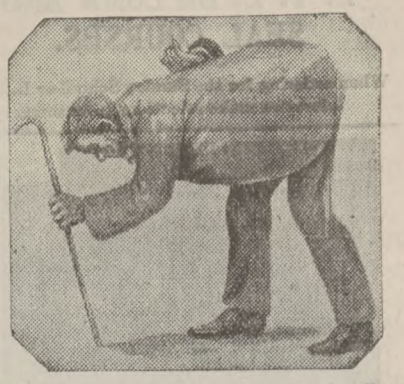
Lunenburg, Mass.

⚜

A Place For The Boys.

OUR boys must walk somewhere; and what if their feet,
Sent out of our houses, sent into the street,
Should step round the corner and pause at the door
Where other boys' feet have passed often before?
Should pass through the gateway of glittering light,
Where jokes that are merry and songs that are bright
Ring out a warm welcome with flattering voice,
And temptingly say: "Here's a place for the boys,"
Ah, what if they should? What if your boy or mine
Should cross o'er the threshold which marks out the line
'Twixt virtue and vice, 'twixt pureness and sin,
And leave all his innocent boyhood within?
Oh, what if they should—because you and I,
While the days and the months and the years hurry by,
Are too busy with cares and with life's fleeting joys
To make round our hearthstone a place for the boys?
There's a place for the boys. They find it somewhere:
And if our own homes are too daintily fair
For the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet,
They'll find it, and find it, alas! in the street,
Mid the gildings of sin and the glitter of vice,
And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price
For the getting of that which our lifetime employs,
If we fail to provide a place for the boys.—Anon.

This Man was perfectly and permanently cured from Rheumatism by The Jebb Discovery, after suffering for twelve years.



This man says: "For twelve years I suffered fearfully with Rheumatism. My back was so affected that I was nearly doubled together, my head and shoulders being lower than my hips. Thanks to The Jebb Discovery, I now walk erect, and though years have elapsed, I have never felt a return of Rheumatism."

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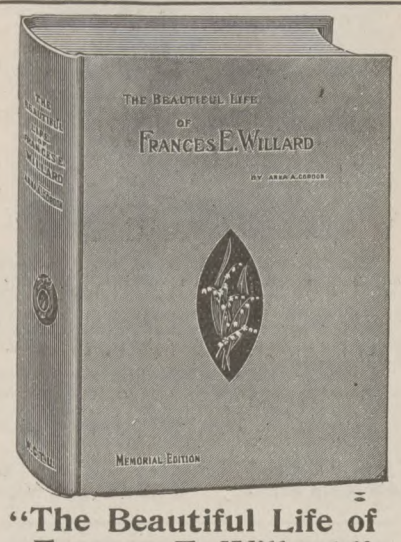

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Signal Notes

The Michigan Anti-Saloon League is planning to have 100,000 or more citizens petition the legislature for the passage of the Holmes bill. Blank petitions are being sent to 2,000 congregations in the state.

Warren Featherbone, of Three Oaks, Mich., set a noble example for temperance when he himself took out the two saloon licenses voted in his town, paying $1,000 for the same, and closed the saloons.

The founder of Lyons, Neb., Waldo Lyons, saw to it that no property within the corporation limits can be used for saloon purposes, by stipulating in every deed that if intoxicating liquors were ever sold upon the premises the property should revert to the original owner.

At a recent meeting of the Semi-Teetotal Pledge Association in England the secretary was able to report a large accession of individual applications for pledge forms amounting to some 15,000. From Birmingham an application was read asking for 1,200 forms for one factory alone.

The anti-cigaret measure introduced by Mrs. Coulter in the Utah legislature has been signed by the governor and is now law. It provides a fine of $5 or five days' imprisonment for any person under eighteen years of age who has in his possession any cigaret, cigar, tobacco or opium.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth's prison work has met with exceptional success. The cost per year, including the three homes in New York, Iowa and Illinois, is about $20,000. More than 3,000 men have gone through these homes and not five per cent have returned to prison. She has personally raised the money to carry on her work.

The Speedwell County Home Society for convalescent and abandoned children held its first annual meeting in New York City. The reports were encouraging and showed efficient work. The object of the society is to provide homes in private families in the country for convalescent and abandoned children from the babies' wards of the hospitals and from the tenement districts of New York.

Miss Carrie Styer of Kokomo, Ind., was discharged from her position in a store because she headed a band of slummers among the saloons. After dismissal she canvassed the town with remonstrances and has already put thirteen saloons out of business for two years. She aims to close every drinking place in town. The churches and Civic Federation will support her in her efforts.

A solicitor for a Kansas City Distillery met with a cold reception in Hoyt, Kans. Many prominent citizens met him and advised him to leave town. They even accompanied him to the train to see that he went. "We don't wait for the women to take the initiative in such things, as," said one of the men, "the people don't want that sort of thing around, and we don't propose to have it."

The temperance people of England and the Paris Anti-Alcoholic League welcome the suggestion of Dr. Maurice Springer that a coffee drinking people lose all appetite for alcoholic drinks. He thinks coffee is the best cure for alcoholism. He reinforces his claim by reference to those countries where coffee is a general beverage and contends that in them drunkenness is comparatively rare.

Instructions positively forbidding the use of cigarets by those employed in the passenger service of the New York division of the Reading Railroad have been issued by the company. Dismissal from the employ of the road is the penalty for failure to obey the mandate. "It is not safe to trust the lives of passengers in the hands of men who smoke cigarets," is the only explanation given.

The working men in Sweden are forming unions for the purpose of abstaining from the use of liquor for a year and are to contribute 15 cents a month to a fund, to be divided equally at the end of the year among those who have kept the pledge. Though it is true that the Swedish working men are doing this in retaliation for the imposition by the riksdag of what they consider an excessive and unjust tax on such spirits, as they claim are usually consumed by their class, yet it would seem that the idea of self-remuneration, as it were, for total abstinence for a year is a good idea.

So hopeful is the feeling among ministers that a great evangelistic movement would be welcomed in Salt Lake City, Utah, that there is talk of building a temporary tabernacle or building, to cost some $8,000 or $10,000, located in the central part of that city, and hold the meetings two or three months, beginning early in the fall. The movement will be purely evangelistic, not antagonistic to the Mormons, and absolutely non-sectarian. One of the noted evangelists of the East will be invited and the belief is general among the ministers that the good that will grow out of such a series of meetings would be incalculable.

To judge from the alarm among milliners, the efforts of the Audubon societies for the protection of birds are at last having some appreciable effect. Unless the trade arouses itself, says the current number of "The Millinery Trade Review," it will find itself debarred from the selling of anything and everything in the shape of bird plumage or fancy feathers next season. The craze for enacting laws against the use of bird plumage as millinery trimming is spreading to all the states and territories of the Union, when even made birds, constructed of goose feathers, glass eyes, wooden bills, buckram and cotton, will be pounced upon by "intelligent" game wardens as "song birds" sold contrary to law.

The Bartenders' and Saloonkeepers' Total Abstinence Society of Chicago has been organized. William H. Dorgan is president and treasurer, and there are one hundred charter members. The objects of the society are: "To promote temperate habits among bartenders; to set a good example to customers; to protect the cash register and the stock, and to elevate the calling." President Dorgan, who has been connected with the liquor business in Chicago for upward of thirty years, is eloquent over the organization. Bartenders and employers, too, should be total abstainers. "If a man behind the bar drinks with one man he must drink with all," said he. "He must be either a total abstainer or ultimately become a drunkard."

Wabash Excursions.

Boston, Mass, National Educational Association, July 6-10. Rate, one fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip.
Detroit, Mich., Epworth League, July 16-19. Rate, one fare for the round trip.
Write for illustrated folders, with maps and full information regarding these excursions.
F. A. Palmer, 311 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

What a fine thing soap washing is for the makers of linens, cottons and the like! How it keeps their business! Clothes used up quickly; others must be bought. Pearline washes so that clothes last longer. Instead of rubbing the garment away by main strength PEARLINE harmlessly soaks out the dirt. Think of the saving to clothes in a year! 693

PEARLINE means Economy

"Buffalo Bill" is a strict abstainer, and this, says the *Sunday Companion*, is doubtless the secret of his untiring energy, in spite of the severe strain of the excitement which he has passed through. "I've got six hundred men here," said Colonel Cody recently in London, "and I abstain for the sake of example. They're not ashamed to keep off drink if I do; and I believe in the force of example, for I don't mind saying that very many years ago I remember finding a temperance lecture of mine falling rather flat in the morning because I had not set a good example the night before. Drink can be done without," continued the Colonel. "In Sheridan's hardest campaign against the Indians the troops took no alcohol at all with them, and it was found they could stand the rigors of the winter better than when they had it."

The summer schedule of The Moody Bible Institute will run May to September (inclusive). Courses are arranged to meet the needs not only of regular students, but also of pastors, evangelists, returned missionaries and other Christian workers, as well as laymen and women, such as college students and school teachers on vacation, who can devote only a limited time to Bible study. During May Dr. Len. G. Broughton, of Atlanta, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, and director of the Atlanta Bible Conference, will deliver lectures on practical themes. Mrs. S. D. Gordon, of Oberlin, Ohio, will give quiet talks on "Power," and also a second series on "Prayer." Prof. Rhys R. Lloyd, of Evanston, Ill., will lecture on "The Epistle to the Romans." During the remaining months Rev. R. A. Torrey and Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., of Boston, and other Bible teachers will be the leading lecturers. Full information can be secured by sending stamped envelope to A. P. Fitt, 80 Institute place, Chicago.

Cooking Contest

Right in the Family Kitchens.

The ladies have a champion interested in the batterment of family cooks.

$7,500.00 in cash has been donated by C. W. Post, Chairman of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., to be distributed between now and July next in 735 cash prizes to stimulate family cooks to better service.

Less burned and greasy meat and potatoes; less soggy biscuits, cake, etc., and better coffee, Postum and tea is the motto.

The girls are to compete in the preparation of good, everyday dishes and in general cookery. Probably Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee will come in for some attention incidentally, but the tests will be conducted under the daily direction of the housewife and 735 cooks will win varying cash prizes from $200.00 down to $5.00; no one is required to pay anything whatever to enter this contest and each winner will receive a large certificate or diploma with the big Postum seal in gilt, a badge of distinction much to be sought after. Particulars can be had by addressing Cookery Dept. No. 482, of Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Publishers' Notes.

The Mormon Menace.

"I had the pleasure of reading Bishop Fallows book on Mormonism, in the manuscript. It begins with the history of the Smith family and is more fascinating than fiction and more alarming than war. If you want Mormon history in brief, there's the place to get it. If your want Mormon doctrine quoted direct from their own writings by an unimpeachable writer, there's the place to get it. Every word of this intensely interesting book can be read in three hours."

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Price 25 cents, postpaid.

Confessions of a Woman Minister.

The Rev. Emma E. Bailey has reduced the price of her book, "Happy Day or The Confessions of a Woman Minister," to all readers of the Union Signal to $1.25 and hopes for a renewed sale among the white ribbon hosts. It pleads in behalf of the home, the Christian church, the school and state. It is an excellent book for the family and should be in every library.

The April Young Crusader.

Our young people and their elders as well, will be delighted with Kate Lunden-Sunderlin's description of an Easter in Scandinavia, as told in the April Crusader. There are, besides special stories and verses, an Easter chalk-talk by Miss Wintringer. In fact, from its beautiful cover throughout its well-filled pages, is scattered the glad spirit of Eastertime.

Among the features of the regular departments of the magazine are an illustrated account of the colored L. T. L., at Boydtown, Va., bright Anti-Cigaret pages with recitation, cartoon and picture-story; the article, "Not a Failure," announced last month; and a new Picture-Story for the little ones, with publication of Prize Awards.

Subscription price 25 cents per year. Copies for distribution, $2 per hundred.

April Responsive Readings.

In the responsive reading for April Mrs. Emma W. Shores, National Superintendent of the Department, presents Work Among the Lumbermen, giving a brief history of its organization and growth, the diversity of its work, a strong and characteristic appeal for its cordial support.

This work will commend itself wherever it is known.

Mrs. Shores well says:

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Another valuable leaflet by the same author is "The Dispensary or State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic." Abundant data are given to show the failure of the dispensary as a temperance measure and the wrong resulting from an effort to compromise with evil.

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"The Helping Hand, or the A B C of Organizing a W. C. T. U., by Caroline B. Buell, is a genuine coworker with women not acquainted with W. C. T. U. methods. Everything is told that one would wish to know in organizing unions, conducting unions, public meetings, etc.

The Y. W. C. T. U. Manual.

The Department Manual of the Y. W. C. T. U., by Frances J. Barnes, has been brought up-to-date by the addition of a page of errata prepared by Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright. To those newly entering the Y this manual will give the information they are so eagerly seeking. The first pages contain a full history of the Y branch. The purpose and plan of the organization, the preliminary work necessary, and how to organize are clearly treated. Constitutions, programs, socials, department work suitable for the Y's and much more valuable instruction, is given in the little book. The price has been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents, which is an especial offer. All Y's should possess this book.

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An Ozomulsion-taking person need have no fear of germ diseases.

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To successfully combat and cure all wasting diseases three great essentials are necessary:—

First—An Appetizer to Stimulate the desire for food.

Second—A Tonic to Promote the functions of the digestive organs and correct gastric disturbances.

Third—A Food to Increase the quantity of flesh and to add to the strength.

Ozomulsion, while essentially a Flesh-producer and Up-builder, also contains properties that increase the appetite, stimulate the action of the salivary glands and the flow of the gastric and pancreatic juices.

This means proper digestion, perfect assimilation, and good, solid flesh.

To the wasting consumptive Ozomulsion will prove a benefactor and a blessing.

It will stimulate digestion.

Diminish the cough and expectoration.

Prevent the softening and disintegration of pulmonary tissue.

Check the exhausting night sweats.

Arrest emaciation and bring back flesh and strength to the depleted system.

The value of Ozomulsion as a prenatal aliment and for nursing mothers, and weak, puny children cannot be estimated.

To the expectant mother it is invaluable. It lays the foundation for a generous supply of prenatal food. Rich in those elements that maintain a perfect nutrition, it produces a healthy growth of the vascular and nervous systems.

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As an up-builder of weak, sickly children, it has no equal. Its powerful sustaining properties render it incomparably superior to all other foods. No fear of weak-boned or "rickety" children when Ozomulsion is used.

For the weak, the worn-out, and the weary, and all who realize that their vital powers are waning, Ozomulsion will prove a most palatable, wholesome, and uplifting food; while those in health and strength will find its germ-resisting properties a bulwark against the inroads and ravages of disease.

Although but recently introduced, the record Ozomulsion has already made proves it to be the most powerful weapon for combating and curing all wasting diseases that the physician has at his command to-day.

Don't confound Ozomulsion with the ordinary cod liver oils of commerce. It is specifically different. It is not only palatable, but deliciously agreeable to the taste and entirely free from the nauseating, fishy flavor of the common cod liver oil. It is also non-fermentive and non-acid making.

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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 17. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, APRIL 23, 1903.

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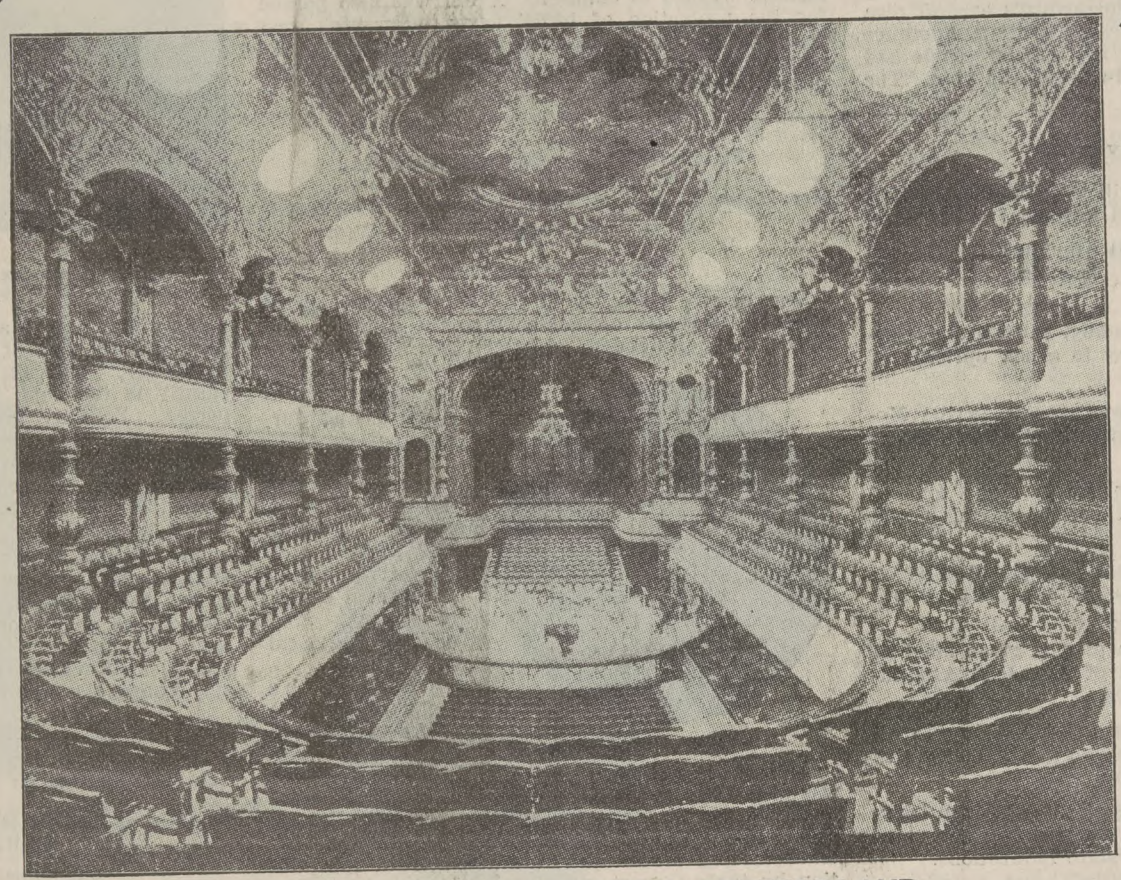

VICTORIA THEATRE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

This beautiful auditorium has been secured for the sessions of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention June 9-11, 1903, over which Lady Henry Somerset is expected to preside.

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Successful Institutes in Colorado

W. C. T. U. Leaders Assist in No License Campaign.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., April 20.—Institute work is being "boomed" in Colorado. Our vice-president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, and Y Secretary, Miss Rose Davison, have been over the state during the past few weeks, holding institutes and meeting with splendid success. Some idea of the difficulties attending the work here, compared with work in the more thickly settled eastern states, will be realized when you know that 536 miles were traveled to hold four institutes. Many new members were added to the ranks and four new Y's organized. All the expenses were met by the collections and a small admission charged for the second evening session, and quite a neat little sum turned over to the state treasurer.

The interest created among outsiders, also the excellent attendance at all of the institute sessions, has far exceeded anything that had been hoped for. Everywhere the newspapers were most kind, reporting the meetings at length.

A two-day institute is held at each place. Anti-Narcotics and Non-Alcoholic Medication are given the most prominent places on the program, with several exhaustive papers on the work of each of these departments. Other subjects are also considered and the first evening is devoted to "Colorado Laws," in charge of Mrs. Hungerford, who is also our state superintendent of Legislation and law enforcement.

The second evening Miss Davison gives a reading dapted from Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' novel, "A Singular Life," which adds greatly to the popularity of the institute, Miss Davison being an elocutionist of rare merit.

The meetings held at Longmont were influential in carrying the town for no-license. The issue at the recent spring election was the licensing of drug stores, and no doubt Mrs. Hungerford's earnest plea to women voters turned the scale and the temperance element won. The only fear the whisky people had was that the women would turn out and vote. The ministers of the town assisted in making these meetings a success and a part of the expense was taken out of the campaign fund, which would indicate how high the services of our institute workers are rated.

At Rocky Ford a fight against the saloons was being carried on by the W. C. T. U. of the town, which resulted in a no-license victory a few days later. Here again the ministers were prominent factors in the success of the institute.

At Idaho Springs the event had been very well advertised and a successful meeting was the outcome. The floral decorations and music were especially noteworthy, and the demonstration of Senior and Junior L. T. L. work was probably the finest ever given in the state.

The deference shown for Mrs. Hungerford's opinion on all legal questions, especially by the men of the audiences, was one of the institute features not to be forgotten.

During the winter some very helpful institutes have been held by the Eighth district W. C. T. U., which is composed chiefly of the fifteen or sixteen unions of Denver. This month they will hold an all day evangelistic meeting at a suburban church, by special invitation of the pastor. The first colored union in Denver has lately been organized and Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, district president, with the able assistance of her co-workers, is advancing the work everywhere in the Eighth district.

Several reform bills were passed during the recent state legislature, one of the most important being that concerning and defining criminal assault and fixing the age of consent. Another prevents either husband or wife from disposing of the homestead without the signature of the other, and still another makes it the duty of the sheriffs to enforce the laws against wrongs to children. A bill was also passed for the protection of birds' nests, eggs, etc.; one establishing and maintaining traveling libraries, and an appropriation was made for the bureau of the Humane Society.

Current Events.

Judge D. D. Dykeman will give a $50,000 hospital to Logansport, Ind., as a memorial to his wife.

Illinois senate passes a bill providing for the examination, registration, and licensing of trained nurses.

Ambassadors of Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia urge the sultan of Turkey to check uprising of Albanians.

A $250,000 gift by Andrew Carnegie to the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Institute of New York, is announced.

Party of German agriculturists to make tour of United States to study methods of farming and stock raising.

Minister Conger reports from Peking the suppression of an attempt to reorganize the Boxer movement in the district of Yutien.

Move for national nonunion plan is given start at Indianapolis by incorporation of American Association of Independent Mechanics.

A million dollars lost in a great fire in the oil tract on Spindle Top, Texas. Twenty companies said to be bankrupted thereby.

The house of representatives of the Michigan legislature has agreed to a bill giving women representation on boards of control of state institutions.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky, authority for statement that Senator Fairbanks of Indiana has announced himself a candidate for the presidency.

A terrific hurricane strikes Berlin and many persons are injured, while the damage to property is great. All parts of Germany suffer from storms, and heavy snowfalls occur at some points.

The will of Mrs. Fannie S. Wilder, of St. Paul, Minn., probated April 17, devotes a fortune of $4,000,000 to the worthy poor of that city. A large sum is set apart for the maintainance of the Amherst H. Wilder Charity, already established. A day nursery is to be added to this institution, and a sum of $2,500 annually set apart for its maintenance, such nursery to be for the care of children during the day while the mothers are at work. For the establishment of new free public baths $20,000 is to be used and an annual maintenance fund is provided.

The Irish landlords and the Irish tenants have united in asking parliament to pass the Wyndham land bill as amended by the Dublin convention. John Redmond, representing the Irish Nationalists, made the following statement at the close of the convention: "If all goes well, the result will be the absolute end of the land war in Ireland, the union of all classes and creeds in this country, with the inevitable result of the concession, almost immediately, certainly within the lifetime of the present generation, of a system of national self-government."

Purity Work in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock Holds a Series of Successful Meetings.

Special Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 16.—An earnest week of work has recently closed in Hampden county. Our National superintendent of Purity, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, came to us for March 29 to April 6, and during that time did an amount of seed-sowing that we believe with God's blessing will yield a rich harvest in more thoughtful work in homes and schools and local unions.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK.

During the eight days she spoke to fourteen different audiences, and every time on Purity, although we know she was well fitted to discuss any phase of the temperance question. In Springfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Palmer and Ludlow she spoke to interested audiences of teachers and mothers, who showed their appreciation by their earnest questions and generous orders for literature recommended. The superintendents of schools in the first three places, Dr. Balliet of Springfield, Mr. Nash of Holyoke, and Mr. Holmes of Westfield, were very much interested in the matter, and welcomed a speaker, helping to get the teachers together.

At Holyoke the teachers were so enthusiastic that they sent word by telephone the evening after her talk at 4:15 p. m., to arrange for her return at their own expense two days later, to speak to mothers and teachers. Inside of thirty-six hours they sent out 500 mimeograph letters to mothers and teachers and gathered an audience of 225, all thoroughly interested.

The first Sunday Mrs. Bullock spoke at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the afternoon at Holyoke, and secured a number of signers to the White Cross pledge. For the next Sunday the Y. W. C. A. of Springfield planned a mass meeting for young women to be held in a hall, and distributed through the young people's societies, their own girls and in stores and shops nearly a thousand tickets by way of invitation, besides giving press notices. Mrs. Bullock spoke from the subject, "Consider the Lilies," and held the closest attention of her audience. In a most delicate and tactful, yet plain and forcible manner she treated of subjects that are of the greatest importance to our young people. Many showed their interest by coming forward at the close to get the White Shield pledge or to ask some question.

Both Sunday evenings Mrs. Bullock spoke to mixed audiences on purity from the subject, "Let There Be Light." At Springfield she gained six active and five honorary members for the local unions. Her last meeting seemed quite a triumph and a special answer to prayer. At Ludlow the mill-owners do much for their employes, having two buildings for library, reading-rooms, classes in physical culture and basket ball, cooking and literature. She was invited to speak to mothers in the afternoon and girls in the evening.

The mill girls are largely French Canadians and Scotch, and leave school young to go to work. The meeting was a grand success, and many of the girls took away with them the White Shield pledge.

During February there had come to the county superintendent of Purity information of bad conditions existing in the public schools. At the county convention she spoke ten minutes on "Three Things Every Union Can Do for Purity," and this little speech, with the Lord's blessing, brought about the wave of sentiment for purity that swept Hampden county.

A Challenge From Illinois.

The Prairie State Claims the Oldest White Ribboner.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 20.—Illinois has perhaps the oldest white-ribboner now living, Mrs. Roxana Rice, who was on her last birthday, October 4, 1902, ninety-two years young. Her intellect and memory are said to be clear and bright, and she has vivid memories of the early days of our organization and work and possesses in a marked degree the crusade spirit of consecration and devotion.

MISS MARIE BREHM.

The institute work is moving forward with fine success. Miss Quinby, of Ohio, and our Miss Kennedy will finish their section April 1st, having made a fine record and reported many new unions. Miss Ensign, also of Ohio, will commence April 23 with Erie, Tazewell county. Miss Brehm is constantly in the field, with fine results, so far as reported. Equality has contributed to the institute work the largest amount of any union in the state. With a membership of thirty, and no help from the county, they turned over to the institute leader more than $28.

It now looks very much as if our state legislature would adjourn without taking action on some of the bills in which we are interested. This will no doubt relieve the politicians from the fear of church and temperance people on the one side and the liquor men on the other. Members have been hearing from their constituencies on both sides. God Himself only knows the result.

A Reception in Honor of Mrs. Thacher.

Soldiers of Unions at Forts Du Pont and Delaware Well Represented.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, Del., April 20.—St. Paul's Y, of Wilmington, recently gave a delightful reception in honor of Mrs. Thacher, who has worked so faithfully in New Castle county the past season. She now sees as the fruits of her labor a new union, composed of soldier boys, who also received a share of the honors at the reception. About twenty pledged soldier boys of Fort Delaware were also present. The reception was held in the W. C. T. U. headquarters in Wilmington, the room being decorated with flags and bunting, the paper napkins having flags in the corners. In the way of entertainment they had a guessing contest of the flags of the nations, giving as a prize a mounted picture of Mrs. Thacher. One of the soldier boys, Mr. John D. Taylor, of Fort Dupont, won the picture. About ninety-five were present.

The new union of forty-two members at Fort Du Pont has rented and is fitting up a "Rest Room" at Delaware City. Each of the unions near by are sending them articles with which to furnish it, as well as reading matter. Mrs. Donnell, New Castle county president, for whom the new union is named, attended the reception, and is collecting money and articles of furnishing. She already has money to buy a rug, lamp and other things.

March 20 the St. Paul's Y commemorated the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow. The program was made especially interesting by the president, Miss Rietta Emerson, giving some personal reminiscences of the city of Portland and home of Neal Dow, as seen while attending the National convention.

During four days' work in New Castle county Mrs. Thacher gained twenty-one active and eight honorary members for the W. C. T. U.

Raids and Seizures in Iowa.

Montour and St. Anthony Unions Crusading.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

Volga, Ia., April 18.—Mrs. Lora Bennett, president of the Fourteenth district, is one of our most devoted and successful workers. In her own home city of Marshalltown, white-ribboners have been taking active part in a strong fight for a clean city government. Here are some of the victories recently won by her active followers: Montour W. C. T. U. has suppressed illegal sales of liquor by druggists. St. Anthony union has been instrumental in closing a joint. The women and ministers visited the joint, accompanied by an officer. Bottles and cases of intoxicants were seized and destroyed. The keeper fled rather than stand trial. But at the request of these resolute workers, he signed a written contract, under oath before the mayor, never again to sell, give away or handle intoxicating liquors in our state. St. Anthony union was also the means of the removal of a gambling wheel from a restaurant.

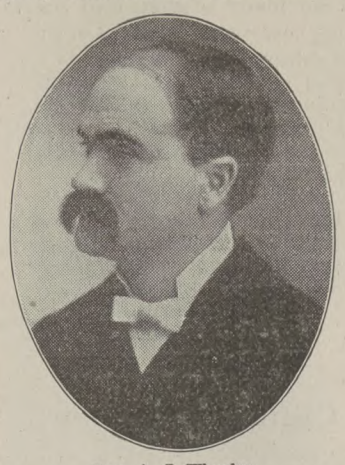
Mrs. Lora A. Bennett.

Miss Gretel A. Lowe, reader of "Who Killed Joe's Baby?" by Charles A. Sheldon, and other selections, is giving a month's work in Mrs. Bennett's district.

Centreville union, organized a short time ago with seventy-five members, has now an enrolled membership of one hundred and sixty, and has cheered the heart of the state superintendent of the Sabbath Observance department by writing for supplies and for instructions in regard to pushing this much neglected branch.

Council Bluffs white-ribboners caused the arrest of Chicago actors and actresses, fifteen in all, representing the Younger brothers and their desperate confederates, at the close of their performance on a recent Sunday evening. All gave bond before Justice Ouren to appear in court on charge of having violated the Sunday law. I have not learned the outcome, but the penalty for violating our Sunday law is contemptibly small. Great credit is due the secretary of the union, Miss Bertha Johnson, and other members for this brave action in defense of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Dr. A. J. Wheeler, of New York, who has given to the state of Iowa nearly two years of service, has greatly strengthened the cause of temperance and purity wherever he has been.



Rev. A. J. Wheeler.

His plan of work is unique, and even the poorer unions are enabled to secure his services. He has reported more new members during the past year than any worker in the state, although all have done well. One of the encouraging features of his work is the fact that every union where he has visited is eager for his return.

He shares the profits with the union, so that over six hundred dollars have come to the local treasurers through his generosity. He has consented to remain in the state for at least a year longer.

On the evening of April 3 the Des Moines federation of unions held a farewell meeting with our state superintendent of Work Among Foreign-Born People, Mrs. Anna E. Halvorson. Mrs. Halvorson is soon to remove to her old home near Ossian.

National Workers in Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

Baldwin, La., April 12.—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, National recording secretary, lectured at Shreveport. The union was strengthened by the addition of nine new members, and $10 were collected to help on the work. A portion of the town was flooded at Columbia, and after filling her engagement at Monroe, Mrs. Hoffman left the state.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

On account of the flood and her own illness, Mrs. Callie Howe, National organizer, was unable to reach some of the appointments made for her by the president of the Fourth district, Mrs. Mae E. Davis. She visited these towns: Noble, Zwolle, Loring and Florien, in the Fourth district. Although the people addressed in the four towns only numbered three hundred, the aggregate collection was $47.65. She held meetings at Hornbeck, Orange, Bon Ami and De Ridder, in the Third district. Mrs. Howe delivered nine lectures and held five day meetings. Sixty signed the pledge. Thirteen active members and eight honorary members were secured. Mrs. Howe has returned home for needed rest.

The mid-year executive meeting was held in New Orleans. For the first time in several years all the state officers were present. This was considered a criterion of the awakened interest in the W. C. T. U.

A Victory For Good Government.

Special Correspondence.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 20.—Let it go on record that for once Christian citizens appreciated and worked hard for the re-election of a good mayor. Notwithstanding the combined forces of Democrats and Socialists, who voted on the same ticket, Mayor Webb was re-elected mayor of Battle Creek by a majority of 700.

The saloon element left no stone unturned to defeat him, and at the outset said "he was snowed under," but they were mistaken, and no organization rejoices more than the W. C. T. U. In his speech, at the first meeting of council since his re-election, the mayor said: "I will work for the best interests of the people. I will not allow any slot machines. Gamblers had better seek some honest means of making a living and druggists must either pay saloon licenses or quit selling liquor in back rooms, etc. All these places will be closely watched and law breakers will be punished to the full extent of the law."

Defeated But Not Discouraged.

Elections Lost But the Work Goes On.

Medora D. Nickell, Correspondent.

Beatrice, Neb., April 13.—Shall we also report defeat? The recent election was the knell to so many hopes. If the temperance forces were free to use—from the conscience standpoint—the same methods as the liquor people—but that is not to be thought of. Just how far the accusations of illegal voting and the use of large sums of purchase money are deserved it would be impossible to say. The results: saloons, saloons, everywhere, save in the towns already won to prohibition — these are what we have to deal with.

Mrs. Florence Lake.

Many towns, notably Fairbury and Beatrice, made a big struggle for prohibition. All the usual plans for creating sentiment and conviction were used, but were not sufficient. The very unfortunate devotement of the license money to the support of the public schools was made a strong weapon for the defense of the saloon. Nebraska would do well to annul that law.

It is good to drop this thought of defeat, and speak instead of the steady forwarding of the Master's kingdom by our state superintendent of the Evangelistic department, Mrs. Florence Lake, of Republican City. Not only has Mrs. Lake enlisted the close sympathy and assistance of the local superintendents, but she has answered many calls, particularly from churches for help in revival meetings, where her faith and works have received the great reward, and many have been redeemed through her instrumentality. Mrs. Lake's addresses are clear expositions of the Master's love and sacrifice and power to save to the uttermost.

A recent evangelistic number of our state paper contained papers which might easily rank with the best sermons, some from Mrs. Lake's pen, others from officers and workers in the state. The influence of such a paper, going into every W. C. T. U. home and read by many who are not avowedly temperance people, is incalculable. Personal labor and the distribution of good literature are two answers to the question, "How shall we reach the masses?"

Work In West Washington.

State Officers and National Workers in the Field.

Margaret B. Platt, Correspondent.

Columbia, Wash., April 13.—Mrs. Munns and I spent several weeks at Olympia during the session of the legislature, in the interest of reform measures, especially an anti-cigaret bill forbidding entirely the little pest in our state. We had the support of the people of the state but the agent for the tobacco trust was on the ground continuously and succeeded in keeping the bill from coming to a vote. I feel sure it would have passed had it ever got to a vote. It was far easier to manage a few men and by their connivance keep it from coming up, than it was to get it defeated in open fight.

Mrs. Margaret B, Platt.

Miss Hollister is making a two months' tour of our state, with good reports from counties already visited.

The state officers are always at work. We have much work planned ahead. Our state convention will be held in Whatcom, Sept. 25 to 29. The president and corresponding secretary expect to visit Whatcom county in May for a tour of the county. We are also expecting to hold a diamond medal contest in May. We have a great many medal contests. Our L. T. L. work is looking up, and in fact our entire work seems to be in pretty good shape and growing.

Our National organizer, Mrs. Mattie N. Graves, spent a week working in King county and organized a new union at Issauah. She is to go shortly to Chehalis county for another week or ten days.

A large number of our unions have held memorial service in remembrance of Miss Willard, and in every instance unusually interesting and successful meetings have been reported.

New Jersey L. T. L. In Council

Anna G. Harris, Correspondent.

New Brunswick, N. J., April 20.—The L. T. L. conference of New Jersey was the guest of the Passaic W. C. T. U. April 9. It invited us to its new home, recently builded, and furnished us our luncheon at the noon hour. The building is known as the Frances E. Willard Hall. About seventy-five were in attendance during the morning and afternoon sessions.

The program was varied and interesting. We had with us two of our state officers, Mrs. Emma Bourne, president, who talked to us of the rank and file of 1920, and Mrs. Isabella Demarest, corresponding secretary, who told us what wonderfully good secretaries and treasurers the unions would have in 1920, all owing to the training given in the L. T. L.'s of today. Other helpful subjects were: "How Can Unions and Legions Be Mutually Helpful?" Crusade Against Brandy Drops," "The Rights of County L. T. L. Secretaries," and "Encouragements of L. T. L. Secretaries."

Rev. C. W. Burns, former state president of the Pennsylvania L. T. L., gave a stirring address in the evening.

Prohibition Victory On The Coast.

Santa Ana, California, Votes No License by Big Majority.

Santa Ana, Cal., April 14:—Prohibition for the city of Santa Ana—the county seat of Orange county—carried yesterday by a majority of 257 votes. Three city councilmen were elected who are all right—two of them are named Wright—and these, with the two who hold over, give a council in favor of prohibition. Our seven saloons must now go out of business.

The women worked hard at the polls all day, directing the sentiment that had been aroused by a series of meetings held before the election, addressed by prominent temperance speakers. The local clergymen, representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U., as well as individual workers, united in the effort that has culminated so satisfactorily.

Give Us More "High Minded Men."

Bunker Hill, Ind., April 13.—Winston Smith was granted a saloon license by the Miami county commissioners, but has met an obstacle unique in its application. When Smith appeared before Town Clerk D. A. McDowell with the necessary $150 license fee McDowell refused to issue the document. McDowell is a Prohibitionist and opposed to saloons. That was a week ago, and Clerk McDowell remains steadfast in refusing to issue the license. In an interview he said:

"For seventeen years I have been a Prohibitionist, a moral man, a Christian and a minister of the gospel. To have my name attached to a license framed and hung up in a saloon for exhibition would give the lie to everything I have said and done in behalf of temperance. I will never sign it. I can resign, but will not issue the license."

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YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Y's at the World's Convention.

By Clara Parrish-Wright.

MRS. BARNES and the writer in conference have decided that, inasmuch as the World's Convention program covers a period of three days only, it will scarcely be possible for the Young Woman's Branch to have a whole evening during the session. They are not to be left out, however, arrangements having been made for a mass meeting of the young people at another place and time—probably Sunday afternoon. This meeting will be presided over by one of our number and representatives of the various countries will speak. It is also decided that one or two young women shall represent us on Platform Night, being introduced as distinctively Y workers.

The following is an outline of the mass meeting program, subject to corrections and additions:

Organ Voluntary.
Devotions.
Music.
Greetings.
Address in French, by Miss Swankie-Cameron, England.
Vocal Solo, Miss Sarah Munroe Hall, U. S. A.
Address, Miss Christine Tinling, England.
Music.
Introduction of young women from all countries represented.
Music.
Presentation of Banner.
Vocal Solo, Miss Hall.
Our General's Message, Lady Henry Somerset.
Benediction.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that no American girl's name appears as speaker, but Miss Hall is the only one who has positively informed me of her intention to be present. I hope this may be corrected. The conferences will be in charge of Miss Swankie Cameron, Assistant World's Y Secretary.

Utilize Home Talent.

MY DEAR STATE SECRETARIES: Some of you have been doing good work in the matter of inducing local W. C. T. U. leaders to organize the girls, if I may judge from the letters that come to my desk. Here is one from Mrs. Pittman of Arkansas:

"My Dear Mrs. Wright: I want to organize a Y tomorrow afternoon and I am going to ask you to send me at least twenty-five Year Books. I know the girls will gladly buy them.

"How I enjoy the Y page of THE UNION SIGNAL. I am a mother of grown-up sons and daughters, but every department of our blessed work is as interesting as when I first began."

Do you not wish we might receive a thousand such letters this year? When we remember the expenses of travel and realize how difficult it is to send the worker into some parts of our country, for financial reasons, and then see the very small cost of enlisting the girls when the subject is taken up by local workers of the W. C. T. U., I for one cannot help feeling that it is one of the methods we should push. How many of you agree with me? How many of you have made any effort along this line? I like the plan of Miss Anna E. Chase, of Northern California, who has offered a banner to the county president who organizes the greatest number of Y's during the year. Indeed I cannot think of any effort to stimulate the interest of W. C. T. U. leaders in our behalf that has pleased me quite so much. Wise indeed is the county president who sees in this the perpetuity of W. C. T. U. work.

Of course, if you can get into the field, yourself, that is the ideal; but, when you cannot and are not able to send someone in your place, the next best thing is to appeal to the mother hearts of the local union. If you can afford to send with your request a copy of the Y Manual, the Year Book, Responsive Reading for June, 1901, etc., do so, but if you cannot do even this tell them just where they are to be had and the prices, and some of them will order for themselves as Mrs. Pittman has done. This method, as a means of reaching a larger number of young women, has been on my heart and I hope it will appeal strongly to you.

Mrs. Pauline W. Holme, of Baltimore, who was the first to suggest the graduation or promotion of Y's into W's, is very anxious that an accurate record shall be kept of all such promotions. She says: "I have just been reading your letter about dues in the last UNION SIGNAL. It will be no trouble to ascertain the exact number of Y's in Baltimore, because our city treasurer always makes a separate record of each local union, but our promotions prevent the full idea of the gain made through our Y Branch. I have been wondering whether there could not be devised a plan whereby each year we could ascertain the number of the new recruits and the number promoted. Those two facts would represent the growth and power through the Y's, and would mean more to the future than a long list of old members gathered through all the years of the Y organization. If it were possible to secure these data from the beginning of the Twentieth Century and keep a record—so many promoted to the rank of the W's, so many new recruits added—in a very few years we would roll up a most interesting record. Don't you believe you can think out some plan for the recording of strength added to the W. C. T. U. proper, through the promotion made by the Y's and the new growth brought into the Y Branch, that will deserve banners as well as the old way?"

If you see the force of her theory as clearly as I do we will adopt this plan another year, and give either the banner or the bannerette to the state that makes the largest showing along these lines.

With ever increasing loyalty and devotion,

I am faithfully yours,

Paris, Ill. CLARA PARRISH WRIGHT

Physical Culture in Japan.

FROM a private letter written by Miss Kara Smart to Miss Gordon, we are privileged to quote some paragraphs which it may surprise Miss Smart to see in THE UNION SIGNAL, but which Miss Gordon rightly thinks are of such unique interest that they should be shared by our white-ribbon constituency.

Miss Smart writes from Tokyo, under date of February 9: "Last Saturday evening I addressed about 200 of Tokyo's higher class ladies at the regular meeting of the Woman's Hygiene and Sanitary Association. My subject was, 'The House We Live In.' My address was preceded by that of an elderly physician (Japanese) on 'The Nurse in the Home.' The room was so very cold, notwithstanding the united effort of two stoves, that the audience was simply frozen out by the time the gentleman finished his address. I studied the audience carefully and knew that they could never listen to what I had to say in any comfort and the chances were that they would all take cold before I got half-way through, for my forty-minute address would take a good hour and one-half, if not longer, with an interpreter.

"I turned to the interpreter and asked him if it would do to warm them up with physical culture exercises. He said: 'No! I would not advise you to try it!' It was so manifest in his tone that he did not approve of it that I refrained from further mention of it, but I mentally resolved to warm up that audience in some way before I began to talk.

"When I was announced I went forward, placed my paper on the table and then facing them told them what I was going to talk about, adding that I thought the first thing to do was to get more comfortable and I knew that they were all too cold to listen to what I had to say, but that if they would do as we often did in America I could show them how to get warm. Then I told them what I wanted them to do and showed them how. My interpreter groaned under his breath, but there was nothing for it but to translate what I had said and to follow my example and he did it beautifully.

"We got them on their feet and moving up and down on their toes, and they seemed to enjoy it. Then he said in an undertone: 'You have gone far enough!' I didn't think so, and proceeded to have them swing their arms. They followed me finely, but my interpreter was in consternation that I should have the audacity to ask those high-toned ladies to go through such performances. They didn't mind it, however, and they looked much warmer whether they felt so or not, and listened most attentively to what I had to say until the close of the address.

"Then they took us upstairs to a foreign reception room which had a warm fire, and served refreshments. Here I met many of the ladies personally, and a number of them promised to call. They asked me for my *whole* address for their society journal. Later I learned that they have over sixteen hundred members, in five local societies in different parts of the empire, representing the better class of Japanese women, and my address will reach the great majority of them. Four other city papers had reporters there, and three of the men were stenographers, so it looks as if my written words would go much farther than the spoken ones.

"When I reached home, and told how I had warmed the ladies up, my host and hostess held their breath in astonishment, and wondered that they did what I asked of them. Such an unheard of thing for such dignity to descend to, and I began to wonder if I had not made an awful mistake, although I couldn't see for the life of me why a society that was making the study of the body a specialty could not condescend, if it might be called that, to protect that body from taking cold.

"This afternoon two of the ladies have called on me and informed me that the society had decided to make me an honorary member and they presented me with its badge, a beautiful gold chrysanthemum pendant pin, similar to the one worn by officers, as the members wear one of silver. One of these ladies, whose husband is a member of the legislature, I believe, and who is very wealthy, told me that she was planning to entertain me and some of her friends in truly Japanese style and that she is going to give a big dinner in my honor just as soon as I get back from Osaka! Now that doesn't look as though those dear women were shocked out of a year's growth, does it?"

Gleanings.

The Massachusetts Y conference will be held at Attleboro, in May.

The Kansas "Our Messenger," for April, is one of the very finest numbers yet issued.

Miss Rose A. Davison, of Colorado, reports another enthusiastic Y at Rocky Ford.

Baltimore City Y's will hold a conference April 23. Colonel Bain will speak at the night meeting.

The Willard Y Settlement, Boston, will begin holding a rummage sale April 23 and continue it one week.

Equality, Ill., has a new Y organized by Mrs. Nellie E. Maltby, an enthusiastic member of the local union.

Next to the youngest society, the Hazlet Y of Baltimore, and the W nearest them, will entertain the city quarterly meeting May 28.

Miss Swankie-Cameron has been speaking on the new licensing act in England. The local press in places visited comment most favorably upon her addresses.

Miss Emma E. Page, West Washington, is a most loyal supporter of the Young Woman's Branch. On a recent Mercy lecture trip she organized a promising Y at Spokane.

West Washington has offered a prize for the best display at the department parade during the coming state convention and Miss Ansorge hopes to capture it for the Y's.

A unique temperance society has recently been formed among the young people of Bruner Academy, Antioch, La., by Prof. J. W. Bruner. It is called the Temperance Benevolent society.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger reports a new Y at Verona, Mo. This intrepid worker starts east this month on a six or seven months' campaign, which includes a tour of some of the provinces.

The great California University, located at Berkely, is to have a Somerset Y soon, with the wife of one of the college professors as leader. So writes Mrs. Rhodes, the county president.

Mrs. Pauline W. Holme, president Baltimore City Union of Unions, says our first "graduate," the Ella Dougherty W. C. T. U., has taken its place as one of the very prosperous W. C. T. U.'s of the city.

The Dexter (Mo.) Y's have begun a new year of activity. The night before Miss Carter left them for her southern trip they held a most excellent public meeting and took a collection for the World's work.

The Roseville Y, of Newark, N. J., has organized a junior Y called the Mary E. Frome. Mrs. F. was a former county president and it was mainly through her efforts that the Roseville Y was formed some years ago.

Miss Florence Hammond, state secretary, organized the West Baltimore Y, April 3. Nearly all the officers are students of the State Normal school. They made one of their honoraries superintendent of Press work.

Still another new Y in Maine, at Bar Harbor. It looks as though our National resident's state would head the list of progressives this year. Maine leaders have a faculty for bringing particularly talented young women into the work.

North Carolina undoubtedly stands at the head in College Y work. This is due to the consecration and executive ability of Miss Mary Lynch. April 10 she held a state conference of the colleges, the first on record. A full report will be given later.

Miss Florence Hammond has done one of the greatest things for the society that has been accomplished by any Y, by the writing of one letter. Not long ago she wrote Dr. Cowan, of "The Christian Endeavor World," and asked if the life of Frances Willard could not be made a regular C. E. topic. He replied that it was too late for 1904, but that he himself would propose it for 1905.

GENEVA AND ROUND ABOUT

By Susanna M. D. Fry.

JUST now the words, "Geneva" and "Switzerland" have a peculiar charm for white ribboners. Large numbers from the countries which form the World's W. C. T. U. are expecting soon to view the beautiful and historic city which lies at the end of Lake Geneva and on the waters of the blue Rhone.

Geneva, the capital of one of the smallest cantons of Switzerland, is one of the richest and most populous cities of the Republic. White ribboners of the official party from the United States will be entertained at Hotel Belle Vue, and the meetings of the great convention will be held in Victoria Hall, a beautiful structure with every appointment needed for a large convention.

Geneva is of great interest, not only because of the grand and picturesque scenery with which it is surrounded and because of its intellectual and social importance, but because from it have emanated those religious and civic principles which, since the sixteenth century, have shaken Europe to its foundations.

Of the notables of the past who have lived there, we think of austere and tyrannical John Calvin, who, expelled from France on account of his religious tenets, sought refuge in Geneva and exercised almost unlimited sway in the affairs of both church and state until the day of his death, in 1540; of Rousseau, French philosopher, writer, and advocate of principles conducive neither to the happiness nor the betterment of mankind; of Gibbon, the historian, and his "Decline and Fall of Rome," written not far away; of Voltaire, who said of the little canton, "When I shake my wig, I powder the whole Republic;" of Necker, minister to Louis XIV.,

CASTLE OF CHILLON.

and of his still more notable daughter, Madame de Stael, whose chateau may be seen by a short excursion to Coppet, where she held court while in banishment from Paris by Napoleon. We think, too, of Byron whose "Castle of Chillon" can easily be found,—though the famous captive is non est, as, indeed, he always was—and, if one cares, she can see the house where Byron wrote the first two cantos of "Childe Harold."

As for views, there are plenty of them, and as magnificent as the Alps can make them. Majestic, snow-capped Mont Blanc and the Jura Mountains will supply both grandeur and picturesqueness. Of course there are theaters, museums, national monuments, bridges, art galleries, an old cathedral, the Hotel de Ville, a botanic garden, historic spots, etc., but perhaps to those who have not had an opportunity to see the peculiarities of a Greek church, the Russian church with its glittering domes will be as interesting, inside and out, as any other one building.

Ah, but the shops! They must not be forgotten. The watches, the jewelry, the carved wood, the music-boxes are far-famed. Go between the acts of the convention and be tempted to buy—there is no virtue without resistance of temptation.

The visitor can find an English church, if she wishes, and cafes which serve beer with all the French and German names imaginable, but it is safe to suppose that total abstinence will not be appreciated or understood in the latter, and one may possibly hear the exclamation, "Come, see a woman who says she never drank a glass of beer in her entire life!"

HINTS FOR THE TRIP ABROAD

By Minnie Barker Horning.

WHAT to carry and what not to cumber oneself with is a question to the novice in foreign travel. If a trunk for use on the ocean is taken, it must be a steamer trunk, not more than three feet long and twelve inches deep, so that it may be kept under the berth. Larger articles of baggage are stored in the hold. A small handbag for toilet articles is necessary and a shawl strap is needed for carrying steamer rug and heavy bath robe. For continental travel, a large roll, called a "carry-all," is by far the best article of luggage. It is light, can be made large or small, according to the traveler's needs, and is easily packed and unpacked. Such a carry-all may be purchased in London, New York or Chicago for about $2.50.

Suit cases are often suggested for continental travel, but their weight makes them undesirable. While one can engage a porter for a small sum (not more than ten cents) at all stations abroad, still there are times when one must carry his own luggage.

For steamer chair use, a warm blanket-shawl or steamer rug, large enough to completely envelope one, is a necessity. A small cretonne or gingham covered pillow should also be taken. The air pillows are easily carried, and are superseding those made of down or feathers.

The clothing to be worn on shipboard, should, first of all, be warm. Heavy winter underwear is necessary besides a flannel dress waist and short skirt, stout boots, close cap, hood or fascinator, and a golf cape or ulster. For the land journey a good traveling suit is desirable. This may be worn until the steamer is well out at sea, and then a costume none too good for salt water spots should be donned. The stylish traveling suit will not be needed again until one prepares to leave the ship at the journey's end. This suit, with pretty shirt waists, will be appropriate for continental travel and for the day sessions of the Convention. For the receptions and evening sessions, a light-weight silk, voile or net dress, or light silk waist and dark skirt will be quite suitable. Carry as little clothing as possible, as laundry work is done on short notice.

Seats at the table are assigned by the second steward, and one's first duty should be to make application to him for desirable location. It is wise for women traveling alone to send in written application before the time of sailing. In such cases seat reservation will be found in the stateroom upon one's arrival on board.

Steamer chairs, which are rented for $1, are placed by the deck steward, and the position once assigned is held during the voyage. It is best to choose the sunny side of the deck, which is the right hand side of the ship going from New York to London and the left side returning. This selection should be made upon boarding the ship.

The salt water baths are extremely beneficial. If promptly arranged for with the bedroom steward, a bath may be had at a stated hour each morning.

It is usual at the end of the voyage to fee the stewards. The table and bedroom stewards expect from $2 to $2.50 each, the deck steward and others according to the service rendered.

One should not fail to take a medicine case, stocked with simple remedies, such as aconite, camphor, peppermint, etc.

Regarding sea-sickness, there are remedies, and remedies, but the best preventive is to go on board in good physical condition. In case of delicate health the invigorating salt air will be of the greatest benefit and even seasickness is often attended with the best results. At all events, the pleasures awaiting one on the other side are well worth the braving of old Neptune.

The best form in which to carry money is the American express traveler's checques. These are issued in denominations of ten dollars, twenty dollars and upwards. Across the face of each checque is printed the exact amount of foreign money to be paid in each foreign country. These checques are cashed everywhere, and are as good as currency. The book of checques costs fifty cents for each $100. The first need on landing will be some small change in English money. The purser on the steamer will exchange money for its foreign equivalent. Later it is interesting to compute in shillings and pence, francs and sous, marks and pfennigs, kronens and hellers.

Although there are numerous other hints that might be added, the foregoing are the main essentials.

My Outlook.

By Florence Bronson Tucker.

ALL day, close-prisoned in my sickroom chair,
I watch intently, with untiring eyes,
The human figures that make haste to pass
Athwart my outlook, where, as through a glass,
I get my peep at the world's thoroughfare.
My mimic stage, against whose sides arise
Tall wings of brick and stone, sedate and cold.
Nor scarcely dare I turn aside my head
Lest I might lose some vibrant touch of life,
As when a strong man, freshly from the strife
Beyond, exultant comes; or, bent and old,
A woman passes mourning for her dead.
Forgetting self, I gaze, lest I should miss
Some tender scene of sorrow or of joy
Born of a soul grief-laden, or a whistling boy,
Or the sweet promise of a lover's kiss,
Until the kindly daylight slowly dies
And dark shuts out the vision from mine eyes.
So, too, at last, athwart our little space
Of Life, Death draws the curtain of earth's night,
Leaving us helpless till the morning light
Reveals to us God's purpose face to face.

Springfield, Mass.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter VIII.

A FEW days later Dr. Mann was stopped by the vicar on his way up the straggling village street.

"You are the very man I was coming to see. I'm in a bit of a difficulty, and am wondering whether I dare ask Mrs. Langley to help me out."

A curious look of foreboding flitted momentarily across the doctor's face, but found no expression in his cordial response.

"I can answer, at any rate, for Mrs. Langley's goodwill. What is the difficulty? He had turned with the vicar, and was slowly sauntering back towards his own house.

"Well, it's this. You know that I am hoping shortly to get married?"

The doctor nodded.

"To a lady considerably older than yourself, with gray hair and spectacles. Pitsmoor rings with our speculations concerning your motive."

"I knew how it would be," said Mr. Boyd, resignedly. "That is her aunt, an excellent lady, who has kept house for Mr. Glyn since his wife's death many years ago. She came over to see me on personal business. Miss Smith met us together in Milborough a week ago. Well, this lady, Miss Glyn, was to have brought over the two girls—my future wife and her sister—for the day. Marsden is sending some of the furniture over on approval, and the selection of the furniture with which one has to live is a grave responsibility."

"It is," agreed the doctor, grimly; "but unfortunately I have never succeeded in convincing Mrs. Langley of the fact. On what day was this arrangement to come off?"

"To-morrow; and at the last moment it appears that Mr. Glyn finds his sister's presence at home indispensable. No one ever presumes to act in opposition to Mr. Glyn; so unless we can hit on some expedient, the girls will have to bear their disappointment as best they may. Now, I was wondering—"

Dr. Mann was wondering too, but he quickly came to the conclusion that there was no help for it.

"Let's go in and consult Mrs. Langley. I have no doubt that she will be delighted to have them as her guests for the day."

"And if to-morrow is not convenient—" began Mr. Boyd, eagerly.

"I know of no reason why it should not be to-morrow; but at any rate, come in and see what Mrs. Langley says."

Mrs. Langley listened to the vicar's story very graciously, and declared herself delighted to be able to render him so pleasant a service; but when Mr. Boyd had gratefully departed to wire the news of the promised invitation to the disappointed girls, she looked at her brother and laughed, as if in enjoyment of some joke.

"My poor Bob! Are we never to find an absolutely safe retreat?" she asked, in tones of mock commiseration.

Dr. Mann turned away impatiently, but at the door he turned again and paused.

"I have little doubt that all will go well—this time; but you will remember what my custom is. If you insist on taking any course of which I disapprove, and harm comes of it, I move on without loss of time."

The door closed behind him as he uttered the last word, but the smile that lingered upon Mrs. Langley's lips boded ill for his peace of mind. Pitsmoor had grown more interesting of late, and just now she had no particular desire to "move on," but it was very likely that she might settle her little score with Bob some other time. That, however, was a private matter between herself and Bob. She had no intention of allowing it to deprive her of the pleasure of playing the part of chaperon to two unsophisticated and grateful girls.

To Mary and Rose Glyn the next day was one of unalloyed enjoyment. They succumbed at once to the spell of their hostess's fascination; and partly from gratified vanity and partly from real pleasure in the rare luxury of giving pleasure, Mrs. Langley exerted herself to the utmost to give them both a delightful holiday. Remembering that the main business of the day would also be its chief pleasure, she entered heartily into the momentous questions of the choice and disposition of furniture, and in spite of Dr. Mann's disparaging remark, gave really valuable advice and help; then, when the business of the day was satisfactorily concluded, she overruled Miss Glyn's discreet plans for an early return home, and insisted upon carrying out her own program.

"Mr. Brotherton is coming to dinner at six o'clock, and, poor man, you could not have the heart to disappoint him. I don't suppose that he has dined out except in a humdrum way, with such old folk as Bob and me, since he came to this barren land. Then after dinner we'll have a little music and a little chat," with a fleeting glance divided between the vicar and Mary Glyn; "and after that Mr. Boyd shall see you as far on your way home as he thinks fit."

This modest program was carried out with great success. After long, monotonous months of hard work and little recreation, Hugh's handsome face lighted up with pleasure when he entered Mrs. Langley's drawing-room. The hostess was charmingly dressed, and the prettily coiled hair and dainty muslins of the two girls were a positive refreshment to eyes long tortured by the ragged fringe and crude colors dear to the heart of a Pitsmoor lass. Both Mary and Rose Glyn had fresh, sweet faces, but Hugh decided at a glance that the younger girl was the prettier. Also that in the matter of beauty, neither could bear comparison with Mrs. Langley. Still there was something decidedly attractive in Miss Rose Glyn's frank friendliness, and he was additionally drawn to her by the latent fun in her clear blue eyes. It was the fun of good health and youthful spirits, and seemed to have little in common with that occasional *diablerie* which broke through the habitual sadness of Mrs. Langley's face.

He was doing his best, not without success, to draw out the fun, when a sudden ebullition of Mrs. Langley's more subtle mischief amazed and disquieted him. While the neat parlormaid was offering aerated waters, her progress round the table was suddenly interrupted by her mistress.

"Bob, will you send for some wine? We mustn't force our teetotal principles and practices upon our guests."

Had a bomb dropped at her feet, the maid could scarcely have looked more startled, a sensation that was manifestly shared by Hugh; but the doctor turned to the young strangers with a smile.

"If I am not greatly mistaken, either of our guests would drop from sheer exhaustion before she would wound the consciences of the weaker brethren!" he said, inquiringly.

While the two girls were eagerly assuring their hostess of their preference for lemonade, Hugh was eying the doctor steadily. If this was not a tacit claim to the holding of total abstinence principles, he should like to know what was.

Meeting his eye, the doctor winked with calm effrontery, and a few minutes later Hugh caught a swift exchange of looks between the two ends of the table that puzzled him still more. On either side it was but a flash of defiance on the one hand, of quiet triumph on the other. Obviously there was something concerning his host and hostess that the curate had still to learn.

He did not allow the problem to mar his enjoyment of a pleasant evening. Presently, in the drawing-room, Mrs. Langley proposed some music and producing some songs, was charmed to find that Miss Rose Glyn and Mr. Brotherton were accustomed to singing the same duets. Their voices, as she soon discovered, were "absolutely made to go together," and, to their evident satisfaction, she kept them singing, either together or singly, while the young vicar and Miss Glyn talked softly on the other side of the room. Dr. Mann, who had been called away to the surgery, was scarcely missed, but he returned in time to hear Mrs. Langley saying, in a hesitating, deprecating way, that she scarcely knew whether she dared venture to ask Mr. Brotherton to try just one song with her.

As the notes of the prelude rippled out, the doctor turned his back upon the piano and scowled, but in another moment a hush fell upon the room. Even the lovers turned to listen. Rose Glyn's sweet, pure notes had blended prettily with Hugh's, but the singing of this duet was an entirely different thing. Mrs. Langley favored love songs of the melancholy kind, and in this particular ditty her beautiful voice thrilled with passion and with power. For the first time, as it seemed to Hugh, the pathetic sadness of her face found articulate expression, and quickly caught and carried away by her mood, he answered passion with passion, and power with power. It was not thus that he had sung with Rose. As the last impassioned notes had died away, Mrs. Langley rose from the pianoforte, receiving the acknowledgments of her guests lightly as she turned away. Hugh could not so easily throw off the emotion she had stirred, and falling back, he stood for a moment silently by Rose's side. When he came to himself, the girl was speaking enthusiastically. "I have been taking up all the time, but indeed I had no idea that you and Mrs. Langley could sing like that," she was saying.

"I? Oh, my part in it was not worth mentioning. It was Mrs. Langley who did it all," said the young man, honestly enough.

His eyes were still following the graceful form of his hostess round the room when Miss Glyn rose from her blissful corner, and with Mr. Boyd, approached the lady of the house.

"Oh! must you really go? How quickly the time has flown! I must—I really must have one more duet. I always save it for the last. There is time; there really is. You won't refuse?"

She turned from Rose to Hugh appealingly, while her brother looked on with a sardonic smile.

The delicate color crept into the girl's cheeks, but she took the proffered sheet with a questioning glance at Hugh. It was a devotional song, simple and sincere, but Hugh secretly revolted from the thought of singing it tonight. However, there was no help for it, and silently arranging the accompaniment for Mrs. Langley, he stood prepared to turn the leaves.

Dr. Mann was drumming irritably on the arm of his chair, but at the end of the first verse he ceased, and turned a somewhat malicious smile upon the accompanist. This time there was no display, on either side, of passion or of power. Putting her shy sense of inferiority resolutely aside, Rose sang the simple and inspiring words out of the fulness of a simple and sincere heart, and the emotional Hugh, every ready to catch the contagion of a mood, sang as simply and sincerely as the girl herself. This time he was not carried away. On the contrary, with every word that came with such heartfelt meaning from his lips his aspirations were falling back to their accustomed place. It was under no glamour of bewitchment, but in the honest consciousness of a pure and ennobling influence, that he looked gravely into the girl's shy eyes as together their voices died away.

"Bravo! bravo! She has scored higher than Madam, after all," thought Dr. Mann, well pleased at the girl's unconscious triumph.

Hugh assisted in escorting the sisters to the railway station, thereby considerably improving his acquaintance with Rose. He learned that she and "Mary" were the only survivors of a family of seven, and that Rose looked forward with delight to long and frequent visits to the vicarage. Hugh, for her amusement, drew highly colored pictures of "the sort of thing that the vicar's wife will have to go through," and especially he delighted Rose with his account of the temperance meeting, and his entire enjoyment of the joke against himself involved in the tale.

"Dr. Mann seems to be very strong upon the point of total abstinence," said Rose, still smiling.

"Mann is not an abstainer," said Hugh, gravely.

"He is not? Why, I have been thinking how particularly enthusiastic he must be! Whom, then, did he mean by the weaker brethren?"

"Presumably he meant Mrs. Langley, Mr. Boyd, and me—especially me," said Hugh, dryly.

Rose laughed.

"That was scarcely fair in Dr. Mann, but you can bear it. I would not say as much for Chris; but you are strong in your convictions, at any rate."

"And is not the vicar?"

She laughed a little.

"You see, Chris has always such fatally clear perceptions of all there is to be said for the other side of a question."

"We have observed that trait of his character," said Hugh, as dryly as before. "What is your own standpoint with regard to this particular question?"

She glanced at him as if amused, but not displeased, at the directness of his method.

"You may be shocked to hear that neither Mary nor I are absolute abstainers. I don't think we have ever thought about it," she said, honestly.

"You will have to think about it if you spend much of your time here," said Hugh, so grimly that they both laughed.

He thought about it himself all the long, grimy way back from the station. What could possibly be the meaning of Mann's contradictory behavior? It would almost appear that in public he desired to pose as an abstainer, while having a private understanding to the contrary with his personal friends. Mrs. Langley's matter-of-course demand for wine for her guests was scarcely in accord with the vehemence of her declared convictions; but why should Mann have concerned himself to elude the necessity of acceding to her request, and why should he so evidently have gloried in his success? Hugh felt pretty sure that at the present moment he was consoling himself in his study for his self-imposed abstinence at the dinner table.

"For a fellow who has himself well in hand, I know of no greater solace for the petty ills and worries of this life than a glass of something hot with a pipe." It was remarkable how constantly those words recurred to the sorely-bestead curate's mind. "A fellow who has himself well in hand": such a fellow, in short, as Hugh believed himself to be. True, there was a factor in his case of which the doctor knew nothing; but when due allowance had been made for that, and when all had been said in condemnation of the doctor's dubious principles and practices, there still remained something attractive in the picture of a man strong enough to walk into—yes, through—the fire of temptation without being burned.

So lost was Hugh in thought that he passed at least half a dozen sensitive parishioners without returning a single saluation. It was Enoch who brought him up at last, with some stern question on a point of parochial discipline, and having subtly disposed of the old man's scruples, he gave up, for the present, the consideration of problems, and went his way, cheerfully humming the air that he had sung with Rose.

(To be continued.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

PUSSY WILLOW.

Pussy Willow wakened
From her winter nap,
For the frolic spring breezes
On her door *would* tap.

"It is chilly weather
Though the sun feels good;
I will wrap up warmly;
Wear my sunny hood."

Mistress Pussy Willow
Opened wide her door;
Never had the sunshine
Seemed so bright before.

Never had the brooklet
Seemed so full of cheer;
"Good morning, Pussy Willow,
Welcome to you, dear!"

Never guest was quainter—
Pussy came to town
In a hood of silver gray
And a coat of brown.

happy little children
Cried with laugh and shout,
"Spring is coming, coming,
Pussy Willow's out."

—Kate L. Brown.

Grandmother's Pansies.

By Clara E. Miner.

GRANDMOTHER had just one "hobby," and that was pansies. How she loved them, and how they brightened up her room in the Old People's Home, where she lived! She called them her children and would often tell her friends pretty little stories about each face that lifted itself so simply and confidingly up to hers.

This year she had planted her pansies earlier than usual, and they were growing nicely in her window-box, where she could watch and tend them lovingly.

As the days began to grow longer grandmother seemed anxious to get her plants into the ground outdoors, "so they can grow faster," she said to Miss Reynolds, the kind matron, who felt that it was a little early for the delicate flowers to battle with the sharp March winds. But the dear old lady was allowed to have her way, and Miss Reynolds even assisted her in the transplanting. Then grandmother went back to her window, and with a look of pride and satisfaction sat down and lovingly watched her pet plants.

Soon Guy Rayburn and his chum, Robert Owen, came along on their way to school.

"One of the old women has just put those plants into the ground," said Guy, stopping and looking at the pansy bed. "I saw her stooping over when I was way up the street. Let's pull the things up and see her get mad. My grandmother gets mad awful easy, and it's lots of fun to see her."

"You're as mean as you can be even to think of such a thing," said Robert, indignantly; "and if you do that, it's 'quits' with us, old man. Please don't, Guy."

But Guy went straight over to the pansy bed and began his cruel work, looking up at the window every time he pulled up a pansy "to see the old lady get mad," he said.

Grandmother raised her window, and with a feeble voice and a distressed look called out: "Please don't hurt the plants, boys; I've just put them out this very morning, and they'll have some pretty blossoms by and by."

Guy paid no attention to her, but kept right on, and when he had pulled up the last plant he called out, "Now you can plant them over again if you want to, granny."

"I'll thrash you!" cried Robert, angrily, as he strode past Guy and up the broad steps of the Old People's Home.

"Please, ma'am," said Robert as Miss Reynolds opened the door in response to his sharp ring," "here's some money for that old lady to buy some more flowers with. Guy didn't think what an awful thing he was doing when he pulled hers up or he'd never have done it, I know."

Easter seemed to come much earlier than usual this year. Only a few brave crocuses were lifting their heads above the ground, and but once in a great while could you hear the merry chirp of a bluebird or a robin who had braved the rough winds of spring. But the sunlight was everywhere, and it penetrated every nook and corner of dear grandmother's room and made her pale face look more radiant than ever as she lay patiently waiting for her awakening into a new and fuller Eastertime.

One day the bell at the old people's home gave a clear, quick ring. When Miss Reynolds opened the door she was confronted by two boys, one of whom immediately handed her a box, saying:

"This is for the old lady whose pansies I pulled up. My grandmother liked pansies, too, but she's dead now."

When told, "Our grandmoter also has left us," great tears rolled down Guy's cheeks, and Robert said: "May we plant the pansies out here by the side of the steps where she had hers? Half of them are from Guy and half are from me."

So grandmother's pansies did bloom, after all, in just the place she had intended they should. And now every year large beds of pansies—"grandmother's pansies," they are always called—lift their bright-faced blossoms to the passerby and tell the story of three lives; and the glory of the one overshadows and purifies the other two.

Evanston, Ill.

Worth While.

IT is thinking the pure thought,
Each moment, each hour,
That fills our lives with
Strength and Power.

It is speaking the kind word
To all we meet,
That makes our lives both
True and sweet.

It is doing the good deed
All the way along,
That makes our lives grow
Noble and strong.

—Phebe Conover.

Youthful Wisdom.

Little four-year-old Harry was not feeling well, and his father suggested that he might be taking the chicken-pox, then prevalent. Harry went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning he came down stairs looking very serious, and said, "You're right, papa, it is the chicken-pox; I found a feather in the bed."

Good Tidings.

A POOR little street girl was taken sick one Christmas and carried to the hospital. While there she heard the story of Jesus coming into the world to save us. It was all new to her, but very precious. She could appreciate such a wonderful Savior, and the knowledge made her very happy as she lay upon her little cot. One day the nurse came round at the usual hour, and "Little Broomstick" (that was her street name) held her by the hand, and whispered:

"I'm havin' real good times here—ever such good times! S'pose I'll have to go 'way from here just as soon as I get well; but I'll take the good time along—some of it, anyhow. Did you know about Jesus bein' born?"

"Yes," replied the nurse; "I know. Sh-sh-sh! Don't talk any more."

"You did? I thought you looked as if you didn't, and I was going to tell you."

"Why, how did I look?" asked the nurse, forgetting her own order in her curiosity.

"Oh, just like most o' folks—kind o' glum. I shouldn't think you'd ever look glum if you knowed about Jesus being born."—Faith and Works.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—Charade.

The model scholar loves his FIRST,
It is his silent friend;
The NEXT is to allow, permit,
Or 'tis to rent or lend.

The WHOLE is just a little FIRST,
Sometimes to advertise,
Sometimes a gift for holidays,
Sometimes a dainty prize.

ETHYL.

2.—Numerical.

Composed of 8 letters.
5, 1, 2, is humor.
4, 3, 7, 8 is part of a building.
6 is one of the vowels.
The whole were the last words of Washington.

3.—*Decapitations.

1. Behead an animal, and leave a small part of his head.
2. Behead a fowl, and leave a garden tool.
3. Behead a bird, and leave a young man.
4. Behead a bird, and leave a vessel.
5. Behead part of a bird, and leave a letter of the alphabet, formerly so called. W. W.

4.—Word Square.

1. To note the time.
2. The first month of the Jewish year.
3. A novice.
4. Dark. C. A. A.

Answers to Puzzles of April 2.

1. Sweet-heart.
2. Last.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, April 23, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Saloon Power in Politics.

AN American humorist once said that it is easier to be a harmless dove than a wise serpent. The explanation of the deteriorating and degrading of political science into a game of grab may be found in this truth. While the better class of citizens have been cultivating the virtue of "harmlessness," the liquor men have given themselves unreservedly and with unflagging energy to a subtle and effective worldly "wisdom."

Liquor interests speak with a profound and overwhelming eloquence to the politicians of the country. Note the length, breadth and thickness of the liquor industry in New Jersey, where during the last fiscal year there were produced 2,453,178 barrels of fermented liquors, or an average of a barrel and a quarter for every man, woman and child. These two million barrels, representing a large number of dollars and an innumerable host of voters, are arguments that go straight to the hearts of the politicians.

While the harmless citizen has gone quietly upon his way, making little or no effort to add to his voting power, at times even subtracting himself from the political problem by failing to cast his ballot, through carelessness or listlessness, the saloon man has magnified himself in a political sense, has duplicated, quadruplicated himself over and over again in the interests of his favorite candidate by impressing upon his companions and customers the necessities of the hour.

There is still a third class of men with whom the politician must reckon—those poor, miserable, ciphers of humanity who haunt the dramshop and who count for nothing except at election time, and then count for worse than nothing. These individuals are as wax in the hands of dealers in strong drink, and they see in a ballot only the means of procuring a free glass of beer or whisky. Every man of these three classes has that most potent stimulus to effort, a selfish purpose, which prompts him to make politics his business.

Thus the saloon and liquor interests are a fixed and known quantity in the political problem which every candidate takes into account.

An incident is related of a woman, in Bridgeton, N. J., who upon her deathbed exacted a promise from her husband, a member of the city council, never to vote for licensing a saloon. The man, who had been elected by a "wet" ticket, in order to keep his solemn pledge, frankly stated the situation, and then resigned. As a result, the "wets" were unable to carry through their measures.

Every woman may well ponder the suggestion contained in this incident. Although women are unable to add themselves numerically to the voting power and secure the abolition of the liquor traffic, in how large a measure is it given to them, by their influence, to change certain minus quantities of citizenship into real factors or to raise to a higher power of efficiency these insignificant numerals which have heretofore counted for little from a political standpoint.

Truly the time is not far distant when the politician will find himself compelled, in all moral reforms at least, to recognize and satisfactorily answer the oft-repeated question propounded by the women of our land, "How much do you count us for?"

"Having Eyes, See Ye Not?"

A CHICAGO clergyman has had a revelation. It relates to public gambling. That through which political magic has been concealed from the city's executive and chief of police, according to their own repeated confessions, has been discovered by this minister in one short tour of investigation. He found cards prominently displayed advertising poker in brilliantly lighted saloons. At many places he was urgently and openly solicited to join in the games. At others a casual inquiry secured information as to their whereabouts. Without a guide he easily gained entrance to these places, where he found gambling in full blast and beheld other sights too pitiable to relate. In every instance he noted the proximity of a guardian of the peace, but apparently unconscious that anything save an orderly, legitimate business was being conducted.

Impressed by the sad plight of these near-sighted policemen, this minister sounds a call for help. The call is timely. It behooves the citizens of Chicago and cities similarly infested to look into this visual defect of their police forces and seek an explanation and remedy.

There is every evidence to fear that this optical infirmity is not confined to the police force of Chicago, but that it is widely prevalent. Keenness of moral vision carries with it great responsibilities, as likewise does keenness of civic vision. An ocular demonstration of the kind exhibited by the Chicago divine would be an expensive affair for a policeman, would possibly cost him his job, would undoubtedly cause him to lose many a drink and cigar. Neither could the mayor nor the chief of police afford to "see things" after this fashion, for they must necessarily do it at the expense of votes, perhaps of office. The seer, the man who has the courage to look deeply, with a righteous curiosity, into the corruption of his time, is always the unpopular man of to-day, although he may be the hero of to-morrow. Many a Christian minister cultivates such a vision at the expense of popularity, and not a few citizens veil their eyes cautiously to avoid seeing what might brand them as fanatics, extremists, reformers.

Clearness of vision costs; but, on the other hand, there is a natural law that fixes the penalty for the disuse of a function, and that penalty is degeneration. An analogy holds for city as well as for individual. When Roman citizens averted their eyes and refused to see the excesses and corruption of their beautiful city, then Rome began to lose its appreciation of civic values, its civic sight began to fail, and, like another blind Samson, it compassed its own destruction.

If a sufficient number of reputable men and women would lend to the police force of their cities as penetrating a vision as that displayed by the Chicago clergyman referred to, the tendency would be to convince policemen that the faculty of sight is worth developing, and it might result in the exposing of some interesting municipal skeletons.

No city is so well protected as when sentineled by the vigilance of loyal, faithful citizens.

The Meaning of Election Day.

TIME was when the voters of this country went to the polls in as serious a mood as they approached the sanctuary. They realized that upon them rested the responsibility of electing representatives who should control the destinies of the nation. Election day was a day sacred to county, state and city. Perhaps a vestige of that feeling of reverence is to be found in the ordinance upon our municipal statute books requiring the closing of saloons and forbidding the sale of liquors during the hours of voting, in order that every man may for a few hours rise to his privileges as a citizen and give his best mental powers to the weighty act before him.

The inability of one class of citizens to appreciate the sentiment which gave birth to this restriction is shown by the failure of the saloons to recognize this law. Upon a recent election day in Chicago, according to the press of the city, with the exception of a few saloons in the business district, the ordinance was practically ignored. The majority of the saloonkeepers did not take even the trouble to draw the shades of their establishments, and the front doors stood ajar or opened easily to whoever desired to enter.

Nothing could more clearly and forcibly indicate how utterly alien are liquor interests to the principles of our national life than this open and flagrant violation of a law which makes for the sanctity of election day. Unquestionably there is to be traced a logical sequence between the toleration and encouragement that has been shown to these interests in political life and our own sad failure to realize the lofty civic ideals of the founders of this commonwealth.

To the men out of whose thought these ideals sprang election day was a day of high and holy purposes, involving responsibilities not only to the divine ruler but to generations to come. Election day has come to stand for personal gain, for private pride and lust of power. It is being robbed not only of its sanctity but of its dignity, and the flippant treatment accorded it by the voters of to-day is certain to be followed by the contempt of the citizens of the future.

The passing of election day as a day of high civic ideals would be a national calamity. Nor need it occur if every right-minded ballot-caster shall hasten to the rescue and wrest it from the hands of the vandals who are seeking to prostitute it to their own selfish, shameless purposes.

A Notable Transfer.

A CLEVELAND, Ohio, paper tells of the transfer of a Youngstown saloon, lease, fixtures and good will, for $20,000. The incongruity of the expression "good will" in connection with liquor selling shows how impossible it is to apply the terms of legitimate business to the liquor traffic. The words, being interpreted in all honesty, can mean nothing more nor less than that the vendor agrees to use his influence to secure to his successor an uninterrupted enslavement of the victims of appetite who constituted his business, by encouraging them to continue their wretched course under the auspices of the man to whom he sold.

If the transfer were specifically truthful and published all that was conveyed, the contract of sale would be one of the most impressive temperance documents ever made public.

Twenty thousand dollars is a large investment. Invested in productive farm land, it would purchase many acres, yielding fine harvests from year to year; invested in the interests of science, it would promote the invention of scientific apparatus and contrivances which would lighten the labor of man; invested in the youth of our nation in educational opportunities it would develop new statesmen, reformers, scientists, poets, physicians and great industrial leaders; invested in some of the many needed reforms and beneficiencies of the age, it would send the world speeding on its way towards the millenium.

But these men, thoughtless of time and eternity, prefer to invest their wealth in degraded manhood, to pull down to lower depths of infamy, in order that they may add to that $20,000 a few more ill-gotten, accursed dollars, that they may make what they falsely name "a good living" out of other men's slow, agonizing dying.

Personal Leadership.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME, of New York, said some good things the other day in an after-dinner speech, about reform. He pointed out the necessity for personal leadership of the right sort. "Reform has made the mistake," he declared, "of trusting too much to abstract principles instead of getting down among the people. . . . You have got to have men to back up reform principles who are made leaders by a process of natural selection. You are mistaken if you think that Pat Keenan, an Irishman, could keep the leadership of a district overwhelmingly Hebrew by the mere distribution of offices. He won his leadership by his power and force and the elements of natural leadership in him. The people who to-day follow a Tammany leader who is brutal and corrupt would more willingly follow a man of educated and enlightened ideas if he had the same qualities of leadership as the ruffian leader."

The chief difficulty we see in the way of securing the kind of leaders we all recognize as a necessity, in reforming our cities is that ward politics have been made so disreputable that no man who values his good name wants to have anything to do with them. And wherever the saloon rules this condition will continue.

⚜

Still a Problem in South Carolina. If anyone imagines that the dispensary method of dealing with the liquor problem does away with violations of law he should inform himself concerning the situation in South Carolina. So flagrant is the defiance of the liquor law in Charleston that Governor Heyward has announced there must be "some improvement" even if he has to call out an armed and mounted constabulary to secure it. The governor acknowledges that it is practically impossible to free the city from all the blind tigers, but he proposes to make violators of the law at least fear the law. He does not want, however, to render the law "objectionable" by enforcing it too strenuously. It would appear that a prohibition law is objectionable—to anti-prohibitionists—when partially enforced, while a regulative law is, on the contrary, objectionable when fully and rigidly enforced. Are we to infer that the morals of the people are not injured by the violation of a license law or a dispensary law, but only harmed by the violation of prohibition law? Why do we not hear the cry: "The dispensary law is a failure?"

Cause and Effect. Speaking of England's new liquor law at a great meeting of bishops and priests in Dublin the other day, one of the speakers said that while it might not be possible in the language of cynicism, "to make a man sober by act of parliament," it had been demonstrated to be possible by act of parliament "to make it uncommonly unpleasant for the fellow who got drunk." The next thing in the solution of the liquor problem will be an act of parliament making it still more unpleasant for the man who furnishes the drink for the fellow to get drunk upon.

From a Business Standpoint. Liquor papers are warmly commending the bartenders' total abstinence societies. They tell us that on business principles a bartender should have a clear brain and a steady hand. "His calling partakes of the nature of an exact science." A befuddled bartender, it seems, is as incapable of deciding nice points in drink-mixing as a befuddled railroad employe to carry out orders, or a befuddled soldier to protect his country's flag, or a befuddled legislator to properly represent the interests of his constituency.

When Women Vote. The recently adjourned legislature of the prohibition state of North Dakota raised the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen years. In the woman suffrage state of Colorado the age is also eighteen years. Illinois, anti-prohibition and anti-woman's ballot, fought strenuously against raising the age from ten to twelve years, and is to-day fighting as vigorously to defeat the measure raising it to fourteen years.

Evangelistic Echoes

IN the late summer of 1879 there came a call for work. The points to be visited were fully twenty miles from a railroad station, and I took a stage coach to reach them.

I soon discovered that the driver was under the influence of strong drink, sufficiently balanced to keep moving at a snail's pace, but so unbalanced as to monopolize conversation of a low value. There were three gentlemen passengers and I was the only woman.

A dozen miles on our way and there came a halt. From behind a thicket came a wolf in human form like unto a gray-haired man with a demijohn in hand, who first offered it to the driver, then to the passengers.

Anticipating results on the part of the driver with an added drink, and with no certainty that the passengers would decline the proffered hospitality, I arose at once and appealed to the young man to refrain from further drinking; then turning to the tempter, I pleaded for the men present, for our safety as travelers, that he would take an immediate leave.

He offered no argument save to admonish me that it was no business of mine to interfere with rights which men wished to reserve to themselves.

The driver and a friend beside him satiated themselves, and the coach moved on.

For a half hour the scene was unspeakable. Profanity and vulgarity of the worst form were followed by a dead silence, and then the driver fell headlong across the lap of his friend, who took the reins the remainder of the journey. Little was said, but there was an occasional outburst from the passengers, who up to this moment had entered no protest.

Two days later and another point was to be reached with the same driver, under changed conditions, for he sought the opportunity for making an apology. His confession revealed little of penitence for wrong doing. There was something of shame, but more of fear lest a young woman of his village, at whose home I was to be entertained, should be informed of the happenings of the previous days. Improving the opportunity at hand, I urged him to abandon old associations, bind himself to a total abstinence pledge, and turn to Christ for the new life and for strength to meet its needs.

There was no committal save a promise to read the Bible, a copy of which I gave him, as a pocket companion to take the place of his whisky flask.

The journey ended, and I entered a home to find another blighted life—that of a cultured young woman who had plighted all to this unfortunate young man. The two had been companions in childhood. Strong drink had stolen the heart of one, a small fortune had been squandered, business positions surrendered, manhood wrecked. The other heart was torn and bleeding over hopes so long deferred as to make the heart sick still hoping against all hope for the realization of the happy dreams of the past.

All unconscious of my knowledge of her sorrow, this girl soon came to my room. Her face revealed the story of her anxiety as to whether rumors concerning the stage driver were correct. For wise reasons I evaded her questions in part. She left the room, but returned later with swollen eyes, and in a fresh outburst of grief she told me the story of her sorrow. Comfort and counsel were imparted, but love's yearnings and entreaties on the part of this young woman availed little. Strong drink and old associations prevailed, and one more joined in the march of the millions of young men who stumble and fall over the licensed rumshops of the land.

The young woman went her way, preferring a single life with a single life-sorrow added, rather than to be united to one who promised nought but the multiplied sorrows of a drunkard's wife and a wretched home.

ANNA M. PALMER.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Eternal life is not a thing that we are to get when we die. It is a thing that we are living now.—Drummond.

***

The know-nothing, the do-nothing and the be-nothing scheme of life can only end in outer darkness and in ineffable distress.—Joseph Parker.

***

A noble and attractive everyday bearing comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinement, and these are bred in years, not moments.—Bishop T. D. Huntington.

***

When doubts disturb my troubled breast,
And all is dark at night to me,
Here, as on a solid rock, I rest,—
That so it seemeth good to thee.
—Ray Palmer.

***

His commandments grievous are not,
Longer than men think them so;
Though He send me forth, I care not,
Whilst He gives me strength to go.
—Francis Quarles.

***

The true moment at which to call upon one's self to take any new step in virtue is at the fainting-point, when it would be easy to drop all and give all up; when, if you do not, you make yourself a power.—J. F. W. Ware.

***

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm;
Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm;
A Sower that works above my will
Still leads me onward, upward still;
And then my heart attains to this—
To thank thee for the things I miss.
T. W. Higginson.

***

Thou settest us each task divine,
We bless that helping hand of Thine,
That strength by Thee bestowed.
Thou minglest in the glorious fight;
Thine own the cause! Thine own the might!
We serve the living God.
—Thomas H. Gill.

***

He only really lives whose interests go beneath the surface, who has gone up into the heights and down into the depths, whose heart beats in unison with the great heart of humanity, who weeps for the world's pain and suffers for its sins, who has tasted the fullness of unselfish love, who has swelled with mighty hopes, who has burned with divine inspiration.—C. J. Perry.

***

God's "ask"
Meaneth all fullness and all grace,
Access in every time and place;
Yet we
To whom this mercy is so free,
This privilege of light to bask
In the full sunshine of His face,
Regard prayer even as a task.
—Anna E. Hamilton

***

Emerson says: "Though ministers of justice and power fail, yet justice and power never fail." That is to say, those who endeavor to interpret justice and power, to define the truth, may fail in their interpretations, err in their definitions; yet justice, power and truth, the eternal trinity of God, fail never. They remain the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Here is strength for many days.—W. D. Little.

***

There are no failures in life. From the point of view of the world, it is true, some of the greatest successes are counted failures. And from the point of view of heaven, some of the greatest failures are called successes. But, strictly speaking, from the point of view of cause and effect, in a world which has eternal justice at the heart of it, there are no failures. We reap as living souls the measure of our sowing. We get what we ask. We are the spiritual offspring of our dream.—Hugh Black.

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WE have received for the Willard Memorial fund, since last report, as follows, $2.00 except as noted.

OREGON: Mrs. Harriet E. Smith. This good sister is up among the Sierras, no union within 100 miles. She is a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL, which accounts for her lively interest in the W. C. T. U. work. Creswell, Yoncalla.

MICHIGAN: Oak Grove $1.00, Tecumseh, Lowell, Ovid, Grand Ledge, Harbor Beach, Manistee, St. Louis.

IOWA: Delhi.

TEXAS: Terrell.

OHIO: Bristolville, Toronto, Sharon Center.

NEW YORK: Vestal Center, Brocton, Silver Creek, Gloversville, West Winfield, Patterson, Munnsville, Manchester, Bridgeport, Ellenville, Ellenville Y $1.00, Rondout, Rondout Y $1.00, Shawangunk, Ulsterville Y, Wallkill Y, Wallkill L. T. L. .75, North Granville, Mount Vernon, Port Chester $2.80, New York City Central, Hope, Washington Heights, West Harlem.

WEST VIRGINIA: Hinton.

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WISCONSIN: Beloit, Deepwater.

DELAWARE: Wilmington.

MASSACHUSETTS: Maynard.

MAINE: Bolster's Mills, Foxcraft, Warren.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Newberry $5.60.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Hot Springs.

NORTH DAKOTA: Thompson, Hope, Fargo (Scandinavian), Reynolds, Drayton, Forest River, Bethel, Grafton.

INDIAN TERRITORY: Treasurer $18.00.

FLORIDA: Mrs. Mary L. Pennelly.

HAWAII: Honolulu.

LOUISIANA: Morse $2.05.

COLORADO: Denver.

OKLAHOMA: Chandler.

ILLINOIS: Grant Park $15.00.

MISSOURI: Sacville.

NORTH CAROLINA: Kernersville, Kinston, Belhaven, Charlotte, South Greensboro, Elizabeth City, Warrentown, Wilmington.

Dues have come from Florida, North Carolina and Indian Territory. I must again remind my sisters that it is necessary to give full address, including street and number, name of town and especially the state. Sometimes I can get the name of state or town from the envelope, again it is impossible. To-day a receipt sent to a W. C. T. U. woman in Oklahoma City, Ok., came back as no street or number was given and as her letter gave none she must needs wait until I am further instructed. These omissions cause unnecessary delay.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Superintendents.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.

AN article entitled "Our Drink Bill" in the columns of the "New York Commercial Advertiser" of March 25 says: "Since 1880 the use of alcoholic beverages has nearly doubled, having increased from 10.9 gallons per capita to 19.48 gallons, a gain of over 93 per cent."

I am asked how it happens that with twenty years of study of scientific temperance physiology in the public schools, the per capita consumption of alcohol has nearly doubled. Although the question is asked as though it were unanswerable, in point of fact the figures show that the study in question is accomplishing the end for which it was designed, instead of the reverse.

In the first place we have not had twenty years of universal study of scientific temperance physiology in the public schools. It has taken twenty years to secure the passage of the laws requiring the subject to be taught and to get it on a working basis in the schools. The laws requiring the subject have been separate enactments by each state and by the National Congress. The first law was passed in 1882 in a small eastern state, the last one in 1902 in Georgia. It is thus only about ten or eleven years that the study has been so generally pursued throughout the schools of the country as to justify a conclusion as to its results as shown by census reports.

Further statistics quoted in the article published in the "Commercial-Advertiser" from the report of the Internal Revenue Department show that during the eleven years closing with 1902, in which time temperance instruction has been quite generally in the schools of the United States, there has been a total per capita gain in the country in the use of alcoholic liquors of all kinds of only 2.36 gallons. If, therefore, as the "Commercial-Advertiser" says, there has been an increase of 9.39 gallons per capita during the last twenty-two years, it is evident that for the eleven years preceding the time temperance education became general there was a gain of 7.03 gallons per capita. Thus during the eleven years when temperance instruction has been nearly universal, the per capita gain was less than one-third as great as in the preceding period of the same number of years when comparatively little instruction was given along this line.

Something evidently has reduced this gain and it is just to estimate temperance as an important factor in producing this result.

In drawing conclusions from these figures, two other qualifying conditions should be considered. First, the statistics quoted show that there has been a decline in the per capita consumption of spirits of .15 gallons during the last ten years, but they do not show whether the alcohol used in the arts, instead of for beverages purposes, is a part of the sum total of the gallons enumerated as spirits. If it is so included, all spirits used in the arts in the past ten years should be deducted to show what the nation's drink bill really is. Such deduction might still further reduce the per capita decline already noted in the spirits column.

In response to a letter of inquiry from the writer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington said, October 10, 1899, "Spirits referred to in this office is ethyl alcohol. . . . This office does not show the quantity of spirits used in the arts."

Second, any just estimate of the habits of the American as shown by the increase in the consumption of wine and beer in the United States as reported by the Commercial-Advertiser must take into consideration the fact that the number of users of these beverages is being yearly augmented by an enormous immigration from beer and wine using countries averaging over 400,000 immigrants annually for the past eleven years. This increase would be very serious if as soon as these people arrive our public schools were not teaching their children, with other laws of health, that alcohol in all forms is a hindrance to that improvement in physical and financial conditions for which they have come to this country.

MARY H. HUNT.

23Trull St., Boston, Mass.

Christian Citizenship.

A LARGE proportion of the state unions have responded to my letters in the past four months, since this department was put in my care. I wish I might say this of every state, since my report for the World's W. C. T. U. convention must be in Mrs. Stevenson's hands the first of May. But commendable interest is taken everywhere, as soon as it is understood, and glorious work has been done in some places for several years.

Carlos Martin says this is the latest, largest and most hopeful movement of the times, and adds that its youth explains its lack of literature distinctively helpful. Appended is a list of that now furnished by the W. T. P. A., and of an extended list of helps from other quarters will be given by this "office" in this column next month.

National leaflets No. 87 and No. 65, the last being the indispensable new one from Mrs. Stevens, our President, on "Facts Concerning Prohibition." Also National leaflet No. 52.

Voters' leaflets, 2, 3, 5 and 7.

Department leaflets Nos. 72, 151, 152 and 153, the last being "Christian Citizenship Epigrams." just published. The March Responsive Reading was also on this subject.

The list of suggested books for reading or reference is quite too long for this space. Let it be borne in mind that a year's perusal of the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL is the best possible fitting for this broad department.

Co-operate. Co-operate with churches, clubs, young people's societies and everybody who will listen and read.

I personally answer all personal letters on the department; but the department purse is all too lean to furnish the literature for local unions. Let me help all I can though.

MARY JEWETT-TELFORD.

McMinnville, Tenn.

Non Alcoholic Medication.

THOSE who have written saying they do not care to try for the cash prizes because they are open to everybody, may pluck up courage to enter the contest when they learn that not one entry has yet been made. The question has been asked, "Why put the condition of purchasing the department book?" The answer to that is, "To raise the money for the prizes." Any person already owning a copy should not find it difficult to sell it, or if that failed, nothing better could as easily be secured as a present to a young medical graduate, or to a physician friend.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the prize offers, I will repeat them:

1. For best story showing the evils of the medical use of alcohol, $12.00.
2. For best humorous article, suitable for recitation, showing the evils and absurdities of the use of patent medicines containing alcohol, opium or cocaine or other dangerous drugs, $12.00.
3. For best poem, suitable for recitation, showing the evils of the medical use of alcohol, $10.00.
4. For best oration showing the evils of the medical use of alcohol, including alcoholic patent medicines or fraudulent medicines, $10.00.

CONDITIONS.

Each story, poem, humorous article or oration must contain at least 800 words and not more than 1,400, and must never have appeared in print. All manuscripts must be sent to the undersigned by June 1, 1903, and each must be accompanied by $1.25, for which money a copy of the department book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," will be sent to the address given by the contestant. Prize winners will be announced in THE UNION SIGNAL. A committee of three judges will decide upon the manuscripts.

Writers are expected to show the danger of the home prescription of alcoholics as well as the professional.

A very convincing pamphlet by Prof. Kassowitz, of Vienna, has been translated by Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg. It is entitled "Is Alcohol a Food or a Poison?" This will be found included in the fifteen cent sample package of leaflets, and when read should be loaned or given to physicians. There is enough material in the package to furnish programs for several department meetings. Any bright woman who tries can make an exceedingly interesting meeting from the "Safe Remedies" leaflet alone, by using it as a "quiz." The new leaflets, "Alcohol and Nursing Mothers" and "Give No Alcohol to Children," are specially adapted to Mothers' meetings. There is no subject presented in W. C. T. U. meetings which arouses greater interest than that of the care of loved ones in time of illness. Will not every union which has neglected this important study do something in it before this convention year expires?

Yours for service,

MARTHA M. ALLEN.

348 Delaware street, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUILT OVER.

Food That Rebuilt A Man's Body and Built It Right.

By food alone, with a knowledge of what food to use, disease can be warded off and health maintained, also many even chronic diseases can be cured. It is manifestly best and safest to depend upon food to cure rather than too much drugging.

A case in point will illustrate. A well known man of Reading, Pa., Treas. of a certain club there, says: "I have never written a testimonial letter but I have been using Grape-Nuts about a year and have recovered my health, and feel that I would like to write you about it for the case is extraordinary.

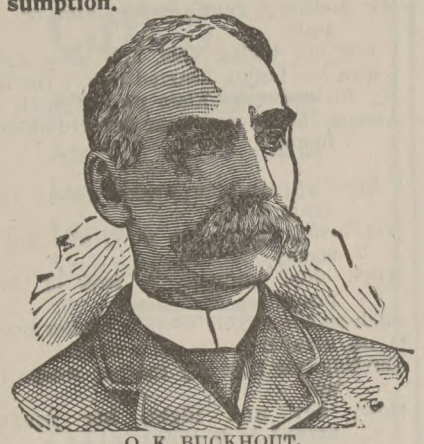
"For five years I was a sufferer from a dreadful condition of the bowels; the trouble was most obscure." Here follows a detailed description and the condition certainly was distressing enough (details can be given by mail).

"Nothing in the way of treatment of drugs benefited me in the least and an operation was seriously considered. In May, 1901, I commenced using Grape-Nuts as a food and with no idea that it would in any way help my condition. In two or three weeks' time I noticed a improvement and there was a steady gain from that time on until now I am practically well. I don't know how to explain the healing value of the food but for some reason, although it has taken nearly a year, I have recovered my health and the change is entirely attributable to Grape-Nuts food, for I long ago quit medicine. I eat only Grape-Nuts for breakfast and luncheon, but at my night dinner I have an assorted meal." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Copper Cures Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Members of British Tuberculosis Congress--Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Hundreds of Others in Their Home—Any One Can Receive FREE Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption.



O. K. BUCKHOUT.

Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., (Ltd.) Member of British Tuberculosis Congress; Member International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-looked-for cure for consumption has at last been found. Write to Mr. O. K. Buckhout, Chairman, 294 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure. It is the only discovery that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you raise yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones, until the consumption is all gone and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley of Dingley Tariff Bill fame.

If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it, write to-night to Mr. O. K. Buckhout, Chairman, 294 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and he will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time.

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KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. MANUAL

By Mrs. Frances J. Barnes.

Containing page of errata, By MRS. CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT which brings it up to date, at the SPECIAL PRICE OF

15 Cents Postpaid.

Woman's Temp. Pub. Ass'n, CHICAGO.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The W. C. T. U. of High Point, Ia., held an oratorical and musical contest April 10.

Birmingham, Ala., has a new W. C. T. U., organized by the state president, Mrs. Martha L. Spencer.

At Binghamton, N. Y., a new union of fifty members has been organized among the colored people.

Mrs. W. O. Edwards gave a medal contest for colored children at Pinckneyville, Ill. Lizzie Pippin won the medal.

A memorial service, in honor of two promoted members, was held by the Springfield, Mass., union at its last meeting.

The annual convention of Somerset county, Maine, will be held in Madison, May 27 and 28. Mrs .M. D. Ellis will be the speaker.

Louisiana W. C. T. U. voted at the executive committee meeting to send five delegates to the next convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Lexington, Ky., union gave a successful court-day dinner recently. The money gained will be used in furthering the local work.

The W. C. T. U. of Erie, Pa., presented a fountain pen to Edwin Selkregg for the best essay on "The Evils of Cigaret Smoking." Second and third prizes were also given.

The presidents of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts met at Boston recently to plan the interstate institutes to be held this summer.

A gold medal contest will be held at Elgin, Ill., in connection with the Kane county convention, which meets there April 20. Eight contestants will take part in the program.

The Norwich, N. Y., union has opened pleasant headquarters on the second floor of one of the business blocks, the rooms were formally opened by a parlor meeting at which Mrs. Lucia T. Rising spoke.

The W. C. T. U. of Ashland, Wis., held its annual meeting recently. The annual reports of the various departments indicate a great amount of faithful work accomplished during the year.

Miss Christine Tinling's last work in this country during her present visit will be a lecture at Atlantic City, N. J., on Thursday, May 14. She sails with the official party for London May 16.

A reception to the public school teachers is one of the things planned for the future by the union at Plattsmouth, Neb. The members are also making an organized attack on the slot machines.

The Harper union of Colorado Springs makes it a point to entertain the boys of the city occasionally, with an evening program. Boys between six and sixteen are invited and special seats are reserved for them.

Rensselaer and Schenectady counties, New York, united to hold an institute April 14 and 15. Mrs. Nellie B. Hutchinson, state recording secretary, was the leader. The program contained many helpful topics.

Miss Marie C. Brehm passed through Chicago last week, making only a flying visit to state headquarters. She is doing continuous field work which extends from the first of March to the middle of June.

Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma, presented the medal to the winner of a contest, recently held by the Guthrie union. In his remarks Governor Ferguson expressed his hearty sympathy with the aims and methods of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Belle Kearney related, in her address at Beaver, Pa., her experiences in visiting city slums, where she went in the garb of a Salvation Army soldier. The people at Beaver were charmed with Miss Kearney's lecture and at the close gave her an ovation.

Mrs. L. M. Logan, president of the union at Bellefontaine, Ohio, has moved to Boston. It was to her efforts and enthusiasm that the union was largely indebted for the increase of nearly 100 new members at its membership contest.

The L. T. L. of Delaware county, Pa., held its fourth annual convention at Media, April 4. Reports were given of the work in the local Legions and of the Press, Mercy, Social, Railroad, Flower Mission and Sabbath Observance departments.

A resolution adopted by the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, asking that customers procure their Sunday supply of milk on Saturday night, was endorsed by the Philadelphia W. C. T. U. at its regular monthly meeting. This is a commendable step in the interest of Sabbath observance.

For several years it has been the custom of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches of Willimantic, Conn., to unite in a service conducted by the local W. C. T. U. The service for 1903 was addressed by Mrs. S. S. Fessenden on "The Spirit of the Age." The hour seemed all too short, so much was the audience pleased.

For eight years Mrs. J. L. Jeffers has faithfully served the Third district, of Michigan, as its Press superintendent. Ill health having compelled her to resign the work, the district testified to its appreciation by making her a life member of the state W. C. T. U. The members of the local union presented her, on her sixtieth birthday, with a silver spoon, suitably engraved.

The W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia recently entertained the Young Wage Earners' Club with a unique program, "An Evening with the Birds." Bird songs were sung and whistled and a talk was given by Prof. H. C. Oberholzer on "Birds of the District of Columbia," which was illustrated by numerous specimens, and also by bird notes. Mrs. T. A. Williams is president of the club.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole arraigned high license laws and denounced the evils of the Raines law hotels in a recent address before one of the Brooklyn unions. She said: "Low license ruins our sons and high license ruins our daughters. Girls of respectable families may be seen drinking and smoking with men and boys in our restaurants, drawn thither by the desire to show good fellowship." The move for high license she characterized as political trickery.

Mrs. Ida B. Cole, of Chicago, lecturer for the department of Anti-Narcotics, has been working in Racine, Wis. She visited every public school, talked to the pupils and interested the principals and teachers, organized a city Anti-Cigaret League with representatives from the various schools. At their first monthly rally four hundred boys were in attendance. Mrs. Cole found the Y. M. C. A. willing to help the unions in this work in every way possible.

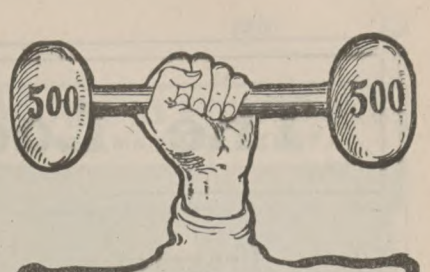
By the efforts of several white ribboners of Ellensburg, Wash., the nine saloon keepers were arrested for violation of the Sunday closing law. The law breakers plead guilty and after receiving the minimum fine, continued their Sunday sales. Being again arrested three juries, in the face of overwhelming evidence, found them "not guilty." Nothing daunted, the women again secured the arrest of the saloon keepers, this time gaining one conviction. These events have so aroused public sentiment that the saloons are closed on Sunday and a strong Law and Order League has been organized.

Special General Assembly Train to Los Angeles.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway announces that a special train has been arranged for account the General Presbyterian Assembly at Los Angeles, to leave Chicago 10.30 P. M., Wednesday, May 13th, with through Pullman sleeping cars to Los Angeles without change from Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis—Pullman standard and Pullman tourist sleeping cars from Chicago without change.

The route is over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, through the typical western prairie country of Northern Illinois and Iowa, and via Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento to Los Angeles. The Special will stop a few hours for sight-seeing at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento, spending the Sabbath at Salt Lake.

Only $50 round-trip from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. For full particulars address W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



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Lion Coffee

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Uniformity, freshness and full strength are insured to users of Lion Coffee.

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DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and **SPECIAL PRICES** given to all branches of temperance work. **J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS,** 39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

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Here is YOUR opportunity to be present at the next one, which will be held in CINCINNATI, November 13-20, 1903.

We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without any outlay of money, provided you are willing to work and secure *New* subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once. When writing *be sure* to mention the name of your nearest railroad station.

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CONSUMPTION

KINDLY MENTION THE UNION SIGNAL WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

The Local Union.

Program.

Music, "Our Beacon Hymn," White Ribbon Hymnal, page 121.

Responsive Reading, "Service," prepared by Mrs. J. K. Barney, page 166, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Prayer.

Song, "Service," page 117 White Ribbon Hymnal.

Roll-call, Responses on "Service."

Secretary's reports.

Business old and new.

Recess.

Singing, "Work, for the night is coming."

Symposium (informal). Subject, "Why I entered the Union, what I consider its most important work, and why."

Reading, "It is Well."

Singing, "It is well with my soul." Gospel Hymns.

Adjournment.

It Is Well.

"IT is well with the child," it is well!
O, mother, look up through your tears,
And see through the clouds that hang darkly above you
The face of One who doth pity and love you—
He speaks, and the sunlight appears.

Yes, sister, "It is well." Can you not see
A smile of rest and peace upon her face?
Death takes our darling Elsie from our arms,
And as she lies within his cold embrace,
A wondrous beauty, such as angels wear,
Makes her appear to us divinely fair.

Ah, yes, my sister, she is beautiful.
The silken lashes, resting on her cheek,
The smile that seems to hover round her lips
Would tell us, could those lips a language speak,
To mourn not for the dead, who pass away
Before temptation leadeth them astray.

How sweetly now she sleeps amid the flowers
That loving hands have placed around her head.
Mourn not for her, my sister—pity *me*,
And for the living let your tears be shed.
Your child is safe, her sufferings are o'er,
While mine, a wanderer, comes to me no more.

My child, my prodigal—'twere better far
To see him lying still in death's embrace
Than know I never more shall kiss his brow
Or gaze with mother's pride upon his face.
O, that his soul at last, so stained with sin,
May find the way of peace and enter in!

When but a sinless babe, I saw him lie
So near, so very near the gates of death,
I hovered o'er his form in agony
And bent my ear to catch his fleeting breath,
Then humbly knelt and cried aloud to heaven
That God might spare the child that He had given.

O, foolish prayer! I little knew the pain
Its answer brought to me in after years.
I could not see the future's awful page,
All marred, and blotted by a mother's tears;
I little dreamed my boy, so pure and fair,
Could ever fall within temptation's snare;

That he would ever dare to speak to me
Proud words of insolence, whose poisoned dart
Destroyed all peace and happiness, and brought
Despair and anguish to my stricken heart;
That I should hear him scoff in cool disdain
And take the holy name of God in vain.

But he is gone, and I am left alone,
And years have flown since last I saw his face.
Alas! his youthful hands were stained with crime,
His honor tarnished, and his name disgraced;
But still I pray for him. A mother's love
Can never die—its source is from above.

Still, still, I listen for my darling's step,
And tremble when the tempest, fierce and wild,
Howls like an angry demon round our home,
Lest it should harm my lost and erring child,
Who may, perchance, be lying, sad and lone,
A friendless wanderer, unloved, unknown.

My child! My child! I call for him at night,
And dream he is at home with me again,
And think I hear the music of his voice,
Then waken to a sense of loss and pain.
O, this suspense is terrible to bear!
If I could see him lying calmly there

In dreamless slumber, such as death can bring,
With white hands folded on his lifeless breast,—
Like yonder lovely girl, so sweet and pure,
Whose angel face expresses peace and rest,—
Then I could be resigned, and meekly say:
"The Lord hath given, and He hath taken away!"

"It is well with the child, it is well!"
Bear her gently away from our sight—
She hath gone to the Home where the weary rest,
That beautiful Home in the land of the blest
Where dwelleth the angels of light.

The Prodigal's Soliloquy.

And so the morning dawns—that fearful morn
In which your judge hath said that I must die!
His words are ringing still within my ears:
"You, Stanley Lee, from out your cell must go
Unto the place of execution, where
You shall be hanged till life shall be no more.
And now may God have mercy on your soul!"

They say I killed a man—I cannot tell—
I know they gave me wine that maddened me
And set my brain on fire. Alas! alas!
I was an outcast from my mother's home;
I brought disgrace upon her sacred name.
And broke her loving heart, then basely fled,
Determined she should never know my fate.

Ah, soon with evil passions unrestrained,
With faith in none, not even God Himself,
I quickly ran my course, and here I am
Condemned to die. They tell me there is blood
Upon my hands. Look, warden, can you see?

Ah, 'tis not so—they are so thin and white.
My mother would not know me now: the cheeks
Her lips have kissed are wasted by disease.
Ha Ha! Consumption is my dearest friend,
For it will cheat the gallows of its prey!

And yet, may Heaven help me! How my soul
Shrinks back appalled; for oh, 'tis terrible
To go alone into the the outer dark,
With no one near to speak a word of hope;
To go alone—alone—and unforgiven!

O solemn night of death! I feel the dew
Upon my throbbing brow, and I can hear
The sound of rushing waters. Mother, come,
And let me look within your loving eyes
And take the hand that used to brush the curls
So gently, oh, so gently from my brow,
When I, O God! when I was innocent!

The hour has come. I thought they tolled the bell,
But—yet—I do not hear its solemn sound.
Ah, list!—but, no,—'tis music soft and sweet
Such music as I used to hear at home,
When on the sacred Sabbath morn there came
The joyous chime of church-bells on the air.
The chaplain, did you say? He need not come.
Why should he care for such a wretch as I?
He has a noble face that I could love,
and such a pitying smile upon his lips.
I catch the words, "My brother, Christ is here!"
What, here, within a felon's gloomy cell?
You mock me, sir. Alas, it cannot be!

You do not know how much I loathe myself.
Too vile to live, and yet afraid to die.
If I had listened to my mother's prayer
And shunned the deathly poison in the cup,
I'm sure you never would have seen the the stain
Of blood upon my hands. She must not know
Her darling came to this, for she would die.

Come closer; do you think that He will hear
A trembling sinner when he prays to Him

And cries aloud for mercy? O, forgive—
Forgive my many sins! Now take my hands
And fold them just as mother did and say
My evening prayer. It is the only one
I can remember now, for night has come
And I must go to sleep: "I pray the Lord
My soul to take This I ask for Jesus' sake."

Have I been dreaming? I am sure I heard
My mother's gentle voice, and on my lips
I felt her loving kiss, and once again
I was her happy hearted boy. I thought
My little Cousin Elsie played with me
Among the flowers near our childhood's home.

I know I saw her sweet young face again.
'Tis bending o'er me now, and yet it seems
Much older grown. A look of holy peace
Such as the angels wear is on her brow.
O, no, alas! it is not all a dream:
She tells me how my mother weeps for me,
How, day and night, her prayers ascend to heaven.

O mother, mother! Can it be too late?
Such earnest prayers, methinks, must answered be.
O Elsie, take my hand and lead me home!
I'll see her once again, and she will know
That I am sorry for the pain I caused.
And I will humbly ask on bended knee
That I may be forgiven, for Jesus' sake!
God bless you, sir! The light has come at last!
The angels sing for joy—yes—"It is well!"

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Rheumatic Cure
Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

MEAL TIME DRINKS
Should Be Selected to Suit the Health As Well As the Taste.

When the coffee toper, ill from coffee drinking, finally leaves off coffee the battle is only half won. Most people require some hot drink at meal time and they also need the rebuilding agent to build up what coffee has destroyed. Postum is the rebuilder, the other half of the battle.

Some people stop coffee and drink hot water, but find this is a thin, unpalatable diet, with no rebuilding properties. It is much easier to break away from coffee by serving strong, hot, well boiled Postum in its place. A prominent wholesale grocer of Faribault, Minn., says: "For a long time I was nervous and could not digest my food. I went to a doctor, who prescribed a tonic and told me to leave off coffee and drink hot water.

"I did so for a time and got some relief but did not get entirely well so I lost patience and said: 'Oh, well, coffee isn't the cause of my troubles, and went back to drinking it. I became worse than ever. Then Postum was prescribed. It was not made right at first and for two mornings I could hardly drink it.

"Then I had it boiled full fifteen minutes and used good cream and I had a most charming beverage.

"I fairly got fat on the food drink and my friends asked me what had happened I was so well. I was set right and cured when Postum was made right.

"I know other men here who use Postum, among others the Cashier of the Security Bank and a well known clergyman.

"My firm sells a lot of Postum and I am certainly at your service for Postum cured me of stomach trouble." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A New and Beautiful Line of Sunday School Cards

Appropriate for use in Loyal Temperance Legions as well as Sunday Schools

Exquisite and Artistic in Every Detail

Redeeming Grace
36 tickets; 10 cents per package.

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100 text tickets; 15 cts, per package,

Answers to Prayer
Packages of 10 cards each; size, 4x2¾

In His Steps
Price 10 cents per package.

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Books of Bible on back of card.

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Commandments on back of card.

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Twenty-third Psalm on back of card. 10 cards in each package; size, 4½x3¾. Price per package, 15 cents.

Christ the Mediator
Commandments on back of card.

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The One-hundredth Psalm on back of card. 10 cards in each package; size, 5¼x4. Price per package, 20 cents.

The Throne of Grace
The Beatitudes on back of card.

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Lord's Prayer on back of card.

Union with God
Commandments on back of card.

God the Judge
Commandments on back of card. 10 cards in each package; size, 6x4⅜. Price per package, 25 cts.

Perseverance in Well Doing
Commandments on back of card.

Living Unto Righteousness
The Beatitudes on back of card.

Justice Commanded
Lord's Prayer on back of card. 10 cards in each package; size, 6⅝x5. Price per package, 30 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

About Women.

A new star, belonging to the class known as Algol, has been discovered by Madam Coraski of Moscow.

Mrs. Calista E. Bigelow, auditor of the books of the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, has been elected treasurer of the West Side Woman's Club of Chicago.

Miss Adelaide Baylor, who has just succeeded to the position of superintendent of schools of Wabash, Ind., is the only woman superintendent in the state.

Several prominent New York women, including Mrs. Isabella Davis of the King's Daughters, have organized the Woman's Auxiliary of the Oppenheimer Institute to aid in its treatment for alcoholism and drug addictions.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has just become a great grandmother through the birth of a child to Mrs. Henry Marion Hall of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Hall is a son of Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield.

Margaret E. Maltby, Ph. D., has been appointed adjunct professor of physics in Barnard College. Although the college is solely for women, Dr. Maltby is the only woman professor and is the second ever appointed by the trustees.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Galveston, Texas, is beautifying the city by the setting out of trees and shrubs wherever they will be ornamental. Tree cuttings are given to all who will promise to plant them.

Miss Ruth Ewing of Chicago is carrying on a crusade against brutal teamsters. She co-operates with the Humane Society and goes into court and testifies against the men she has arrested. She has succeeded in all her prosecutions.

Miss Kate Gordon of Oshkosh, Wis., a graduate of the University of Chicago, has been notified she is winner of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ competitive contest prize, a year's free tuition in any European school the winner may select.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer of the School for Deaconesses of Chicago, has written a novel entitled "Mary North," which deals with the moral dangers to which shop girls are often subjected. The book is intended as a warning to young women and to their mothers.

Miss Mary E. Pretty of Philadelphia has been appointed typewriter and stenographer in the patent office at Washington. She has made the extraordinary record of writing 17,500 words in six and one-half hours. It is believed that no one has ever exceeded this speed.

Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, author of "Lay Down Your Arms," who is known sometimes as the Harriet Beecher Stowe of Germany, is soon to make an extended visit to the United States. She will give a series of lectures in the interest of universal peace, the cause of which she has pleaded during her whole life.

The Woman's Club has petitioned the board of education for permission to open a kitchen in the high school at Englewood, Ill. The plan is to furnish warm, well-cooked luncheons at a moderate cost in the school building. There are 1,500 students, and as many of them come from a distance it is thought that there will be a large demand for the lunches.

Jennie Nicholson Browne had an average of 92¾ in the Maryland State Board examination in medicine. This was the highest mark received by any woman. She is medical examiner of the Baltimore city board of charities, professor of psychology at the Woman's Medical College and medical examiner at large for the Woman's Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Miss Elsie Reasoner of New York has been appointed eastern press representative of the St. Louis Exposition in place of the late Julian Ralph. She was Mr. Ralph's assistant. She was for two years Paris correspondent of the "London Globe." She attended the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina as a correspondent, was press representative of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha and of the Paris Exposition.

Miss Bessie Johnson, the popular society woman and daughter of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, has been commissioned as an official mother in the Juvenile Court. The appointment was at her own request after several days' visiting at the court and listening to the stories of poverty and want told by the children brought there by the police.

The women students of the University of Chicago have joined the Consumers' League in its fight against child labor. The Woman's Union of the university has joined the Chicago section of the league and voted to send a delegate to the Exhibition Committee of the Municipal Art Exhibit. All factories that employ child labor are placed on the blacklist and no member of the union will use any of the products of the blacklisted firms.

Paris has a newly formed "syndicate of kitchen maids," whose object is to restore to woman her rights in the kitchen, from which she is being driven by men cooks and waiters in restaurants and hotels. The syndicate asserts that experienced women cooks cannot get places and that women who want to fit themselves for the place of chef are unable to find opportunity. It has, therefore, petitioned Paris hotelkeepers to consent to employ regularly a certain proportion of "apprentice girl cooks" in their kitchens.

⚜

Little four-year-old Mabel, coming into the room one day and finding the baby with the end of a door key in his mouth, exclaimed: "Baby, take that key right out of your mouth, or the first thing you know you will have the lockjaw."—Glasgow Evening Times.

"Children," said the father, facing the ordeal manfully, "this is your new mamma."

"Was that the best you could do, papa?" asked the youngest, casting a critical eye on the new member of the family.

"O my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets!" said an orator recently after giving a rapid description of a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sell them," remarked a stout, elderly lady on the outskirts of the crowd.—Tit Bits.

About Your Vacation.

Little journeys to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have just been published, and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

"Colorado-California," six cents.
"In Lakeland" and "Summer Homes," six cents.
"Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents.

F. A. Miller, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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A HAND BOOK FOR EDUCATORS AND MOTHERS.

Replete with Suggestions, Outlines and Temperance Information.

Cloth Bound, Price 50 Cents.

"It answers the question often implied: 'How can we teach children temperance without dwelling on vice?' There is no book that mothers and teachers will find more helpful in instructing young children along the lines of health and temperance."

"The stories and poems charm children who can read them for themselves."

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOC'N,
184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

By Mrs. Clara Drake.

A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

Will find this especially adapted to their work.

Price, 10 cents.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Ass'n,
CHICAGO.

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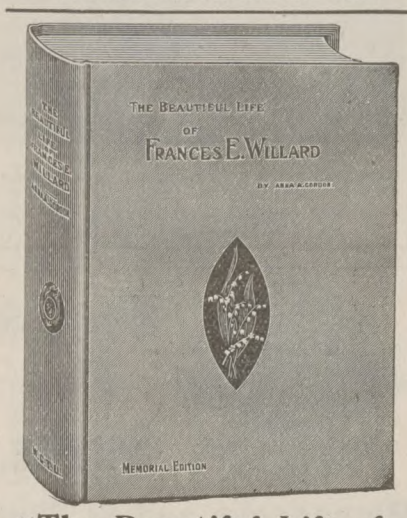

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Anna A. Gordon.
Price, - - - - - - $2.00
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Life of John B. Gough. Price, $1.50.
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Noble Lives and Noble Deeds. By Edward Horton, price, 50 cents.
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Up From Slavery. By Booker T. Washington, price, $1.50.
Pussy Meow and Her Friends. By M. Louise Patterson, price, 70 cents.
Beautiful Joe. By Marshall Saunders, price, 30 cents.
Strike at Shanes. Price, 30 cents.
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Black Rock. By Ralph Connor, price, 25c.
Christian Citizenship. By Carlos Martyn, price, 75 cents.
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Protection of Native Races Against Intoxicants and Opium. By W. F. Craft, price, 75 cents.
Mr. Lex. By Catherine Waugh McCulloch, price, 35 cents.
Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine. By Martha M. Allen, price, $1.25

Temperance Helps For Primary Teachers.

By L. Mabel Freese.
Price, 50 Cents.

All Books sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

How One Mother Taught Art

A Story of the Picture Branch.

By Ida B. Cole.

SHE was a woman of ordinary ability, with ordinary children and an ordinary income, but she had resolved to get the extraordinary out of life. To her a good picture was like a strain of sweet music—one of the joys of life for which to be truly thankful.

But all pictures are not good. She had seen a young girl's room decorated with cigaret pictures and wondered if an innocent miss could look on such things daily and retain her purity of thought; she wondered as to the morals of a young man who would give such pictures to his girl friends. All pictures are not helpful. She had seen homes filled with pictures evidently chosen with no thought but to fill space. She remembered her grandmother's parlor in New England, on whose walls hung the silver coffin plates and preserved funeral wreaths in the centre of which was placed the poetical obituary, all very solemn in their deep frames. She used to tip-toe about in that wonderful room with its shiny haircloth chairs, looking at the wall decorations and feeling that life must be largely made up of funerals. When she grew older she said to her mother, "Please let's have pictures that make us feel nice."

In her own home she still desired that every picture should count for the most in inspiration or restfulness or beauty; she believed that the early years of a child are the most impressionable; that its mind is a kind of memory box which must be filled with something, and that it can hold a good deal of knowledge without making its owner a prig.

She decided that pictures should be a greater power in the education of her children. She was wondering how to accomplish it all, when a little leaflet was put into her hand.

"That blessed W. C. T. U.!" she exclaimed, as she put the leaflet aside; "I don't see how any mother brings up her children without it; it has now started a Picture Branch. Some mother has solved my problem, and now she wants to teach me how to do it."

The children cut pictures from magazines, advertising circulars and papers, until an unmutilated periodical was a curiosity in that home. Pictures were bought for a cent or a half-cent and mounts for a few cents a dozen, or they used the outside covers of advertising leaflets for mounts. The little daughters arranged these tastefully on the walls of their room.

A guest who occupied an adjoining room was greatly interested.

"My dear," she said to the mother, when she came down to breakfast, "I've learned more about art and artists this morning than I ever knew. Those girls played 'Guess' for half an hour, much to my delight. Inez said she was thinking of a picture that the artist wouldn't show when he was painting it, but when it was done they carried it to the church with a great procession. Sarah guessed it quickly with, 'Oh, that's easy; that's Cimabue's Madonna.' Then it was Sarah's turn, and her guess was laughable. She described "a lady who had a lot of children, and she bragged over another lady who didn't have any, and that lady got angry, and her husband killed all the other lady's children but one, and they made a statue of the one left."

"I was enlightened when Inez guessed Niobe and her daughter. The naivete of those children, referring to a goddess as the 'other lady!' When Inez gave 'a cute little wooden man with a glass eye and a nail in it,' I covered my head with a coverlet so they wouldn't hear me laugh. What did they mean?"

"They must have meant the Village Chief," replied the mother; "you know that is one of the early portrait statues of Egypt. It was made of wood, and its eyeballs were of white quartz, in the centre of which was a bit of crystal with a shining nail behind it to give it a realistic effect."

"You are a genius of a mother," declared the visitor.

"Not a bit of it; it's just what the W. C. T. U. will do for every home if mothers will let it."

Hoffman's pictures of our Saviour, the Madonnas and various pictures of the child Christ, and the cuts from the Sunday-school quarterlies, brought the Divine Shepherd very near to the childish hearts and made biblical persons and lands something more than mere names.

Literature, history and travel were made easy and attractive. How interested they were in the boy Landseer, who loved dogs and when he became a man painted them. "The Angelus" and "The Gleaners" meant something to them as they talked about how Millet had seen his own mother work in the fields like that, and the child minds received a sympathetic touch for struggling humanity which will develop as they grow. How they loved Millet's old grandmother who used to say in the morning, "Wake up, little Francois; the birds are already singing the praises of the good God!" As they followed the artist towards his triumphs they got many glimpses of French peasant life.

One of the most interesting phases of the work of the Picture Branch in this home was the Art Exhibition. Only the family were invited, to be sure, but they had a "really, truly catalogue," which contained some original spelling. This Exhibition took place in the girls' cosy little room. On the walls, arranged in art-gallery fashion, were many of the masterpieces of the world, none of which had cost over two cents. There were Raphaels, Da Vincis, Titians, Rembrandts and Murillos, numbered and classified with the help of a Perry catalogue. I doubt if any millionaire ever enjoyed his costly art treasures more than did these two little girls their modest collection, and in years to come they will more fully appreciate their early familiarity with some of the best things in the world of art.

With the real W. C. T. U. spirit the mother concluded that other children needed this help and laid the plan before the local union, which not only succeeded in removing objectionable advertising pictures from the stores, but enlisted the school teachers in the Picture Branch. Not only Miss Willard's face and that of other noted people looked down from the school room walls, but a new interest was added to the search for knowledge.

"Ladies," said the superintendent of schools, "I wish every mother in this town could be interested in this branch of your union, for it is surely one of the ways leading to the culture spoken of by Paul: 'Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, . . . think on these things.'"

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The Dispensary State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
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The Union Signal
CHICAGO, ILL.

Mother and Home.

By Caroline R. Humphrey.

A BISHOP of the Greek church was arguing with a Christian missionary, when the latter ventured to refer to the bad argument of his own life. The bishop, angrily flinging down his catechism, said: "There is my creed; it has no flaw from first to last, but with my life you have nothing to do." And we of the W. C. T. U. earnestly desire that there should be no disparity between our lives and our creed.

Home is our kingdom. We may touch life outside in many ways, but if any calls for service must be declined they should not be the duties of the home. For woman to devote her whole life and strength to the cares of the household and the desires and comforts of husband and children would only render them selfish and exacting and would prevent her from rising to the possibilities of true womanhood. There are homes and organizations in her community that need her presence, her culture and her influence.

It should be the aim of the mother to impress the habit of happiness upon her children. Every permanent state of mind is largely the effect of habit, and just as we can perform an action so continuously that it becomes habitual, so we can encourage conditions of the mind until they, too, come to be habits of thinking and even of feeling.

The atmosphere which the parents create in the home by example becomes the rule for the children. Some one has wisely said: "Children are household mirrors in which our own graces or faults are reflected." True home-building depends not entirely upon the mother; the father, too, has his share of the responsibility, and should be a blessing to the home. If he treats his wife with that kindly courtesy which is her due and which she so much craves, the children will pay her the same deference, and will revere the father the more.

The mother's first thought should be to instill into the mind of her child love and reverence for "God and Home and Native Land." The child should be taught that alcohol weakens the nerves, breaks down tissue and unfits the brain for rigorous work.

When our Lord sent his disciples out to preach, one of his instructions was: "Into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, 'Peace be to this house.'" Peace is more than a salutation falling from the Master's lips; it is a divine benediction as well. Peace, too, is a fruit of grace, which includes all that is sweetest and most divine in Christian culture. Let us learn to bear and forbear, avoiding altercations about trifles, for disputation begets a chronic "touchiness." Politeness compels a conciliatory manner, an open-minded hospitality, which will be most effective if our object be to influence.

If good manners are expected of children they must be treated courteously. They should be taught that consideration for others underlies genuine courtesy. A mother, noticing the marked improvement in the manners of her little son, said: "Willie, does your teacher teach you politeness in school?" "Oh, no," he replied. "She just walks around and is polite."

To talk of children in their presence makes them self-conscious and robs them of their greatest charm. It used to be the custom for children to say, "Yes, ma'am," and "No, sir," to their elders, but that is now considered to belong to the courtesy due from servants (never from equals), and well-bred children say "Yes, mother," "No, grandpa." The tone of polite deference must underlie the simple "Yes" or "No" when accompanied by the names of the person addressed.

Never correct a child before guests; it is as annoying to the visitor as it is to the child, making him awkward and self-conscious, if nothing more. The time is ill-chosen for child-training.

Any possible conflict or clash of wills between parent and child should be anticipated in time and the child tactfully withdrawn.

Children should be early instructed in behavior at table. It is well to remember the maxim of Confucius: "Eat at your own table as you would eat at the table of a king." Let the conversation be cheery and bright and instructive. People should never be criticised adversely in the presence of children. In fact, it is now a well-substantiated and accepted canon of good breeding that only pleasant things are to be said of any one. An ill-natured criticism is a social blunder as well as a moral one. "Though we speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, it profiteth us nothing"—in good society. Daniel Webster said, after a visit to England: "The rule of politeness there is to be quiet, act naturally, take no airs, and make no bustle. This perfect breeding has cost a great deal of drill." We cannot go amiss if we adopt this rule in our own country. At the root of fine manners, however, lies the eternal principles of kindness and thoughtfulness.

Cultivate a pleasant, genial facial expression, remembering always that care, worry and anxiety only deepen the wrinkles and hasten old age. Spend some time in self-culture if you would keep the love and esteem of the young. Be careful in your attire, so that the picture of mother and wife in the home may be an attractive one.

Nothing so cheapens a married woman and her husband in the eyes of the world as for the wife to complain of her husband to an outsider or a husband to confide anything derogatory of his wife to another. A wife in the confessional, who had been complaining to the priest of her husband had a severe penance appointed her. "You have confessed your husband's sins and must therefore do his penance," was the priest's explanation.

The art of living with others requires the cultivation of a judicious blindness, and the art of living happily entails self-sacrifice.

The good book says, "Use hospitality one toward another without grudging," and the famous Madam Recamier said that she always found that two words sufficed to make her guests feel welcome. Upon their arrival she exclaimed "At last!" and when they took leave she said "Already?"

There should be a dignified demeanor between mistress and maid, yet there is no reason why they should not be the best of friends.

The prosaic arts of housekeeping are far more important factors of home happiness than many people without experience imagine. Ruskin talks to young women of the etymology of the name wife. "What do you think the beautiful word 'wife' comes from?" he asks. "It means weaver. You must be house-wives or house-moths—remember that. In the deep sense, you must weave men's fortunes and embroider them, or feed upon them and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes home is always around her. The stars may be the canopy over her head, the glow-worm in the night's cold grass be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her—better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding their quiet light for those who else were homeless."

"A man can build a mansion
And furnish it throughout;
A man can build a palace
With lofty walls and stout;
A man can build a temple
With high and spacious dome;
But no man in the world can build
That precious thing called Home.

So 'tis a happy faculty
Of women far and wide
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside,
Where brothers, sons and husbands, tired,
With willing footsteps come—
A place of rest, where love abounds
A perfect Kingdom, Home."

Wabash Excursions.

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Signal Notes.

A crusade for the enforcement of the law which prohibits the sale of cigarets to children under sixteen years is the work of the Business Men's Association of Germantown, Pa.

Rollin, Kan., a village on the Santa Fe between Chanute and Shaw, is to be the home of a colony of the Church of God. Five thousand dollars is being subscribed in stock and a village without liquor or tobacco is to be made.

The People's Tavern Company, an organization now being formed in Toronto, Can., is applying for incorporation. The object of the company is to furnish places of temperate entertainment. The capital will be $100,000.

The Kentucky state prohibition convention is called to meet in Louisville May 5. The convention will be in the nature of a mass meeting, every voting prohibitionist will be a delegate and every W. C. T. U. member will be a fraternal delegate.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin has recently employed detectives to learn whether the Madison saloon and gambling ordinances are enforced. Finding they are not a committee visited the council and called attention to the violation.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has established a pension system affecting every branch of the service and every locality. All employes over sixty years of age who have been in the service for twenty years or more will be pensioned. The action is retroactive, dating from January 1.

The Margaret J. Bennett Home in Baltimore, Md., was recently opened by an informal reception and dedication. The home was the gift of Mrs. Bennett, who left a bequest for the purpose. It is a home for self-supporting girls; the age limit is fixed from fourteen to forty. No girl or woman earning over $6 per week will be received.

Thomas Copeland, a thirteen-year-old boy of Philadelphia, Pa., met a tragic death a few days ago, caused, according to the police, through his own carelessness. While peering into an empty oil tank a spark fell from the cigaret he was smoking. The pent-up fumes of benzine ignited and a terrific roar and burst of flame followed. The boy was blown forty feet and instantly killed.

The young people's societies of different denominations in Chicago are helping what is called "The Scripture Text Movement." This work consists in placing bible verses in the street cars, of which there are about 1,000 elevated and 22,000 surface in the city. These cars run day and night and carry nearly two million passengers daily. Mr. John H. Hunter, assistant superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute, is the treasurer of the movement.

A petition signed by fifty voters has been filed with the town clerk asking that the Revs. C. M. Starkweather and Thomas W. Norton, Methodist ministers, be appointed police officers for the villages of Milton and Milton Junction, Wis. Both were prominent in the fight against licenses, which resulted in a victory for the no-license party. They will be appointed, as it is believed they will enforce the law and end violations of the liquor regulations.

The trustees of Northwestern University have requested President James to make them a formal report upon the desirability of shortening the college course from four to two years. Harvard has led the way by cutting the college course to three years. Columbia proposes to cut the course to two years. Chicago has taken the first step in the same direction by granting a certificate for the completion of the first two years' work, and in trying to combine the college and the professional school courses in such a way as to eliminate the college.

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Publishers' Notes.

This issue of The Union Signal closes the subscriptions of our special ten weeks' subscribers, and sincerely do we trust that the paper has become so indispensable to you and your household that your subscription for the year is all ready to forward.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers.

Because of your identification with the W. C. T. U., because The Union Signal is the official organ of this great organization, and because it is distinctively a paper for the household, should your name ever be upon our lists.

To any sending us a subscription at the full subscription rate, $1.50, will be granted a selection of the following premiums:

The new book, "The Mormon Menace," by Samuel Fallows, D. D. LL. D., and Helen Fallows, A. M., containing most conclusive and convincing evidence. Dealing with Mormon doctrines quoted direct from their writings by unimpeachable writers of national reputation:

A set of stamped linen of the newest designs on special satin finished cambric.

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We desire to do all in our power to accommodate our subscribers, and should it be inconvenient to forward the subscription price at once we shall be glad to receive your order, mailing the paper regularly, and wait your pleasure for the remittance, believing you could name a date within three months when same could be forwarded.

10-Weeks Subscribers.

"'Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers' is just what its name implies. The book is the product of actual schoolroom work. The author has been a teacher in the Bangor public schools for some years and has followed the plan of teaching temperance as laid down in her book with much success. The Bangor school board has unanimously adopted the book and has put it in the hands of every primary and fourth grade teacher in the city. I think it will be a great help to teachers who are often at a loss for material for lessons on temperance and narcotics.

Charles E. Tilton,
School Supt. Bangor, Maine."

The Mormon Menace.

"I had the pleasure of reading Bishop Fallows book on Mormonism, in the manuscript. It begins with the history of the Smith family and is more fascinating than fiction and more alarming than war. If you want Mormon history in brief, there's the place to get it. If your want Mormon doctrine quoted direct from their own writings by an unimpeachable writer, there's the place to get it. Every word of this intensely interesting book can be read in three hours."

James D. Fry.

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"Do Everything," by Frances E. Willard, a handbook for all white-ribboners, gives a history of temperance work, with invaluable directions for leading a public meeting, carrying on a local union, conducting a convention, organizing a W. C. T. U., with forms of pledge and petitions, and "the summing up of the whole matter." Workers cannot afford to do without this practical helper for all occasions along temperance lines. Price 35 cents.

A New Club Rate.

We take pleasure in announcing that hereafter a club rate of $1.25 each in clubs of ten will be granted our patrons. Either new names or renewals will be received in these clubs but to secure the reduction the club must consist of ten names. Every union that has not at least a club of ten subscribers to the Union Signal should commence at once to secure one.

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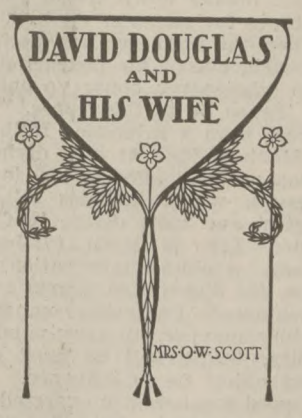

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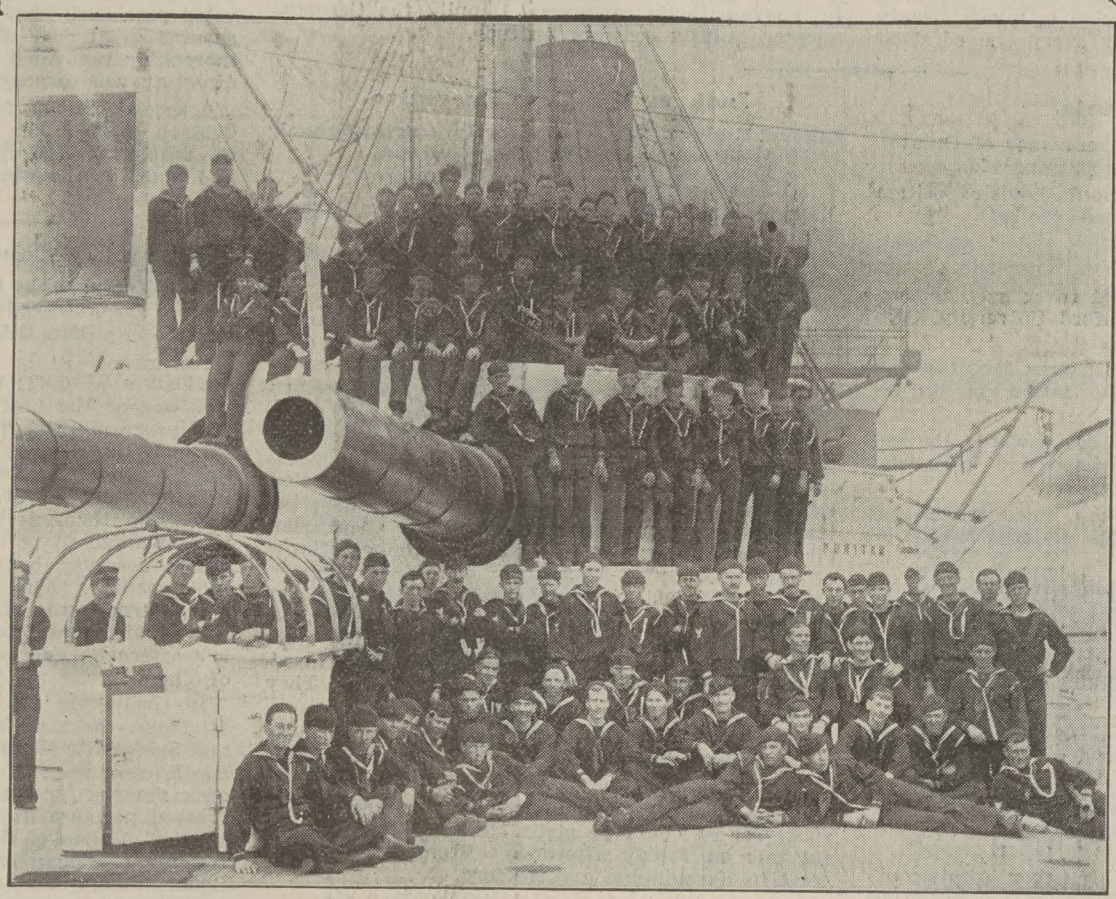

SHIP'S COMPANY—U. S. S. PURITAN.

Several of These Boys Signed Mrs. Thacher's Pledge. See Article on Page 5.

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U. OF MD. LIBRARY

The Anti-Alcohol Congress.

Brilliant Meeting of Students of the Drink Problem—Total Abstainers in the Majority.

BREMEN, Germany, April 19.—The International Anti-Alcohol Congress that meets biennially on the continent, has closed its ninth session. It has been in the matter of attendance and well known persons present the most remarkable of all sessions of the congress. This body of 1,400 delegates, notable in science and in the service of humanity as university professors, or for their hereditary rank, have come here from fifteen different nations on two hemispheres.

Questions of religion and politics were wisely ruled out of such a varied assemblage. The subjects discussed were the teachings of science concerning a moderate use of alcohol, and the effect of its use on every phase of human progress. Two schools of thought were represented, the moderates, who called themselves the "Temperate School," and the total abstainers, who are called the "Abstinence School."

By common consent the congress passed no resolutions, but the applause for the testimony of science and experience on behalf of total abstinence showed the moderates to be in the minority.

The statement of Dr. August Forel, one of the foremost authorities in the world on brain and nerve diseases, that neither science nor experience furnishes evidence to justify calling alcohol a food, called out prolonged acclamations. The papers read by notable members of the congress during these six days will fill two or three volumes and will soon be printed for wide distribution.

The paper on "Alcohol and Art," by Prof. Berens, director of the German School of Art, at Dusseldorf, was a classic. He said that alcohol, by dulling the spiritual aspirations essential to the greatest work, is an enemy of the highest attainment in art.

A paper on "Scientific Temperance Education in the Public Schools in the United States," by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, led to a discussion in which twenty speakers took part, and nearly every one of them commended the extension of the American method for the prevention of intemperance.

In compliment to the United States Mrs. Hunt presided at Saturday's session of the congress.

BREMEN, April 21.—Among the great results of the International Anti-Alcohol Congress just concluded in this city is the amalgamation of all workmen's abstainers' societies in Germany under the leadership of a brilliant and popular member of the reichstag—Herr Stoermer of Hamburg. Speaking to a press correspondent to-day Herr Stoermer, who is a social-democrat, said: "Excessive drinking among the masses in general and among workers in particular is the most serious bar to the emancipation of the lower classes.

UNDERMINES MENTAL CAPACITY.

"It undermines the mental capacities and energies of those who would otherwise be capable of attaining efficiency and culture. While it continues, the aims of social democracy—the destruction of social barriers and the equalization of the burdens and joys of civilization—will not advance an inch.

"Hence we seek to free workmen from the fatal drawback of alcoholism and prepare them both in body and mind for the stress of life. The purposes of the new union launched with so much enthusiasm are educational. It will distribute literature dealing exhaustively with the liquor evil and promote personal efforts to elevate the working classes of Germany."

In the opinion of the delegates the convention just closed achieved more practical results than any that have gone before. In Vienna two years ago, when it was proposed to hold the next meeting in Germany, the proposal met with strong opposition on the ground that the beer-loving Teutons would injure the work by unsympathetic comment. Happily the Germans adopted quite a contrary attitude.

Current Events.

Sir Oliver Mowat, lieutenant governor of Ontario, Canada, died April 19. He was 83 years old.

British royal commission to the St. Louis exposition is gazetted. Prince of Wales heads the list.

Professor Charles R. Van Hise, noted geologist, elected president of University of Wisconsin.

One hundred cases of typhoid fever may necessitate the closing of Leland Stanford University, California.

French government begins measures for expulsion of religious orders refused authorization and still remaining in the country.

Andrew Carnegie gives $600,000 towards the endowment of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama.

John Earl, St. Louis showman, fined $1,000 and sentenced to prison for beating children whom he tried to train as acrobats.

Draper medal for most important advances in astronomy in last two years is awarded to George E. Hale, director of Yerkes Observatory.

President Roosevelt has decided to direct a thorough investigation into the affairs of the American National Red Cross society.

Site for McKinley Memorial college selected at Jasper, Steuben county, N. Y.; 800 acres will be operated on plan of Tuskegee, Ala., institute.

Alfred Dreyfus, French officer convicted of treason, appeals to Minister of War Andre to reopen his case as the supreme head of military justice.

Queen Wilhelmina, through her envoy to this country, has accepted Andrew Carnegie's gift of $1,500,000 for the building of a Temple of Peace at the Hague.

Two hundred and thirty-five Mormon missionaries will be expelled by the German government, because polygamy is not excluded from their teachings. They will appeal to Emperor William.

The famine in Kwang Si province, China, is killing tens of thousands of persons. Women are selling themselves into slavery to escape starvation. The American consul at Canton has inaugurated a relief fund.

In its official report of the distress in northern Sweden, the central relief committee, of Stockholm, says the funds at the disposal of the committee are sufficient, provided the growth of the pasturage is not retarded.

One hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase celebrated April 30 at St. Louis with dedicatory ceremonies of World's Fair. President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, foreign envoys and other notables participate.

Demand made by Russian government that Manchurian sovereignty be ceded by China and other nations excluded; evacuation to be stopped till treaty is signed. Joint protest is planned by United States, England and Japan; would abrogate open door principle.

The German reichstag has passed a bill forbidding the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches after Jan. 1, 1908. In discussing the bill the secretary of the interior declared that the law was based on scientific proof of the ruinous effect of phosphorus vapors on the human bone system.

Indiana Mid-Year Executive.

Liberal Endowment for Hadley Industrial School—Prohibitory Campaign Outlined.

Mrs. Hattie Wright Brand, Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—The mid-year executive meeting was held at Franklin, April 16 and 17. Not a discouraging note was sounded, and a spirit of harmony and hopefulness prevailed. We have just received $5,000 endowment fund for our Hadley Industrial School, through the sale of the "Cox Farm." Within a short time we expect to receive $1,500 cash from another source. The latter will enable us to meet all outstanding bills and make some needed repairs.

Probably the most important action of the committee was the decision to begin a campaign for statutory prohibition. There was a general feeling that the cause, and existing laws and conditions in the state demand more aggressive work for the accomplishment of our purpose, which is the overthrow of the liquor traffic. A plan of action was mapped out and will be carefully executed, extending over a period of years if necessary. A national liquor paper, published in our capital city, recently published an article warning the liquor interests in regard to the activity of the Indiana W. C. T. U. They will need more space for such articles.

Miss Ina Coggeshall, of Marion, Ind., was chosen to represent our state in the grand diamond medal contest at the National Convention.

Mrs. Frances Beauchamp attended our meeting and spoke for us Thursday night. She also gave a helpful talk on Friday afternoon. From Franklin she went to Bloomington and Bedford.

How the Medal Contest Helps a Union.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—A very successful silver medal contest was held by the Warren Ave. W. C. T. U. on April 21. Three young women and three young men composed the class.

MISS MARGERY WILLIAMS.

The medal was awarded to Miss Margery Williams, who gave "Sebastian Mannering's Dream" in so earnest and finished a manner as to cause her friends to desire to hear from her again in the elocutionery world. Miss Mamie Kanold, who stood second, was the youngest contestant.

A large audience was present and the interest awakened by this contest has given new life to the union.

The Work in Australia.

Preparations for Annual Convention.—Special Interest in Scientific Temperance and Purity Work.

Catherine A. Hopkins, Correspondent.

VICTORIA, Australia, March 15:—The Australian convention is now the chief topic of interest to white ribboners in our great commonwealth. Victorian officers being the entertainers, are well advanced with program and all the details of a well thought out and, we trust, successful rally. We are glad to note that preparatory prayer is being made all through the land, realizing the truth of Christ's words, "Without Me, ye can do nothing." We are anticipating a time of great inspiration and ask the prayers of our comrades in other lands. April 27 to May 4 are the dates fixed.

February 17, World's Missionary day, has been very generally observed by our state, a large number of special meetings being reported and pledges gained and new members added.

Mrs. J. Thomson, superintendent of Juvenile work, and Miss Anketell have recently been welcomed home after a very pleasant trip to England and America.

The Australian W. C. T. U. scientific examination results have just been published. Victoria heads the list with ninety-two prizes out of a total of 187, the remainder going to the other states. This work seems to be growing in power and interest among the young people.

We are shortly to have the presence of Mr. R. W. Bligh, secretary of the Australian White Cross League. The unions are busy arranging meetings for this gentleman when this important work will be brought prominently before the boys and men of our towns and cities.

Prahran has just inaugurated a branch of the Frances Willard Club for Girls. A large room has been granted free by the City Council and the devoted president, Mrs. Hobbs, and her workers, have spent a great deal of time and labor on having it thoroughly renovated and beautifully furnished. In direct answer to prayer many gifts have come in.

A special meeting for praise and thanksgiving was held on the 4th inst. and we shall doubtless see as the result that the club will prove a great blessing and uplift to the working girls of the city.

Semi-Annual Convention of Rhode Island.

Annual Temperance Day Established by the School Board of Woonsocket.

Mary E. Olney, Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—The recent semi-annual state W. C. T. U. convention in Rhode Island, was one of the best that has been held in years. The program throughout was interesting and helpful, and the sessions were well attended. A pleasing feature of the afternoon was a gold medal contest, in which all of the young ladies who participated did themselves credit. Although the medal was awarded to a contestant from Woonsocket, others deserved honorable mention. The noontide Bible reading, "The Treasures of Darkness," by Mrs. J. K. Barney, was of deep spiritual significance and was highly appreciated by the audience, as was also her afternoon address, "Ruts and How to Get Out of Them."

In conducting the thank-offering service, Mrs. A. M. Paine, the state superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving, asked various persons to speak upon special causes for gratitute; thus one gave reasons for personal thankfulness, another expressed pleasure at the work accomplished by the W. C. T. Unions of the state. Mrs. Mary A. Babcock forcibly presented causes for gratitude in the National Union, reminding all of the many reform measures that have passed in the United States Congress. She lead the convention to see that as an organization the temperance forces have far more than oftimes is realized to be grateful for. Mrs. J. K. Barney took the still broader field of causes for thankfulness in the World's Union.

The corresponding secretary's report was most encouraging, as it showed new plans devised as well as the ordinary lines of work faithfully carried on. Much had been undertaken in legislative work. Along educational lines the unions of Providence had united with other temperance societies, to place temperance cards in twenty-five electric cars for one year. They supplied all of the public schools of the city, as well as one public library, with the "School Physiology Journal," and Providence union offered prizes of five dollars each to several grammar schools for the best essay on the "Effects of Alcohol on the Human System."

In the city of Woonsocket the W and Y united in sending a committee to confer with the school board, and asking that a day be set apart as temperance day, which should be observed in the public schools just as Lincoln's or Washington's birthday or any other special day is observed. The proposition met with favor and at once the school board appointed March 20 (Neal Dow's birthday) as temperance day. It is believed that it was observed in some suitable manner by every school of the city. Pastors and temperance workers were invited to speak in different places, and in high schools the pupils wrote essays on Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and read them before the school.

New Laws Passed by the Texas Legislature.

Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, Correspondent.

Terrell, Tex., April 15.—Mrs. Stoddard, state president, who has spent the past three and a half months at Austin watching over our interests, sends to the "Texas White Ribbon" the following resumé of reform legislation accomplished by our Texas solons:

MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD.

"The regular session of the legislature has adjourned and results are far greater than we hoped. Let us count the laws, one by one, and lift our voices in thanksgiving for what the Lord has done:

"'Blind Tiger' law, which stops up all the loopholes in the old law, and makes it possible to strictly enforce the prohibition law. If the officers half try the law can be of avail. This bill was introduced by Senator Harper and had a strong following in the legislature.

"The 'Cocaine Bill' passed. It was amended some, but is a good law and cannot but reduce the appalling use of dangerous drugs in our state. For years we have been agitating this measure, and this year Dr. Tabor, the state health officer, recommended it to the legislature, and assisted by your many petitions it is now the law of the land.

"I know you are greatly rejoicing over the Anti-Pool law. We did not directly aid the passage of this splendid legislation, but we can join in the hallelujah of thanksgiving in the good it will do and the amount of evil that will be covered because of it.

"No more horse racing at fairs, or anywhere else in Texas!

"The Habitual Drunkard Bill greatly strengthens the law protecting this class of tempted ones. Protects them against themselves in a measure.

"The birds and the children are protected. The birds against being killed and the children against laboring in factories, etc.

"Last, but not by any means least, is the killing of the 'Willacy Bill.' On the last day, at the last hour, this bill appeared as an amendment to the 'Wholesale Druggist Bill,' and although in so unlooked-for a place, the members recognized it at once, and such a quiver of excitement as passed over that body has not been felt or seen before this session.

"There was a great deal of cheering as the victories came, but there was intense feeling everywhere present. We had believed it to have been smothered days before, but it was hard to kill. The brewer, the attorneys, the strong liquor lobby still lingered at the capital, showing that they still had hope for their measure.

"This is the only time there has been a really decisive issue in the legislature. Upon all other questions, while there have been differences, there was still no intense feeling, but so soon as the attempt was made to trick this measure in by an amendment not germane, the suppressed feeling was everywhere seen and felt.

"Not only did the infamous bill meet defeat, but it carried with it the Wholesale Druggist Bill. There was a division of opinion as to the workings of this last bill had it become a law, but it went down however it would have worked.

"Short Stops" From Oregon.

Achsa M. Morris, Correspondent.

Newburg, Ore., April 27.—Mrs. Harford organized a Y at Lafayette, with fifteen new members.

The president of Union county says there is a growing L. T. L. at Union, also a Y. The Meneleys and Prof. and Mrs. Lough are expected there soon.

Lakeview, one hundred miles from any other union, and one hundred seventy-five miles from a railroad, is doing good work.

The Booth-Kelley Lumber company, of Coberg, has opened a free reading-room. Literature sent for it will be gladly received and placed in a prominent place.

Our state president left the morning of April 13 for Medford and other southern Oregon points. She expects to work in northern California for a short time only, although invited to remain there indefinitely.

Milton has a flourishing reading-room.

Elgin is doing good work.

Progress in Virginia.

Membership Contests Tell in Payment of National Dues.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

Lincoln, Va., April 27.—The work in Virginia is moving forward encouragingly. Our treasurer has forwarded dues to the National treasurer for a larger number of members than ever before at this time in the year. This has been made possible partly by the membership contests that have been successfully held in many places.

MRS. M. H. MUSE.

The Roanoke union gained sixty-eight members in its month's contest. Of this number Mrs. H. Muse secured twenty-five more than were gained by any other one member. They have now begun another contest. Belona, a new Y, wrote me that one side secured forty-three and the other thirty-seven in its contest.

Chincoteague is making a regular campaign against the saloon, looking forward to a local option election.

Danville, one of the strongholds of the liquor power, has just voted "dry." April 9 Loudoun county also voted out the saloon.

Portsmouth is being stirred as never before on the temperance question. The local union has been faithfully at work for years and is now seeing some of the fruit of its labor. It is being wonderfully helped by temperance sermons, preached by several ministers of the place.

Lincoln union, the oldest in the state, has recently lost one of its charter members in the death of Mrs. Susan C. Gore.

Massachusetts Mid-Year Executive.

State President Granted Leave of Absence.—Other Workers Going Abroad.

Louise C. Purington, M. D., Correspondent.

Dorchester, Mass., April 27.—The State executive held its mid-year councils at headquarters, April 8 and 9, 1903.

KATHARINE LENTE STEVENSON.

Among other things voted these were most important: A New England Inter-State Institute to be held, probably, at Old Orchard Beach, Maine; the incorporation of the Frances E. Willard Settlement if deemed best by the Board of Directors; (It is deemed best, and this great work will be in position for endowment, bequests, and special gifts); leave of absence to Katharine Lente Stevenson to attend the world's convention of W. C. T. U. to be held in Geneva in June—this leave to cover three months to meet the numerous engagements offered Mrs. Stevenson in England, and extended to her with words of hearty appreciation. It was also voted that during the month of July the senior vice-president, Mrs. A. F. Rolfe, president Middlesex county, act as adviser in case of need, and Mrs. H. C. Walker to substitute for the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harriot T. Todd, during her vacation. The state president was authorized to invite the World's Convention to hold its next meeting in Boston.

Questions of finance were considered and courage quickened by the arrival of a check, $100, from Henry W. Faxon, the long time friend of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. His letter contained the suggestion that an appeal for the work be sent to the press of the state and this was voted. The example of the Dorchester union, in getting the W. C. T. U. on the weekly offering list of the Second church, was voted as something to be specially emulated.

The Massachusetts comradeship is bereaved in the going home of Mrs. Isabella A. MacIntyre, president of the Boston union, and Mrs. C. H. Cousey of Pepperell union, a widely known and efficient worker.

Fifty thousand subscribers for "Our Message," organ of Massachusetts W. C. T. U.—over 2,000 new ones—is the goal aimed at for 1903.

Springfield is to have the state convention in October.

Two Massachusetts' representatives are, at this writing, in attendance upon the Bremen Anti-Alcoholic congress, Mary H. Hunt and Mary G. Stuckenberg. These with at least a half dozen others, President Stevenson, Mrs. D. R. Pevear, state treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Harrington, president of Worcester county, south; Mrs. H. C. Pearson, Mrs. Ella W. Keith and Mrs. E. J. Heard, are booked for the World's Convention at Geneva.

The Outlook in West Virginia.

National Workers in the Field.—State L. T. L. Secretary Plans a Legion in Every Union

Mrs. V. E. Mohler, Correspondent.

St. Albans, W. Va., April 21.—West Virginia is to have Miss Quinby, of Ohio, for a month's work in May. She will train contestants and organize unions where practicable. Miss Quinby will be accompanied by Miss Poe, our state treasurer, who will study methods for the purpose of becoming a state organizer and Medal Contest trainer. Mrs. Maude L. Greene has also been engaged for some work during the spring. Notwithstanding poor health Mrs. Morrow, our state president, is as usual doing the work of two women in her efforts to introduce our cause in all parts of the state. This, owing to the inacessibility of so many sections, is a very great undertaking and will require much time and work.

MRS. LENNA YOST.

Our unions have been especially active in petitioning for the Hepburn bill and, through the request of our state president, prominent members of the legislature sent telegrams to Senator Elkins in its behalf. A resolution urging the support of the bill was passed by the legislature. Hon. S. H. Bowman, of the house of delegates of the West Virginia legislature, a young man of sturdy integrity and great promise, introduced and secured the passage of a bill regulating the C. O. D. liquor business in our own state. A copy of the bill is to be found in the issue of The Union Signal for February 12.

Mrs. Lenna Yost, of Clarkesburg, the L. T. L. secretary of our state, is a splendid worker in her department. Mrs. Yost has a tower of strength in her husband, who is in entire sympathy with her in all her work. He is also a staunch supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and carries his temperance principles into all his work. Mrs. Yost is most anxious to have a Legion with every union in the state and is urging the work to that end.

Good News From Michigan.

Medal Contests Continue to Win Favor in the Wolverine State.

R. M. Harwood, Correspondent.

Plainwell, Mich., April 27.—Thompsonville, in Benzie county, has been favored with one of the best silver medal contests by five young men, who conferred honor upon themselves and the town. Only one could win a medal, but the merit of all received recognition by the presentation of "a nice book for the head and a pocket-book for the dimes." The class gave their leader a silver and pearl paper-knife. This union has conducted thirteen contests since last December. The town is greatly stirred, and the young people very enthusiastic.

MRS. MARY E. TEATS.

The union at Petoskey held a matron's contest, which was very successful in interest and patronage; also an L. T. I. program in which a class from the public schools, in answer to questions, showed promptness, intelligence, and real interest. The superintendent of the schools gave an address upon what he felt the study was doing for the children. He exhibited some examination papers and called attention to the fact that the requirement of this one study by law was the work of the W. C. T. U. Ten ladies who had visited the schools gave reports; the church was filled and much interest manifested.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, closed her three month's engagement in Michigan with a week's work in Detroit. She gave ninety-four lectures, organized two unions, one Y and two L. T. L.'s, six hundred twenty-five active and honorary members were added and forty-eight total abstinence and two hundred seven White Cross and White Shield pledges were signed. Most of the new members will prove valuable acquisitions to the unions. Two of the districts and one county have engaged her for two more months in the fall.

Each member of the W. C. T. U. should be in such touch with our work that she can speak with authority for the whole 300,000; and she will be if she reads The Union Signal and her state paper.—*The Pacific Ensign.*

The National Legislative League.

By Jane A. Stewart.

DESPITE the great advance which women have made in economic, industrial and legal status, there is still vast room for improvement. The recent annual meeting of the National Legislative League at Washington has emphasized this fact. It was shown at this gathering of active workers for the promotion of better legislation for women, that in thirty-five states a married mother still has no right to her own children; in sixteen states a wife has no right to her own earnings outside of the home; in eight states a woman has no right to her own property after marriage; and in seven states there is as yet no law compelling a man to support his wife and family. With the exception of the four free states Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, there is not one of our commonwealths which does not show on its statute books the most unjust and oppressive discriminations against the wives and mothers in the inheritance of property and against the unmarried woman in the matter of wages.

Delegates from many states attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. Lillian Devereux Blake, of New York City, president and founder of the National Legislative League.

Though only three years old, the league has gained the gratitude of women for what it has done, as well as for the betterment of conditions of women under the law in all parts of the Union. Its single aim is "to obtain for women equality of legal, municipal, and industrial rights through action by the national congress and the state legislatures." Its plan is to unite many women who believe in better conditions for their sex, into a band which shall secure effective co-operation for any legal reform in which all are interested.

In New York last year the league succeeded in having a law passed which removed the last restrictions on the earnings of a married woman, giving her the right to sue for damages on her own behalf. This year in the Empire state the dower rights of women are threatened by a law professedly in the interest of the seekers for divorce, which the league opposes and urges in its stead the reconstruction of the laws of inheritance between husband and wife.

The chief theme before the Washington meeting was the bill introduced in Congress this last winter by Senator Hoar through the efforts of the league, restoring to American women who forfeit their citizenship (such as it is) by marrying foreigners and lose the right, the paternal protection of Uncle Sam wherever they may wander. This movement is considered a very good thing, as otherwise injury has been done to many native born Americans who among other things are debarred from owning property in certain sections of the United States. It was pertinently proposed, too, that the league may well direct its attention to the existing divorce laws, which are in sad need of attention, which men alone are not adequate to handle, and in the formation of which women should have a voice.

Any movement which tends to the promotion of women's status under the law must, necessarily, enlist the attention and interest of enlightened women everywhere. The work of the National Legislative League in this respect has a strong appeal to the sympathetic effort and co-operation of all those who are struggling to secure better conditions for women throughout the United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Blue Ribbon Movement in Scandinavia.

By Mrs. A. J. Gordon.

THIS movement is the offspring of the work done in England by Francis Murphy. The first local society in Sweden was formed in Gothenburg by Miss Beatrice Dixon, with this simple pledge:

"Herewith I pledge myself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages and by all suitable means to work against their use; and as an emblem of this, my serious determination, constantly to wear visibly, this blue ribbon."

From this beginning the work has had a successful career in the four northern countries. The simplicity of the requirements and the absence of ritual and regalia, together with the little "bit of blue" always to be worn as a silent witness to the principles of the wearer, commended the association to the many who are not attracted by the more conspicuous methods of the I. O. G. T.

It must have been with supreme gratitude that Miss Dixon recently addressed the immense audience convened for the Fifth northern temperance meeting of the Blue Ribbon societies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. She has consecrated herself and her fortune to this work since 1883, and is held in loving esteem by her associates. After her address, delivered with most womanly modesty, yet with a winning forcefulness which compels conviction, the chairman, Mr. Beckman, thanked her for himself and then asked the gentlemen in the audience to attest their appreciation of her words and work by a rising vote, which was given with hearty unanimity.

The meetings of this organization were held in Immanuel church. At the opening festival, every seat of the large auditorium was occupied, together with its double rows of galleries. Festoons of bunting and the flags of all nations, waved brilliant welcome. Greeting to the representatives from the northern lands was given by a member of the King's Council, and the principal address was made by the president of the Congress, Mr. Ernst Beckman. Responses followed from temperance workers representing England and other lands.

One of the unique features of public gatherings in Sweden is the chorus singing, and this was most admirably presented at the meeting. A large male choir of Swedes sang their national airs. Over eighty young men and women had come from Norway to attend the conference, and the singing of their distinctive songs was most inspiriting, but when the plaintive minor strains of the national songs of Finland were sung by the sweet trained voices of a choir of young girls in costume, tears filled many eyes. The most famous singer of opera in Stockholm contributed his talent to the occasion, and as his magnificent baritone voice rang out with the patriotic hymn of Sweden, the whole audience rose instinctively and stood until it was finished.

The meetings of the Blue Ribbon society continued for three consecutive days, sessions being held from 9 a. m. until towards midnight, with an excursion to Drothingholm and occasional intervals for refreshments.

The patience and persistence of Swedish audiences is unparalleled elsewhere, No persuasive nine-o'clock bell ever distracts their attention from the speaker, or draws them from the meeting. One explanation may be that the long nights of winter, which begin when the sun sets at about 3 p. m., make the time for the beginning of evening very indefinite, and there is equal uncertainty as to its close; while in summer the sun sets about 9 p. m., and the band of crimson and gold tarries in the western sky until the sun reappears at 2 a. m. Thus the habit of midnight wakefulness is easily formed in these northern latitudes.

The length of the meetings was justified by the many subjects treated in scholarly papers by leading scientific men and educators, followed by free discussion. A few of these subjects were, "The Co-operation of all Temperance Organizations for Aggressive Work;" "How to Reach the Upper Classes and Enlist Them;" "The Medical Aspect of the Temperance Reform," and "Work Among the Young." The "Canteen" (as it would be called in America) was not only discussed but practical measures were adopted through a committee to procure the prohibition of the sale of drinks in the camps, and to do more faithful gospel and temperance work among the hundreds of young men who are conscripted yearly and obliged to give several months to military duty.

Stockholm, Sweden.

"Fighting Sam."

By M. A. Davidson.

HE was a preacher in charge of an extensive country circuit, the center of which was our picturesque village. For generations the little town had maintained an unwritten law that each of its citizens must have a nickname. The merchant was "Dooney," the blacksmith "Billy," and the grocer "Polly." Upon the arrival of the Rev. Samuel Van Croft, he was irreverently referred to as "Sam." Later when his pugilistic qualities had been shown in chastising the young bullies who disturbed his meetings, the prefix was attached, and "fighting Sam" received his new appellation with jolly good-nature, proving himself worthy of the title.

Life in this sequestered place was dull enough, but that some things are worse than monotony was demonstrated when a liquor dealer rented a small storeroom and began the sale of intoxicants. One week, and the peace of years was broken. The pleasant evening hours, wont to be filled with quiet and good cheer, were now hideous with sounds of revelry. Women dared not venture forth after nightfall, even to the weekly prayer meeting, lest some drunken man should reel cursing across their path. Most deplorable of all was the demoralizing effect upon the youth of the community.

But what to do was the question. Stewart, the rum seller, merely laughed in the faces of those who ventured to remonstrate. The town was incorporated, and there on the walls of his saloon was the government license. What were they going to do about it? The evil continued until the peace-loving citizens were in despair. Then it was that the Rev. Samuel Van Croft rose to the occasion.

"I must call on Brother Stewart," he said,

One evening at sunset he walked into the saloon with his Bible under his arm. In answer to his greeting the proprietor inquired if he would have a drink.

"Thank you, no," replied the minister. "I didn't come here for a drink. I came here to tell you that you must take your accursed business out of town before to-morrow's sun sets or take the consequences."

Uttering a volley of oaths, Stewart seized an empty beer bottle, and advanced furiously upon the speaker. The minister calmly laid down his Bible upon a stool and divested himself of his clerical coat, whereupon the undersized saloonkeeper laid down his bottle and retreated behind the bar.

"I d'want to fight a preacher," he growled, "but you get out o' here."

"I'm going to, and so are you," was the parting word.

The next half hour was one of unusual commotion. The minister went from house to house talking earnestly and rapidly. Presently the sexton rang the church bell, then people crossed and recrossed the elm-shaded streets and gathered in groups, speaking in excited but exultant undertones.

In the deepening twilight the minister took his place behind the pulpit, facing an audience of bareheaded women, bare footed children, and men who, returning from the fields, left plows and teams standing in the street, while they stopped at the church to learn the cause of the excitement.

Never had the rugged preacher spoken with greater power than in this impassioned appeal to the hearts of his hearers. Could any law make the evil less an evil? Could a thousand government licenses make the wrong right? How would they reply to the saloonkeeper's taunting question? What were they going to do about it? His voice thundered out through the wide-open door down to the corner where Stewart sat listening and laughing.

"Better go up, fellers," he said merrily, "an' see what Sam's got to say."

They went; and the message they brought back was,

"Sam's in dead earnest; this ain't no laffin' matter."

When the preacher finished his discourse he found his hearers ready for action. The doctor was the first on the list pledging twenty dollars. A young farmer followed with ten dollars, and the sums were doubled and multiplied until within twenty minutes an amount had been paid or pledged which many times covered the money value of the saloon. Few words were spoken, but the stern purpose of all was, "The saloon must go." They were desperate men, ready to take desperate measures.

After a short consultation it was decided that Stewart be given a final warning, and the three potentates, the doctor, the preacher and the blacksmith, were chosen to wait upon him.

Arriving at the saloon they found it dark and deserted, and striking a match they saw only a vacant room. Broken bottles, scattered cards, an empty box and an overturned stool were all that remained to tell of the hasty flight.

"Fighting Sam" was long ago transferred to other fields, but he will always be remembered in a quaint little town where it is well and widely known that no saloons need apply.

Chicago.

THE DINGHY'S CREW.—U. S. S. PURITAN.

A GUN'S CREW AT DRILL.—U. S. S. PURITAN. Photographed by Cheyne, Hampton, Va.
Three of these lads are pledge signers.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

By Ella M. Thacher

SPLENDID temperance work is being done in the National Soldiers' Home of Virginia. Through the efforts of Chaplain and Mrs. Bradley more than four hundred men of the Hampton camp have signed the pledge. Under the training of these good leaders, the old war-scarred veterans are exerting a mighty influence throughout the camp, and conditions are rapidly changing for the better. At the annual meeting, which it was my pleasure to attend during a recent visit to the Thacher unions, Mrs. Bradley was re-elected president of the union. Two handsome cut-glass pieces were given to her by the old soldiers. Chaplain Bradley was presented with "The Strenuous Life," by President Roosevelt, and the writer was remembered with an immense bouquet of beautiful flowers, which was promptly expressed to her soldier husband.

Newport News was next visited, where the Sailors' Rest was the great attraction. This place has been opened through the untiring labor of Chaplain R. E. Steele, once a chaplain in the navy. More than one hundred "tars" from the United States steamships Lancaster and Puritan attended the meeting at which I spoke. About thirty signed the pledge. It was a sight long to be remembered when Mrs. Bradley, Chaplain Steele, Mr. J. Steele, one of our C. T. U. soldiers, trained by Mrs. Bradley, and about twenty jackies sat down to a luncheon of tea and sweets. I think many a day had passed since these young boys had been given a cup of tea poured by a woman's hand, and their enjoyment seemed unbounded. It was after this luncheon that the meeting was held. The "boys" sang with a will, Chaplain Steele presiding at the piano. All voices were raised in praise of home, mother, country, God—the room fairly resounding in praise.

Next came our meeting. The room had been prepared for the regular Saturday evening entertainment given by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of the Episcopal church. A young woman sang, and how I coveted her for our own blessed W. C. T. U. work. After a recitation by another young woman, there was singing by the merchant marine "boys," stokers, oilers, etc. Friends of the cause gave short addresses, and again the jackies lifted their voices in song.

After making a short address, I asked the young woman singer to give us our "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined," all to join in the chorus. This was done with such a will and with such lusty cheers that the thought came, "These good people know more than they did about our glorious white ribbon work."

I went homeward to the "camp," rejoicing that God had again deemed me worthy to be a co-worker with Him, and praising His name that other good workers were raised to champion the cause of the sailor.

One whole day was given in the camp to the bi-county convention of the W. C. T. U., the soldier unions entertaining the guests. A memorable sight was that of coffee poured and passed by the veterans of the civil war, who wore our white ribbon.

I found the county union well officered by the state superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors' department, and the women were faithful, true and glad that God had called them into this glorious work.

Another day was given to the Rest, where a Frances E. Willard room is furnished with four white enameled beds and other necessary articles.

The W. C. T. U. workers in the two unions at Newport News have one Saturday night in the month for their entertainment, and can at any time use their personal influence for our cause. These good women, under their efficient superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors, have been doing a noble work, and they are very enthusiastic over the fact that all the temperance work has been put into their hands.

Do you notice in the picture of the crew on the Puritan that they are mostly "boys?" If you could see the crew of the Lancaster, you would find that these, too, have young, boyish faces. When I tell you that I saw four of them, so intoxicated that they could not walk, taken upstairs and put into our room, with Frances E. Willard's name on the door, you will say with me, "Here is the practical part of the work of dear Miss Willard; here is the work she trained us to do." I cannot but believe that her heavenly spirit will overshadow that room, and that many an erring boy will come out of it purified, to lead a better life. We need pictures and attractive little articles to put in this room to make it a pride and a joy to the white-ribbon host. Chaplain R. E. Steele will be glad to acknowledge anything sent to him.

One laddie, whose face is before you, was intoxicated when he signed the pledge. He told me that his uncle was a priest and that he had been well trained. It would break his mother's heart, he said, if she knew that he drank. When I looked at his boyish face—a lad not over eighteen—I said, "God pity the nation that does not care for its boys." O my sisters, your hearts would ache could you but see the sights that so often met my eyes. O mother, with your loved ones, your boys, the pride of your heart, the light of your eyes, when you kneel by their bedside at night to ask God's blessing upon *your* boy; when you put the kiss upon your boy's brow, think of other homes, where other mother's have not this comfort,—think of these boys so tempted, and pray for them.

I must not forget to tell you that another room has been taken and paid for by the good veterans of the camp, the Ella M. Thatcher union of the National Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Bradley had planned for it some time ago. She said that the seed cast upon the waters is returning after a few days.

Thus closed the trip at the Camp and the Rest. I hope soon to tell you of the work in Delaware among the Fort Du Pont and Fort Delaware boys in which work the white ribboners of Delaware had the largest share.

Florence, N. J.

Alcohol Not a Food.

By Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

ALCOHOLICS have been termed by some scientists "fuel-food." Alcohol is a fuel, which, to a limited extent, is readily oxidized in the animal body; but it kindles a fire so fierce that it soon burns out the fine temper of the vasso-motor brain centers and the delicate mechanism of thought, will, conscience and self-regulative power.

Alcohol is not a food. A pure food must be a builder of the structures of the animal body and a sustainer of the nervous and physical energies. It must have, under equal wear and tear, the same uniform building and staying power throughout the life. No scientist ever has claimed that alcohol is a builder of tissue. The fact that increased quantities of alcoholics are demanded to meet the below-par nerve fag that inevitably follows even their most guarded, continued use, is proof that they do not sustain the vital forces. Alcoholics spur, whip, lash, but do not hold at par life's central recuperative forces.

Castile, N. Y.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter IX.

SHORTLY after the visit of the two girls, the vicarage was invaded by an army of work people, before whom Hugh retired into lodgings. He and the vicar had lived together on excellent terms; but on the whole, he rejoiced in the change. In his own rooms he was master, and, within due bounds, could be as irregular in his habits as he pleased. Besides, he had at last definitely resolved on making an experiment. If Mann's arguments were sound, as he manifestly believed them to be, it was certain that Hugh had not yet reached the highest point of self-control. Of course, there was grandad to be taken into account; but poor old grandad had wilfully sunk himself to the level of a sot. For himself Hugh had a very different end in view; when at last, with the eyes of his mind firmly fixed on that end, and with singular precautions, he provided himself with the appropriate means, and proceeded to experiment. Fortunately, as he told himself, he had never actually signed a pledge; so there was no taint of broken faith in the course that he had determined to pursue. Unfortunately, for many reasons, secrecy was absolutely necessary. However deeply he might, and of course he did, regret that necessity, it was obviously inadvisable at this point to acquaint Mr. Boyd, Enoch & Co., or even Dr. Mann, with the fact that he was bringing the principles and practice of his lifetime to the test. By and by, if results convinced him— as he actually began to hope might be the case—that Mann was right, he would, of course, frankly declare his change of mind; but not yet. Meantime, his experiments in no wise lessened the guilt of the odd dozen who recognized no law of self-restraint.

The experiment was continued perseveringly for some few weeks, and then for some reason best known to the experimenter, was precipitately abandoned. After a night of despair, in the dewy freshness of an autumn morning, Hugh dashed what remained of the—well, not of the first, nor even of the second bottle, into the stream that merrily ran through the quiet wood beyond the village, and leaning against the tree that stood almost at the water's edge, hid his face in his hands. Verily, he had got what he wanted. He had wanted to know—and he knew.

The next few weeks were memorable in the history of Pitsmoor. In the exasperated words of Enoch Light, Mr. Boyd went "dodderin' on, more bamboozlin' than ever;" but as if to make it up to the rely tried parish, the curate developed an ardent and self-sacrificing devotion to duty which could hardly have been surpassed. The parish echoed with reports of his visitations, in season and out of season. Tummas Windle, Billy Sellers and the rest of the odd dozen were fairly driven from the mission-room to the comparative safety of the parish church. Bet Colson invested a rare shilling in the purchase of a new lock for her door. Miss Smith sat petrified into silence under a stern rebuke of her "censorious and self-righteous spirit," and Enoch and his friends made a rapturous renunciation.

"I never see'd it to be wrong before, God knows I never did," said Enoch, heroically. "Man and boy, I've smoked my pipe o' bacca regular for more'n fifty year, and never seen it to be wrong. It's powerful hard on human nature to feel called to break through a habit o' fifty and more years, but t' pipe have got go, friends. It mun go!"

There was no conscious heroism in this stern determination. His eyes being once opened, renunciation became a matter of duty, neither more nor less, and equally as a matter of course, his friends followed his lead. Very sorrowful were some of the old faces as the "gaffers" leaned, pipeless and disconsolate, against the fence; but no voice was raised in protest or complaint. This new renunciation was the direct outcome of the fact that Hugh had been experiencing some trouble with himself of late. In the course of an hour's rigorous self-examination he had determined that the use of tobacco was unnecessary, if not sinful. Straightway he had given it up, and on the following Sunday had followed up this act of self-sacrifice by an impressive denunciation of the smoker from the mission-room pulpit. After some days of conflict, half a dozen more pipes had been sorrowfully confiscated, and the odd dozen, lounging comfortably at street corners, puffed their short pipes, and, conscious outcasts though they were, understood something of the law of compensation.

"Sakes alive! I was near-hand givin' in to him that last time he was here, and where would I ha' been now without my bit o' bacca! It's a mercy as the Lord made me so hard-hearted," murmured Tummas, fervently, as he filled his pipe.

Yet the peace of genuine self-surrender was on Enoch's face, and the reprobate Tummas noted it with secret envy.

Heart-stirring accounts of the curate and his doings passed from tongue to tongue in those days. More than one could testify to the fact that not once, but many times, had Hugh visited the nearest public-house, with the result that the publican, not daring to meet him face to face, had fled ignominiously through a back window at sight of his accuser entering the open door. From a safe distance even the odd dozen looked on admiringly, and were proud to tell of the scathing words that in unwary moments had fallen to their own lot. The mission-room was crowded at every service to the doors, and the open-air meetings inaugurated by Hugh were attended, with but few exceptions, by the entire population. Dr. Mann, it was true, held aloof, but what else, asked the right-minded, would any one have expected of Mann? When he heard, professionally, of Enoch's sacrifice, his only comment was: "Well, well; one is inclined to hope that some enthusiast will deal similarly with that young man when he is seventy and asthmatic."

"No one won't never need to do it, doctor," wheezed Enoch, staunchly. "Mr. Brotherton gived up his own bacca afore ever he put it to us as it was our duty to give up ourn."

"Very likely, but three-and-twenty gives up easily, and sometimes as easily takes back again," said the doctor, dryly.

"I've faith to believe that Mr. Brotherton isn't one o' that sort," said Enoch, as staunchly as before; "and even if he were, it's still for us elders to be settin' a good example, once our eyes is opened."

"Right you are, old boy," said the doctor, cheerily; and for once he refrained from smoking his evening cigar ostentatiously past the open-air meeting. But he caught the tenor of Hugh's exhortations as he passed, and smiled.

So far the curate had made no attempt to "tackle" him on the subject of his pipe. Neither had he, for some time, called on Mrs. Langley at the hour of afternoon tea. Still, he had been telling himself every day that he must go some time, and when at last he was announced he was welcomed in a more than usually softened mood.

"I really had begun to think that your interest was confined to the poor sheep of the flock— the poor in this world's goods, I mean. If you knew all, you would be convinced that some of us need help and exhortation as sorely as the poorest of them all," said the lady, half seriously. "Why have you stayed away?"

"I suppose because I am too young a man, and too conceited, to enjoy the suspicion that you have been laughing at me," said Hugh, giving a reason as unexpected to himself and to his hearer as it was untrue.

"Laughing at you? When have I laughed at you?"

"Well, at my temperance principles."

"Indeed, I never did!" exclaimed Mrs. Langley, vehemently; "I have nothing but admiration for your principles."

But Hugh was looking at her steadily.

"And you were pleased to amuse yourself by pretending to share them to the same bigoted degree?"

Mrs. Langley flashed a startled look of inquiry into his face.

"Pretending? What pretence was there about it? I am an abstainer, Mr. Brotherton," she said, haughtily.

Hugh began to wish that some other excuse for his non-appearance had occurred to him.

"Indeed," he said, earnestly, "I never doubted it; but after what you had said, it did surprise me to hear you asking for wine for the guests at your own table."

Hugh was a sincere and very aggressive teetotaller just now.

Mrs. Langley colored, then she laughed a little.

"That was only to tease Bob; he does get so mad with me," she said, frankly. "Rest assured, Mr. Brotherton, that personally I am the strictest of abstainers, however inconsistently I may behave. Still I am many things that I ought not to be, and I hear of you going hither and thither among the black sheep of the flock. Why did you not come before to denounce me for my sins?"

Hugh smiled as he shook his head.

"I dare venture to counsel these simple old souls, but you—that would be quite another thing."

"Mr. Brotherton! What are you saying? Do you question the simplicity of my soul?" she asked him, gayly.

For a moment their eyes met.

"I really don't know how to answer you," said the young man, laughing.

Behind the laugh there was genuine perplexity, and his hostess saw it. She laughed in return, as she held out her hand for his cup.

"You are nothing if not frank, Mr. Brotherton, and I like you the better for it."

Hugh was conscious that, whether or not he thought her simple, he found her very charming; and as if to reassure him, she dropped her superficial manner and let him into some of the inner recesses of her mind. Beneath that gay and flippant exterior were aspirations as real and pure—he felt sure of it, God forgive him—as his own.

"Ah, Mr. Brotherton, it is easy to tell people to be good, but whatever you may say, you know—you *must* know—how hard it is to be so."

"Is it?"

Hugh was smilingly on the point of deprecating the assertion, but Mrs. Langley was unmistakably sincere, and something in the depths of his own heart answered to the trouble in her beautiful eyes.

"*Don't* I know it! God help me!" he said, vehemently.

For one brief moment they looked at each other, self-condemned and self-confessed. Then the woman rallied.

"How terribly tragic we are! As if all the world had not realized that it was hard, ages and ages before we were born, but—but—" and her mood changed again, "you have helped me more by owning your own difficulty in turning precept into practice than by any number of the platitudes you were on the point of offering me. You are as honest as you are good, and I think that you will make a great man, Mr. Brotherton!"

Hugh groaned within himself, and prayed miserably that, in the mercy of God, it might yet be so.

It was perhaps a fortnight after this that an untoward incident occurred. Late one night, when the doctor had donned his slippers, and was enjoying the prospect of a quiet hour before turning in, his man came to his sanctum.

"It's Mrs. Foote, sir," he said, deprecatingly, "and I was to say as she wanted to see you most particular."

"Hang Mrs. Foote! What's the matter with her?" asked the doctor, crossly.

"I couldn't say, sir. She won't take no denial. She seems put about, and she says it's most particular."

"All right! Show her in."

Mrs. Foote, who was one of the doctor's favorites, appeared in a state of evident perturbation, but being a prudent woman, she forebore to enter upon her business until the door had closed upon Jenkins.

"It's Mr. Brotherton, sir. I don't know what ails him. He don't know I've come for you, but I thought if you would be so good as to look in—if it's not taking too much upon myself—for he's that *queer*—"

"You want me to turn out tonight to see Brotherton? Upon my word, Mrs. Foote, you have a conscience! What on earth should I see him for?"

"That's what I couldn't tell you, sir. If it had been poor Foote, I should have thought nothing about it—God forgive me if I ever misjudged him—but being Mr. Brotherton, I'm frightened that he's got a fever on him, sir."

"Brotherton? Nonsense, my good woman. I met Brotherton in Milborough this afternoon."

"Like enough you did, sir, for he has been out all day. He must have come in just after I stepped out, for when I came back I heard someone lumbering about like overhead. I creeps up the stairs in a fright, thinkin' of burglars, and as soon as I sees Mr. Brotherton, looking and talkin' so, I just turns the key in the lock and comes off to you."

The doctor, as he listened, was preparing to accompany her home.

"You didn't think he was drunk, did you?" he asked, chuckling over his shoe-lace.

The reply was unexpected.

"Well, sir, with it bein' Mr. Brotherton, I did *not;* but if it had happened to have been my late 'usband—God forgive me—I should just have given him a clout on the ear and taken no more notice till mornin'," said Mrs. Foote, candidly. "Poor Foote; I doubt, after all, that I may sometimes have misjudged him."

"I've no doubt that it served him right. That's what comes of giving your wife cause to think ill of you," said the doctor, consolingly, as they left the house.

He went straight upstairs to Hugh's room, and stayed so long that it was nearly midnight when he returned to Mrs. Foote's kitchen, wearing his most professional air. The early sounds of altercation that had succeeded his entrance into Hugh's room had long since passed into silence.

"You are quite right. There is considerable cerebral disturbance, but no particular cause for anxiety. At any rate, he's all right for the present. I've sent him to sleep, and he had better not be disturbed till morning. I'll look in early, but I quite expect that the attack will pass off without further mischief. Been overdoing it lately, I expect. Young brains won't stand all that their owners try to put upon them, Mrs. Foote."

"No, indeed, sir," agreed Mrs. Foote, over-awed by the doctor's professional manner and relieved by the knowledge it implied.

"Well, let's hope that he'll take Nature's hint. And I say, Mrs. Foote, some good-natured fool thought to mend matters by forcing a spoonful or so of whisky down his throat. You smelt it, no doubt? Couldn't have done a worse thing, as it happened, and we know what Mr. Brotherton himself would think. However, being a little light-headed, he knows nothing about it. In my opinion, there is no reason why he or anyone else ever should know."

He watched the face of the woman who had been chosen as the curate's landlady on the strength of her character for discretion, and noted an absence of suspicion that was in itself a guarantee for the safety of Hugh's reputation.

(Continued on page 14.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

Childhood's Temperance May Queen

For May Day Festival.

By Anna A. Gordon.

'TIS the day when fairies come
Out of nook and mossy dell,
And we hear the merry hum
Of their voices as they tell
Where the violet finds its blue,
And the buttercup its gold,
How the pink arbutus buds
Learn their petals to unfold.

'Tis the day they crown their Queen,
Gentle, gracious Queen of May,
And the cunning little sprites
Flit around us all the day.
Like the fairies we have come
On this merry First of May,
And the Queen whom we would crown
We will love and will obey.

Temperance is the May Queen fair,
We would loving homage pay;
Flow'rets fresh upon her brow
Little hands will place today.
Ne'er was Queen so lovely crowned,
Radiant in her robe of white;
Well may childhood wreathe her brow
With the purest blossoms bright.

Bow thy beauteous head, fair Queen,
That a grateful little child
On thy noble brow may place
Flow'rets pure and undefiled;
Like the lives we hope to live,
Free from blight or sin or shame,
While we proudly serve our Queen,
Guarding well her future fame.

Well may mothers bless our Queen,
Tempted boyhood sing her praise,
Well may one and all rejoice
On this happy day of days.
So, good Queen, accept the trust
We have placed in thee to-day;
Evermore thy name shall be
Childhood's Temperance Queen of May.

—Marching Songs.

A Twilight Story for Girls.

OUTSIDE it was raining heavily. Inside—well, inside the weather was threatening, to say the least. One of the nurses going to the linen-room with an armful of fresh towels shook her head sympathetically at another who was just going into the ward.

"I pity ourselves today," she said.

"I know—it will be so hard to keep the children bright," the other answered. A nurse was taking temperatures and marking the charts that hung at the head of each white bed. She stopped a moment and looked down at one especially listless face pressed soberly against the pillow.

"Don't you want some of the scrap books to look over, Jennie?" she asked.

Jennie's weak voice was utterly disinterested. "No," she answered. The nurse's voice kept its brightness in spite of her discouragement. "Then, don't you want me to bring you one of the puzzles? You could play with it nicely there."

"No, I don't want any," Jennie answered wearily.

A hand pulled at the nurse's skirt, and she turned quickly. The thin, pain-sharpened face of the girl in the next bed smiled at her cheerfully.

"Don't bother about Jennie. I guess I can make her do something," she said in a low voice.

The nurse bent over her with a swift, caressing touch. "Thank you, little assistant," she said tenderly.

She went on about her work, but it did not seem so hard or so hopeless any more.

Maggie lay thinking for a few minutes. In the room outside, where the patients' clothes were kept in a case full of big pigeon-holes, was one bundle shabbier than the others; this was Maggie's. In one of the beds were some queer, cruel-looking weights that mean suffering far greater than most of the little invalids there could imagine, and they were Maggie's, too. Perhaps, in all the long roomful, she had the fewest things to make her glad, but what of that? God teaches us how to make our happiness if we will; God and Maggie together made hers.

She opened her eyes when the sharpest pain had passed, and called across to the next bed, "Jennie!"

"What is it?" Jennie asked listlessly.

"Jennie, let's 'see things'; we haven't for ever so long. You wanted to the other day, you know."

"Well," Jennie answered doubtfully, "you'll have to begin, though."

"Oh, yes, I'll begin. Well, then, I see some great red roses just as soft and dark as velvet; and they feel all cool when you touch them and they smell—my, don't they smell sweet?"

"I know something prettier than that," Jennie answered. "It's vi'lets—a lady gave me some once. They ain't anything like 'em, velvet nor nothin' else. I 'most cried when they withered. That's prettier than yours, Maggie Dulin!"

"But I see somethin' else," Maggie went on. "It's a great green place, and the grass is all nice and thick under your feet, and it's full of the beautiful-lest flowers—yellow and white, and all colors, and there ain't no sign up to keep off the grass—you kin jest lay and roll in it all day long. And there's birds in the trees, and you never heard nothin' sing like them; and you kin see the sky, jest miles of it, and you kin most taste the air, it's so sweet."

Round the ward word sped quickly, "Maggie's seein' things!" Children who could walk went over to her corner; wheel-chairs rolled there; from some of the cots eager patients sent messages to her, and waited for hers back again. The dull day was forgotten, and the long room was crowded with visions. Flowers bloomed there, and birds sang, and happy girls went to parties or cherished wonderful dolls. The gladness of the world was theirs, as God meant it to be, and all because one girl knew how to keep fresh in her life every bit of beauty she had seen.

The doctor smiled as he went his rounds. "She's as good medicine as the sunshine," he said.

"Poor little thing," the nurse answered, with a loving glance toward the corner.

The doctor corrected her. "It's the heart that makes one rich or poor—rich little think," he said.—Mabel Nelson Thurston.

Who Is He?

WHO'S this little boy I see
Standing up in front of me?
Mother calls him "precious one,"
Father calls him "darling son,"
Grandma says he's her "delight,"
Grandpa says he's "out of sight."
He is auntie's "little beau,"
All his friends they love him so.
Oh! but he has winning ways—
May he keep them all his days!
If he tries real hard he can,
And grow to be a noble man.

—Selected.

An Animated Stone.

THE tortoise is a great sleeper, and that characteristic yields the London Spectator a funny story of one which was a domestic pet in a country house. As his time for hibernating drew nigh, he selected a quiet corner in the dimly-lighted coal cellar, and there composed himself to sleep. A new cook was appointed soon after. She knew not tortoises. In a few months, with the lapse of time, the tortoise woke up and sallied forth. Screams soon broke the kitchen's calm. Entering that department, the lady of the house found the cook gazing in awestruck wonder, and exclaiming, as with unsteady hand she pointed to the tortoise: "My conscience! Look at the stone that I've broken the coal wi' a' winter!"

"Rhode Island," said the little girl, "is celebrated for being the only one in the United States that is the smallest."

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—*Charade.

Never was an ailing dolly
With more skill and kindness nursed,
For our little Henrietta
Truly is a model FIRST.

When the doll goes out in winter,
If in sunshine or in storm,
Then she wears a cloak and SECOND
Wrapped about her passive form.

For, you see, our Henrietta
Thinks prevention more than cure;
Ah! she is a live example
Of the WHOLE in miniature.

HYL.

2.—Removals.

1. Remove the first and last letter of insufficient, and leave a leaning to one side.
2. Remove the first and last letter of superior in nicety, and leave dainty desserts.
3. Remove the first and last letter of an edged tool, and leave nothing.

The removed letters form something with which grammarians have to do.

3.—Transpositions.

1.
The naughty little boy was made to —— a lively tune
When he was —— because he stole a schoolmate's lunch at noon.

2.
The player's rosy cheeks —— to ghastly ashen hue,
When 'neath the —— a tiny mouse came suddenly to view.

3.
In utter —— the artist threw his brushes all aside,
Though people —— his artist skill, he was not satisfied.

4.
Although the cattle at the ranch had —— so far away.
The faithful collie —— then back again at close of day.

Hidden California Towns—Award.

In the Prize Puzzle of California towns, the following are found concealed:

San Francisco, Cisco, Lowrey, Sur, Madeline, Los Angeles, Acton, Fortuna, Eby, Adin, Toluca, Caspar, Isabella, Bell, May, Ordina, Day, Independence, Mayfield, Forest, Amedee, Fowler, Iceland, Acorn, Wheatland, Ross. Ramona, Wash, Pasadena, Samoa, Arbucle, Riverside, Alameda, Agnew, Ager, Erie, Sacramento, Livermore, Kent, Standish, Calistoga, Orange, Norwalk, Selma, Madera, Treka, Eureka, Sonora, Sisson, Modesto, Sheridan, Dana, America, Hite, Oakland, Chino, Ono, Newman, Newcastle, Corning, Cloverdale, Pomona, Shasta.

Prize for best list of names answering the conditions is awarded to Mrs. Peter, Greenwood Ave., Chicago.

Answers to Puzzles, April 9.

1.—Jackson.

2.—1. Balsam. 2. Pansy. 3. Rose. 4. Daisy. 5. Aster.

3.—Time, mite, item, emit.

4.—1. Spruce. 2. Cherry (cheery). 3. Pear (pair). 4. Weeping Willow. 5. Pine. 6. Plum (plumb). 7. Aspen. 8. Ash.

5.—1. Crook, rook. 2. Crow, row. 3. Scull, cull. 4. Sort, ort. 5. Part, art. 6. Shalt, halt. 7. Stop, top. 8. Height, eight. 9. Seven, even.

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Chicago, April 30, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

What Does Christian Civilization Bring to the "Weaker People?"

In 1896 there were twenty-six saloons in Hawaii; there are now four hundred.—American Weekly.

THIS statement brings to a quickened conscience and to a heart devoted to the uplifting of humanity by deliverance from the miseries and destructive effects of the drink habit, a torrent of regret and humiliation. Since the occupation of Manila by United States forces, saloons have increased there in equal proportion.

Of all the dominant religions of the earth, none permit the use of alcoholic beverages except the Christian. We pride ourselves upon carrying schools with the flag and the life-destroying gun.

Why should the missionary, the Bible, and whisky or beer be co-partners in the civilizing and Christianizing of a people less advanced than ourselves in mental culture, enterprise, and social refinement? It cannot be claimed that the saloon or the beverage that intoxicates represents the Christianity of Christ Jesus, or the cultivation and ideals of more intelligent and educated people.

A genuine Christianity is primarily responsible to exemplify the higher moral status of those who claim to be Christian. A civilization that carries in one hand a gospel of love and in the other an instrument of destruction to mind and body cannot prove a safeguard and an uplifting agency to a weaker people because it is strong in the mighty resources of physical power and wealth.

A system of religion, or a civilization that has not conquered the spirit that recklessly seeks dollars regardless of the destruction wrought by the use of, and traffic in, alcoholic beverages, needs first to find how to redeem itself and to overcome its own imperfections before seeking to conquer and civilize and redeem a weaker people.

Our sociology needs to be vitalized by the spirit of the New Commandment and the Golden Rule and our civilization to be based upon the supreme value and needs of human souls before we can rightly claim to be a Christian civilization. If that stage of growth is ever reached, it will ultimately abolish the saloon and the drink habit.

The Real Danger.

MEN do not start out to become drunkards. Such a thought, to the average man, would be revolting. To enter the low dwelling of vice would not at first appeal to him, but in the so-called "respectable" places art is exhausted in veiling vice, and the pathway is rose-strewn, the cruel thorns all hidden. These gaudy resorts, with their alluring luxury, have few apparent terrors, and many men of good repute—aye, and women, too—enter those screened doors without loss of caste in the society in which they move. So insidious is the evil that the danger becomes imminent before fear is finally aroused.

Here often is taken the first step to ruin; here is the fatal power of the drink-habit established. Later, as the men lose their sense of shame, they seek the lower groggeries where vice no longer conceals her face and skulks in hidden corners, but comes forth to flaunt herself in the light. These places that foster crime are now the goal of distraught dreams. No longer welcomed in the "high-toned" saloons, the poor wretch sinks, step by step, into the basest dissipation of the lower strata. No longer ashamed, he here forges, link by link, the cruel chain that fetters him to a degraded life.

Nearly every abhorent crime of which we read has its beginning in drink. The criminal, if he confesses, says, "I went to a good many saloons and took a good many drinks to brace myself up for the deed." Drink is the initial effort to deeds of vice. A demon takes possession of the soul to destroy it. Men would rarely, in cold blood, do their most dastardly deeds. They must first be primed with liquid fire in order to make themselves cruel, relentless, destructive, no longer men with God-given souls.

If these large, "respectable" saloons could be suppressed, the smaller ones would wither away like Jonah's gourd, unable to thrive without the closed-out victims of the great saloon. The giant palaces are the sowers of evil seeds that the lesser ones cultivate to the final harvest. They are a gigantic menace because they are placed in commanding positions where they attract the city's throngs and where the groggery would not for a moment be tolerated.

Not until these haughty places are stigmatized by public opinion and driven from their stronghold, may we hope for any degree of security. Let our ordinances strike at the very citadel of the danger, then will the outposts be easily taken. So long as our aims are turned principally against the lesser evil, so long shall we gain only a half-hearted victory.

A Revision of the Decalogue.

A NEBRASKA editor, hard pressed for an argument in favor of high license, has taken upon himself the responsibility of revising the decalogue and adapting it to what he deems present-day needs. His version of the sixth commandment, commonly known as "Thou shalt not kill," seems to read something after this fashion:

"When thou takest life thou shalt do it decently; shalt secure for thy purpose only finest unadulterated poisons; thou shalt make of the destroying process a fine art, and so conduct it that thou canst secure the sanction of the law upon thy effort."

After devoting many words to a statement of the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods of destruction—the illegal joint and the licensed saloon—the following remarkable argument is advanced in favor of high license:

"If a man is killed by drinking joint whisky the widow cannot recover a cent of damages; but if he drinks himself to death in saloons the widow may easily recover enough money to make her comfortable."

The idea of commercializing a revolting evil has ceased to be novel, yet rarely does one see its grossness so badly stated. The extreme limit has been reached when society tolerates the advertisement of this long-drawn-out tragedy as a "good bargain," when it permits it to be published to the world as a species of life insurance, quite legitimate and reliable because legalized, by which a widow may hope to recover damages for her husband's destruction. Who would dare to attempt to measure with a sordid plummet of dollars and cents a bereaved wife's anguish or suggest that any amount of ill-gotten gains of the liquor dealer could render "comfortable" the soul of her whose loss is for time and eternity. Even the mercenary-minded advocate of high license must admit there are things that will not be commercialized, that are not to be estimated by values known upon Wall street nor compensated by any damages which can be assessed by earthly courts. What recompense shall be offered for a lost soul? What remuneration shall be given for a mutilated character?

Quoting again from this singular logician: "We cannot understand," he says, "why good people vote against high license when they must know that the joint is inevitable if the saloon is driven out."

"Inevitable" is a large word, too large by far to be handled with safety by an intellect of the caliber of the Nebraska editor's. If society, however, were obliged to choose—as it most emphatically is not—between the cheap, vulgar joint, with its adulterated whisky served slyly in noisome cellar, and the licensed saloon, attractively equipped, the choice would be for the joint. If crime and vice were branded as such—so unmistakable that the most guileless might recognize them—their seductive powers would be minimized. That which most seriously threatens society to-day, as ever, is the evil whose true nature is obscured by a veneer of respectability and decency.

Two Definitions of an Anarchist.

IF anyone is curious to know the unique quality of the patriotism of the liquor dealer, let him read a recent article in "The Wine and Spirit News," the Columbus organ of the liquor league. In this article the editor gleefully comments upon the fact that the towns in which the Beal law is supposed to be operative are dry only in name, and he openly exults in the violation of the law by the saloon men. No class of citizens are more pronounced in their denunciation of any ill-regulated attempt to interfere with their business than are the liquor men nor more quick to apply the title of "anarchist" to such offender. In fact, such condemnation, phrased in no mild terms, is to be found in the same issue of this liquor organ. The distinction, fine to the point of invisibility, made between the two classes of lawbreakers, is not apparent to the ordinary intellect. The man who ignores a prohibitory law by selling liquor on the sly is as truly an anarchist as a man who destroys property in a more ostentatious manner. Well it is that liquor dealers have put themselves upon record for what they are.

These men are a law unto themselves. Their own avaricious desires are their real constitution. Their ungovernable passions and selfish interests are the only statutes which they recognize. They do not observe the first principles of true patriotism, which seeks the good of all above individual benefit, which sacrifices personal inclination in order that the welfare of the nation may be subserved. On the contrary, they are willing to lay upon the altar of their greed the health, the happiness, the laws, the wealth and the character of the nation. Not only is it a part of their business to incapacitate or destroy each year a larger number of men than any war in which this country has been involved, but their places of business, by the encouragement they give to indulgence in illegal drinking, are training schools for transgressors of the law.

When have the liquor enterprises shown proof that they have anything of value to give to the nation? When the country is in danger and a call comes for patriots, can the saloon supply specimens of physical manhood which shall be able to endure exposure, danger and privation? When labor difficulties disturb the peace and safety of the community, does the saloon furnish any solution of the vexatious question or tend to ease the strained situation? Is it not often necessary, at such times, for the law to interfere and close the dramshops in order that the situation may not be rendered more serious by excessive indulgence of the strikers? In the crises of our national life, when there is needed a great leader, a man of brawn and brain, strong and resourceful, who thinks for a moment of seeking for such a one in the saloons?

The territory of these United States is ample to accommodate the thrifty and pregressive men and women of other nations who shall desire to transfer their allegiance to our government, but there is no room for an element that not only has nothing of value to add, but is inimical to the fundamental principles of our national life.

Science and Alcohol.

THE International Anti-Alcohol Congress, held at Bremen, Germany, last week, marks a distinct advancement in the attitude of scientists on the much discussed "Alcohol a Food" question. Dr. Forel, whose learning qualifies him to speak with authority, stated positively that alcohol has no food value whatever, while its deteriorating effect on the human organism was set forth by Dr. Legrain, of Paris, in an able paper on "Alcoholism and Tuberculosis." Dr. Legrain stated unequivocally that alcohol not only predisposes the human system to tuberculosis, but also prevents the cure of that disease, therefore a triumph over alcohol means a triumph over tuberculosis, the so-called "white plague," of this country.

Gratifying as these corroborative statements are to those who wage a ceaseless war upon the evils that threaten both physical and moral destruction to the human race, we take special interest in the comments thereon by those who do not usually stand with us for the abolition of the drink evil. The following editorial in the columns of a Chicago daily paper which gave generous space to Professor Atwater and his theories, is significant:

"After all, however, the question does not deserve half the attention that has been given to it. In point of fact it is a side issue of small importance. For if it be admitted that alcohol has a food value it certainly will be conceded that many other substances are greatly to be preferred as foods—substances which impart nourishment without entailing any of the deleterious effects of alcohol.

"That is to say, there are many foods, both solid and liquid, which are far more valuable than alcohol and which do not carry with them the possibility of sorrow, suffering and disgrace.

"Indeed, even the stimulant value of alcohol is no longer generally conceded by the medical profession. In the language of a well-known Chicago physician, 'There is nothing that alcohol will do as a stimulant and tonic that strychnine will not do twice as well and without any of the evil results which follow the use of alcohol. No man need delude himself with the notion that he needs whisky as a medicine.

"'Alcohol, therefore, must be relegated to the class of substances which man uses at his peril. It has no quality which is not found in other substances which are innocuous.'"

Our Temperance Literature. We are continually cheered by reports of good work done in the field by friends of the cause who realize that our strongest ally is the printed page. Clubs for THE UNION SIGNAL are receiving constant attention on the part of local unions, and "The Young Crusader" grows in favor by the good offices of its faithful adherents in the ranks of the L. T. L. A recent departure that deserves emulation was the securing of a club of fifty subscribers in the Advent Sunday school at Mendota, Ill., by Miss Frances Wintrode.

A "W. C. T. U. Day" in Churches. Dr. John Merritte Driver, successor of Dr. Thomas in the pulpit of The People's Church, of Chicago, has announced for his subject on Sunday, May 17, "Lucy Webb Hayes and Her Times—Our Second Martha Washington." Dr. Driver is meeting with great success in his method of dealing with the current topics of reform, and a "W. C. T. U. Day" may by reason of his example, become one of the regular features of church programs.

Experience Corner

WHITE RIBBON FRIENDS: This question of finance is an ever recurring one and I am asked to deal with one phase of it.

THE LORD'S MONEY.—"Do you think it wrong to use in our Temperance Union a part of the tenth I put aside for the Lord's week?"

Do you know any organization more distinctively Christian in its aims than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

Do you know one in which definite results are greater?

Should you be in it, if it were not positively Christian?

Your question may belong to Miss Greenwood, or to Miss Pugh, but I want to answer it, and I am glad you sent it. I have known others who seemed doubtful how to divide "the Lord's money," since they count cooking oysters for the new church furnishings as part of their religious work and all that of the W. C. T. U. secular.

I may be allowed to declare, here and now, that whenever the white ribbon host comes to fully realize that this is God's very work, and puts into it the enthusiasm that ought to go into every bit of it, the dollars will not be lacking. Why, dear hearts, "enthusiasm," I am told, means "boiling hot." If we are at that pitch of heat for Christ and His little ones, there is no dubious questioning about its being secular.

I am a missionary woman, head, hands and heart. The state society to which I belong now averages, per member, two dollars and thirty-four cents a year, aside from the literature we buy on the subject. Our dues are not half that amount. Very few "entertainments" are given for this fund, either; we just measure up to all we can do. That little band of women—only one in six of the women in our churches—positively believe it is God's work and are ready to sacrifice in order to be allowed to help.

Instead of one in six—a pitiful enough proportion—only one in two hundred women who profess Christ wear the white ribbon. Surely we "honor God with our substance" in helping take this greatest obstacle in Christendom out of the path for the coming of the day of the Lord. It is Christian work.

"GIFTS DIFFERING." A working correspondent writes: "Don't you truly think, sub rosa, it may be, that folks ask you things they ought to know themselves? I'm sure if women only realized what they lose in growth by not using their own brains, officers and editors would not be troubled with so many tiresome and foolish questions."

Not every person has the native ability of this questioner. But questions show interest, and interest grows by what it feeds on. Not only the justification, but one glory of the W. C. T. U. is the wonderful development it gives to the woman in the local union who didn't know she knew anything and who used to be sure she couldn't do anything. Give her a lift, good friend! She may outdo you, some day.

SUPERINTENDENTS: I was thinking how many of us have to be superintendents, local, district, state or National, in order to make the departments go round. Why, each identical woman of us in the organization would need to carry off a superintendency or two. So I was glad when this concise description of us, from an "ideal" herself, came in my way:

"The ideal superintendent has the faculty of inspiring others with enthusiasm to do the work of her department.

She has initiative, finding new work for her department or a new way of doing old work.

She is alert, watching for facts and incidents that will be helpful, and improving every opportunity to use the press in the interest of her specialty.

She is methodical, answering letters promptly, keeping a record of all work done, money received and used, names and addresses of all superintendents under her and outsiders who may be pressed into service. She immediately notifies the general officers and her superior superintendent of any change in her address.

She does not require any union to carry out all her plans, never scolds her women, never shows disappointment or discouragement.

She never says her department is the most important, but any one hearing her talk about it is convinced it is.

She does not undervalue the work of any department, but understands the scope and purpose of each, and is ready to 'lend a hand.' The successful specialist must be familiar with general work.

She who possesses these qualifications and is imbued with the true oneness of all the departments and an intense desire to accomplish as much as possible for God and humanity, is an ideal superintendent."

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Prayer is a breath of fresh air—much else of course, but certainly this. It is inspiration on a hilltop for new toiling on the plain.—Selected.

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All events but carry out
The Father's perfect plan,
Which we throughout Eternity
With reverence shall scan.
—Charlotte Murray.

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The affections are richer than money making, and the truth-seeking capacities and the richest affections are those which bind us consciously to the Infinite. Every kind of life is essentially superficial that does not bring the human heart nearer to the Infinite Presence and Love.—Thomas Starr King.

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There are laws of the inner life as well as laws of outward nature, and these Jesus seems always striving to set forth. He saw—what a moment's reflection must make clear to us all—that, as human society is constituted, the great natural tie that holds us is the need of each other.—Selected.

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Religion should be the bread of life, which cometh down from the high heaven of our most consecrated purpose and our most passionate desire. And when it is this, it shall be not for our own hunger only, but we shall pass it on, "like bread at sacrament," to others who are hungering for God.—John White Chadwick.

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Father, I scarcely dare to pray,
Too clear I see now it is done,
That I have wasted half my day,
And left my work but just begun.
Too clear I see that things I thought
Were right or harmless, were a sin.
Too clear I see that I have sought
Unconscious selfish aims to win;
Too clear I see that I have hurt
The souls I might have helped to save;
That I have slothful been, inert,
Deaf to the calls thy leaders gave.
In outskirts of thy kingdom vast,
Father, the humblest spot give me;
Let me the lowliest task thou hast—
Let me, repentant, work for thee.
—Helen Hunt's Last Prayer.

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Do not scrutinize so closely whether you are doing much or little, ill or well, so long as what you do is not sinful, and that you are heartily seeking to do everything for God. Try as far as you can to do everything well, but when it is done do not think about it; try rather to think of what is to be done next. Go on simply in the Lord's way, and do not torment yourself. We ought to hate our faults, but with a quiet, calm hatred, not pettishly and anxiously. We must learn to look patiently at them, and win through them the grace of self-abnegation and humility. Be constant and courageous, and rejoice that He has given you the will to be wholly His.—St. Francis de Sales.

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"Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee." Psa. 55 : 22.

Child of my love, Lean Hard,
And let Me feel the presence of thy care,
I know thy burden, child, I shaped it;
Poised it in Mine own hand; made no proportion
In its weight to thine unaided strength
For even as I laid it on, I said,
"I shall be near, and while she leans on Me,
This burden shall be Mine, not hers:
So shall I keep my child within the circling arms
Of my own love." Here lay it down, nor fear
To impose it on a shoulder which upholds
The government of worlds. Yet closer come;
Thou art not near enough. I would embrace thy care
So I might feel my child reposing on my breast,
Thou lovest Me? I knew it. Doubt not then:
But, loving Me, Lean Hard.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: Oct. 5 and 6, 1904, have been accepted by the National W. C. T. U. for our days at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Missouri. Those who attended the Congresses held in connection with the Buffalo Exposition and the one at Charleston, S. C., will have no doubt about the value of such meetings in connection with a World's Fair. It is too early to say anything about the program for these days, but the dates can be borne in mind in making your arrangements for a visit to the St. Louis Fair next year. Mrs. Ingalls has also secured Oct. 7 for Anti-Cigaret Day. Somewhere during the three days the Loyal Temperance Legion is to have a demonstration. Of course St. Louis thinks it will far surpass Chicago in its Exposition and if it does, there will be all the greater profit and pleasure for the visitors.

In the midst of Mrs. Stevens' multiplicity of duties, she has found time to write another leaflet called "Resubmission: Shall the Maine Prohibitory Law be Resubmitted?" This is gotten up especially for her own women, but in looking it over I am sure the W. T. P. A. ought to keep it on sale, as it not only deals with present conditions in Maine, but gives a short, running history of the state since the first prohibitory law was enacted in 1851,—just the information that is often inquired for. In this connection I am reminded to say that I have prepared a leaflet on the duties of W. C. T. U. secretaries, which will soon be published by the W. T. P. A. I was prompted to do this on account of the many requests for information to be given to new local, as well as state secretaries.

For some months I treasured the anticipation of making one of the number attending the World's W. C. T. U. convention. It is now definitely settled that I shall "remain by the stuff" during the summer. Miss Slack writes that there is promise of the largest international representation ever had at a World's convention. Great preparations are being made in Geneva and while the delegates from the many different countries are recounting their wars and victories, we who stay at home will be making history for the future, so let no one think the World's convention can possibly be an excuse for a slackening in the work.

By the way, I believe I have solved the question of why so many requests come to National Headquarters for literature. Many women address their letters simply to the W. C. T. U., The Temple, Chicago. All such are remailed to us without opening and if they are orders for literature have to be returned. Now, sisters, please bear this in mind, and if you want your letters to reach the publishing house, address the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle street, Chicago, and not the W. C. T. U.

Suffer one other word of exhortation. Today I have three letters asking for aid in preparing articles for unions or to be used in debates. In one case the party will scarcely receive my reply, sent out by return mail, before the date named for her exercises; and in the other two cases the time is too short to be able to order literature and have it reach the parties in time. I speak of these because more frequently than otherwise there is not sufficent time to aid the writer after the letter is received. Please give me time and I will gladly help you all I can.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Superintendents.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

A CALL TO ACTION.

THE work of this department should follow closely the faithful work of the organizers, lecturers, and evangelists. Through the winter they have conducted institutes, addressed audiences in churches, homes, etc., at all of which places the people were interested enough to come and hear them.

What of the large class of people who never come to our meetings? How shall we reach them? There is only one way —go to them. They are found at the great open air meetings, when thousands assemble at the reunions and other gatherings.

Can we conscientiously allow such an opportunity to pass unimproved? Shall we be blameless if we fail to send a note of warning to a class of people, unconscious of the dangers which threaten the home? Shall we continue to send our best speakers to address the interested few, and neglect the indifferent who are to be found at the great gatherings, and who need light on our aims and principles?

If every state had a working superintendent the masses could be interested, membership would be increased, and more means would be forthcoming to carry on the work. I commend the zeal and energy of the Texas W. C. T. U. in rebuilding on the state fair grounds at Dallas. The Kansas W. C. T. U. will have a fine permanent building on the Ottawa Chautauqua grounds this year. We ought to have more permanent buildings on fair and Chautauqua grounds, as they are a constant reminder of the W. C. T. U. Spend less on floats that are used for only an hour, and concentrate your means on permanent structures. Again I urge securing honorary members. We need their influence and votes.

Some superintendents are now perfecting plans, and will compete for one or more of the four prizes offered by your superintendent. Increased membership is the watchword of this department; all awards will be based on the number of members secured, by using department cards, which, when filled, should be returned to me.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into His harvest."

All inquiries will be answered gladly.

MRS. H. T. GUILD.
902 W. Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.

The Old Camper

has for forty-five years had one article in his supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives to soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers and miners a daily comfort, "like the old home." Delicious in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

Unfermented Wine at Sacrament.

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

IF a person should say to you, "If I am given alcoholic wine in the Lord's house, at His table, it can not be wrong for me to take it in my own home, or in other homes for the sake of communion with friends," would you reply "It is right there but wrong everywhere else"?

We claim that one of the best total abstinence lessons is learned at the church altar, where the pure "fruit of the vine" is used, without the taint of alcoholic death. The child at its first communion is taught the lesson that Christ does not offer to His friends as a memorial that which has caused and will cause in all ages, untold misery to His "little ones."

The W. C. T. U. has labored hard to establish scientific temperance instruction in our public schools. It is well, and we rejoice that our children are being taught the evil effects of alcohol on the human body; but is it well to nullify that teaching by religious observances? A mature mind might well be puzzled at the inconsistency of a representative of Christ offering us in the most sacred manner that which the public school teaches us is injurious. We repeat, the most effective total abstinence lesson can be taught at God's altar. What will the churches that stil offer their communicants alcoholic win do with the "whoso offendeth"? Matt 18:6.

Our work in the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament is but partially done. While some denominations are wholly using unfermented wine, others are only partially doing so. Still others legislate for only ten or twelve per cent of alcohol in the wine, claiming that it is not wine without the alcohol. They ignore the fact that Christ did not use the word wine but "fruit of the vine," thereby designating the fresh product of life, not the decayed product of death found in alcohol. Thousands of foreigners are coming to this country constantly, in some instances, like the Arnish in Ohio, peopling whole counties. These people use alcohol in their church services, and need to be "taught the way of the Lord more perfectly."

I am glad of the demand for department literature, and I urge the sisters, holding the responsible position of state president, to consider the importance of this department as a foundation stone, and see to it that state superintendents are appointed.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds."

H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD.
66 Burt St., Cleveland, O.

Promoted.

February 4, 1903, our friend and sister, Mrs. Hannah Dresser, of Freeport, Maine, entered into rest. "God's kingdom is within, and some have sought and found."

Ross C. Zehner, of Dallas, Texas, met a tragic death April 10, 1903, while on a hunting trip in eastern Texas. In some unknown way his gun was discharged and before a physician could reach him he passed away. Ross was a young man of great promise, the son of Mrs. A. C. Zehner, state evangelist of Texas. The many friends in Missouri, Kansas and Texas will sorrow with the grief-stricken parents.

World's W. C. T. U.

Convention in India.

ANOTHER convention season is over! Truly we can say continually "Let God be magnified!"

Punjab, our youngest division, began social purity work and the proposed Willard Memorial Home (for inebriates) had a prominent place in program of business sessions. Simla was reported as having just started a union. Eight departments had superintendents appointed. Fifty pledges taken at the public meeting. All through, the Lord manifested Himself.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: Convention gathered in Jabalpur, close by India's beautiful Marble Rocks. New departments of work were taken up, and special plans made to reach our military friends. The National Superintendent Soldiers' and Seamen's Mission was present.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH (formerly Northwest Provinces) with members full of love and good works, met under the leadership of Mrs. Hoskins, who is divisional president here, as well as National president of India.

BOMBAY DIVISIONAL assembled next, in time to talk over the approaching National Convention (biennial) it had kindly invited to Poona.

BENGAL and MADRAS met simultaneously, many miles apart. The former, ever bright and aggressive, welcomed new faces and received back former workers. Mr. Maurice Gregory, representing societies for Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, addressed them, and they also listened to words from the Rev. A. E. Summers, secretary Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, outcome of effort of former W. C. T. U. workers. The latter (Madras Division) enjoyed having its seventh annual convention at Hyderabad, and was entertained with warm hospitality indeed. Reports, especially that of Loyal Temperance Legions, were encouraging. The Rescue Home, Bangalore, began with a fifty-rupee note and promise of house rent for six months; but faith in God abounded, and lives have been rescued from sin. A medal contest, besides other public meetings, a picturesque drive to the W. C. T. U. coffee rooms, Secunderabad, where one sister union entertained us, make pleasant memories.

The Eighth National Convention met in Poona Feb. 12-16. Mrs. C. L. R. Hoskins, National president, in the chair. Devotional exercises and usual business, reports, etc., interspersed with papers—"The Training of our Children," "Temperance in the Home," "W. C. T. U. Work in connection with the Y. W. C. A." and "Some thoughts on the Lord's Portion." Mr. Maurice Gregory, while touring in another part of the country, sent a printed address (since put into tract form) and a kind donation—several copies of his "Christian Family Life." Immodest pictures and indecent literature were discussed. A committee was empowered to open the Willard Memorial Home (for inebriates) at once.

A chart talk by Mrs. A. I. Birkett, M. D., National corresponding secretary, made a deep impression at the public meeting. The convention helped in several church services, etc. The representative character of the reception was marked. Plague raged as perhaps never before but did "not come nigh" us. Praise the Lord!

H. E. DUNHILL,
National Organizer, W. C. T. U.
12 S. Parade, Bangalore.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A W. C. T. U. has been organized at Camden, Tenn.

The Calhoun county, Mich., W. C. T. U. held a two days' institute at Sanoma.

The Omaha W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to secure the closing of the city theaters on Sunday.

Over one hundred delegates attended the county convention in Monrovia, Cal. The sessions were very interesting.

Mrs. M. L. Herndon, president of Smith county, Texas, is now in Europe and will remain to attend the World's convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Berkley, Md., has secured a local option election for May 26. The sentiment seems to be in favor or no saloons.

Mrs. Hebinger was awarded the prize at the matron's medal contest in connection with the Bay county, Michigan, convention.

The Rochester, N. Y., unions held their quarterly rally recently. Mrs. Effie Lambert, state Y secretary, was present and spoke.

The Bushnell, Ill., union held an interesting parlor meeting with Mrs. Eli Williams. Each one present gave an item on current events.

The W. C. T. U. and the Sabbath Association united in Philadelphia, Pa., for a week of prayer for the better observance of the Sabbath.

Miss Helen Hood, editor of "The Watch-Tower," spoke on scientific temperance instruction before the Evanston (Ill.) W. C. T. U. recently.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, National organizer, will be the speaker at the Waukesha county, Wisconsin, convention which meets in Milwaukee, May 5 and 6.

Clark county, Ill., holds its institute in Marshall. Mrs. Anna Simmons, National organizer, and Miss Kathryn Sawyer, state Y secretary, will be the leaders.

A reception to the W. C. T. U. and its friends, of Joliet, Ill., was given by Mrs. Mersinger, of that city. A good program was presented and refreshments were served.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, is conducting a local option campaign in Gloucester county, Virginia. It is expected the county will go "dry" by a good majority.

The Houston, Texas, union arranged a week's series of meetings for Mrs. Nannie Curtis, state organizer. Mrs. Curtis recently organized a union of thirty members at Gonzales.

Whiteside county, Illinois, held its institute at Erie, April 23 and 24. There were many interesting topics discussed. Miss Frances Ensign, of Ohio, National organizer, was in attendance.

The union of North East, Pa., gave a fountain pen and a dollar in money for the two best essays on the cigaret habit. Only boys under sixteen who were pupils in the public schools, were allowed to compete.

Judge Mann has been invited to address the East End union of Richmond, Va. He is commended for his zealous efforts in behalf of the temperance cause and his fidelity to the highest interests of society.

The Easter services of the union at Elizabeth, N. J., were led by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, of Plainfield, National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, who made an earnest and interesting address.

Mrs. Abbie B. Church, state evangelist, was in Preston, Minn., for a week recently. Her work was very successful and an advance step was gained by the opening of the Norwegian Lutheran church for an evening service.

The inter-county convention of Racine and Kenosha counties, Wisconsin, met in Racine last week. Mrs. Mary Upham, state president, and Miss Marie Brehm, president of Illinois, were present. About seventy-five delegates were in attendance.

Miss Marie Brehm, state president, was the principal speaker at the Iroquois county, Illinois, institute, at Watseka, April 13-15. The closing event of the institute was a silver medal contest. Miss Besse Shrimplin, of Effner, won the medal.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, has just closed a three-months' lecture tour in Michigan. Her work added 625 new members and honoraries. Mrs. Teats now goes to Nebraska, but returns to Michigan in September for two months of work.

Union public meetings are arranged every month or two by the Ritzville, Washington, union. The meetings alternate among the various churches. A matron's contest was so successful that another will be held with contestants from among the silver haired workers.

The Y organized at Lamar, Mo., in December last with nine members, had in three months a membership of thirty-one, nine of whom were young men. The honoraries take as much interest and as active a part as the girls, all helping in the program for Memorial day.

J. B. Rayner will spend the month of May in Rusk county, Texas, delivering temperance lectures, prohibition speeches and organizing the negroes against intemperance and the saloons. He desires all papers and letters sent to him at Henderson, Rusk county, Texas.

The spring meeting of Bucks county, Pa., was held at Newhope. The anti-cigaret law recently enacted by the state was indorsed and temperance teaching urged in the Sunday-schools. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, was in attendance.

The Lucy Hayes W. C. T. U., of Minneapolis, Minn., holds a medal contest each month at the Volunteers of America hall. The meetings of the union are held at the home of the treasurer, who is the owner of a fine parrot. Polly seems to know when the temperance women are there, and in a very sedate way says, 'Hurrah for Prohibition!" "Saloons must go!"

During the last twelve years three hundred and seventy-five medal contests have been conducted by the union at Springfield, Ill. The five hundred young people who have participated have all been drilled by Mrs. Eva Munson Smith, an indefatigable worker. Since last September there have been forty-nine contests.

Mrs. E. C. Welton, one of the Nebraska organizers, recently spent several days with the union at Chadron in that state. She held a number of meetings, at one of them giving a talk on domestic science, illustrated by a demonstration in cake frosting and candy making. The stereopticon entertainment the last evening was much enjoyed.

One of the principal events of the annual meeting of the Fifth district, Mich., W. C. T. U. will be the grand gold medal contest, in which eight contestants will take part. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, state president, is the president of this district, which is composed of Kent, Allegan, Ionia and Ottawa counties. Miss Marie Brehm, president of Illinois, will be in attendance at the convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Montreal, Canada, has protested against the proposed regulation of disorderly houses. Mayor Cochrane informed the delegation that he considered the moral view and the medical view of such matters impossible of reconciliation. He assured them he would use his influence to have the objectionable clause struck out, hoping that religious people would find a better means to check the evil.

A correspondent at Oil City, Pa., sends the following note: "Miss Belle Kearney gave her popular lecture, 'Who Is Responsible?' for the Oil City W. C. T. U. April 16. She was greeted with a large audience. We had her again the 19th, and she spoke Sunday morning to a full house in the United Presbyterian church. The climax was reached in the evening, when she spoke in the Trinity M. E. church to about twelve hundred people; subject, 'Why Are the Wheels Clogged?' She added forty-two members to our union."

In response to the offer by the local W. C. T. U. of a framed picture of Miss Willard, for the best written essay giving Miss Willard's life history, the pupils of the grammar and primary rooms, of the Watsontown, Pa., schools presented over sixty carefully prepared papers. The writers, who were all less than fifteen years of age, had carefully read "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard" and all other material which the members of the local union could furnish them. Another picture will be offered to the High school next term.

Teacher—Can you tell where the Mississippi river rises, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Along its entire length ma'am.

Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," his "Samson Agonistes," his "Sonnetts," and particularly his "Comus," shows his appreciation of the strictest temperance, and his life corresponded with his doctrine. He rarely used any intoxicating liquors. These words of his are ever memorable: "Who can be ignorant that, if the importation of wine and the use of all strong drinks were forbid, it would both rid the possibility of committing that odious vice, and men might afterwards live happily and healthfully without the use of these intoxicating liquors?"

While You Wait

Thousands Write Me And Get Well.

Why do you stay sick while an offer like this is waiting?

Why not try to get well?

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

If my way succeeds, think what it means to be well. If I fail, simply say so, and the treatment is free.

Remember two things. First, I know what this remedy will do, and the offer proves my faith in it. Second, it is apparent that I usually succeed, else the offer would ruin me. For your own sake, let me convince you.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

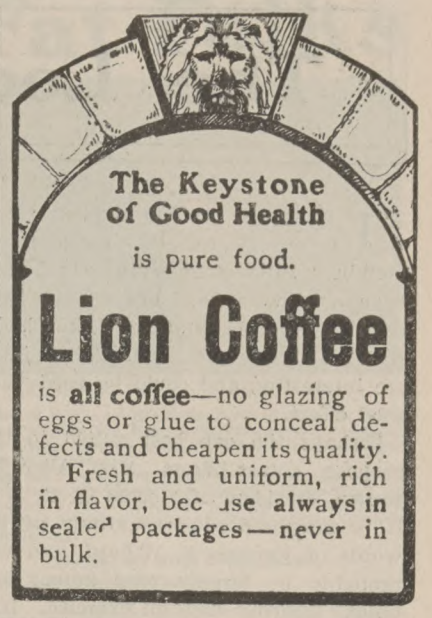
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Special General Assembly Train to Los Angeles.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago & North-Western Railway announces that a special train has been arranged for account the General Presbyterian Assembly at Los Angeles, to leave Chica o 10.30 P. M., Wednesday, May 13th, with through Pullman sleeping cars to Los Angeles without change from Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis—Pullman standard and Pullman tourist sleeping cars from Chicago without change.

The route is over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, through the typical western prairie country of Northern Illinois and Iowa, and via Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento to Los Angeles. The Special will stop a few hours for sight-seeing at Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and Sacramento, spending the Sabbath at Salt Lake.

Only $50 round-trip from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. For full particulars address W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



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Form Character--Develop Talents of your children during sleep. "Education of Children Through Power of Thought," a 50-page book by Frances Austin Kerr, tells why and how. Concise, logical, of untold value to every parent. 25c postpaid. BOOK & SUPPLY AGENCY, Dept. E, Cynthiana, Ky.

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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOC'N CHICAGO

The Local Union.

IN response to the request for a ceremony for the reception of members, samples of services that have been used with good effect have been received from Akron, Colo., Lake Placid, N. Y., and Harvard, Neb. All of them are interesting and could be used with good effect.

Perhaps the one best suited to the purpose comes from Mrs. Alice C. Brown, president of Florida W. C. T. U. It is composed almost entirely of the words of Frances E. Willard, and will probably be largely used among our unions desiring such an exercise. It is given here in complete form, the quotation marks showing Miss Willard's words.

This editor advises, however, a good rehearsal with it, before it is given to new members.

Order for the Reception of Members Into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

HYMN.

SCRIPTURE READING: I Cor. 1:20—31.

PRAYER.

SONG.

PRESIDENT: Before we proceed to business or listen to reports, our new members will be formally received that they may take part with us.

The first vice-president, Mrs. —— ——, will please present the candidates for membership by name, after which the union will rise and stand while we repeat our pledge.

PLEDGE: "I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider,* and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

PRESIDENT: We, Christian women of ———, conscious of the great evils and dangers of intemperance, believe it to be our duty to unite our efforts for its extinction, and for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. That we may the more successfully prosecute this work, we have banded ourselves together into a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

We welcome these dear sisters, who have come to join us in this sacred cause, and ask them to wear the white ribbon as the badge of loyalty, and to lift up their hearts with us to God at the noontide hour of prayer that He will protect our homes, that His beauty may be upon us, and that He will establish the work of our hands.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Our gifted Miss Willard said: "Alone we can do little. Separated, we are the units of weakness but aggregated we become batteries of power. The fingers of the hand can do little alone, but correlated into a fist they become formidable. The plank borne here and there by the sport of the waves is an image of imbeciliiy; but frame a thousand planks of oak into a hull, put in your engine with its heart of fire, fit out your ship, and it shall cross at a right angle those same waves to the port it has purposed to attain. We want all those like minded with us who would put down the saloon, exalt the home, redeem manhood, and uplift womankind to join hands with us for organized work," assuring them of a hearty welcome and of the truth, which we have tried and proved, that "the joy of life is doing good according to a plan."

SUPT. EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT: Welcome to this sisterhood which "believes that holy women of God speak as they are moved by the Holy Spirit today, even as they did in ancient time when Miriam sang, Deborah ruled, and Anna prophesied. The crusade fire was fed by heavenly inspirations; the Spirit of God brooded in the air and men felt His presence as they walked the streets. The church bell called, "Come," and thousands of degraded men were welcomed within its hospitable walls; they followed the praying bands from the saloons to the altars of God. With such an origin and history the white ribbon movement is, in the widest sense, a new birth of Christian womanhood into home and foreign missionary work."

SUPT. OF PURITY: Welcome. "We do not for one moment admit that women have been at heart indifferent to the shame and sorrow of such women as the department of Purity is helping to a better life. Let no one say we have not cared—rather let it be said, we have not dared." But now our watch word is "a white life for two," because both nature and Christianity have prescribed one code of morals for men and women, and we must help our world to adopt this standard.

SUPT. SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION: Welcome sisters. You have come to help change our system of education so "that the course of study for every pupil, from the kindergarten toddler to the high school graduate, shall be grounded where God grounds our very being—on natural law;" until pupils shall be taught "the laws of health first of all, since their physical being is the firm base of the whole pyramid of character;" until the alcohol and nicotine poisons and unwholesome food, unnatural dress, bad ventilation and ill-proportioned exercise are banished, and everybody shall be indeed a temple of the Holy Spirit.

PRESIDENT: Let every member now rise, and we will repeat together, "Welcome, sisters, come and work with us for God and Home and every land."

PRAYER: Evangelistic Superintendent.

SONG: "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

*State and local unions can insert "as a beverage" if they wish.

$19.00 To Boston and Return $19.00

With membership fee of $2.00 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational Association. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road July 2d to 5th, inclusive, good returning from July 8th to 12th, inclusive, without being deposited with Joint Agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents for execution. Superior train service and excellent dining-car meals, on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00; also a la carte service. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

Memorial Service.

TO the local union too often is given the sad privilege of assisting in the last service for a loved sister.

The Harvard Neb., union sends an appropriate service which will doubtless help some other union.

PRESIDENT: (at head of casket, on the right) In our affliction let us hear the words of Holy Writ:

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

"Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him."

"Behold, I show you a mystery. We shall all sleep, but we shall all be changed, for this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

VICE PRESIDENT: (standing at the left of President) "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

PRESIDENT: "I heard a voice from Heaven saying: 'Write, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth.'"

MEMBERS: (standing in semi-circle) "Yea saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

PRESIDENT: "Thine eyes shall see the King in His beauty, and thou shalt be secure because there is hope."

SECRETARY: (standing at foot of casket and facing President) "Therefore our hearts shall be glad for them; our flesh also shall rest in hope."

PRESIDENT: "And the sun shall not smite them by day, nor the moon by night, for there shall be no night there."

TREASURER: (at the right of Secretary) "And they shall see His face and His name shall be in their foreheads."

PRESIDENT: Into light and rest, out of labor and trials, our sister of the white ribbon has gone. Her name will stand upon the records of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a reminder that we, too, shall soon be called from labor to reward. Let us close up the broken place in our ranks with a more tender love for each other, and a more earnest service for humanity; for the days are taking us all as on wings to the end, and we, too, must part, even as our sister is separated from us.

(Members pass around depositing floral offerings.)

Choir sings, "One sweetly solemn thought."

How to Increase the Interest of Members.

WHILE the membership contest is always of absorbing interest, and is a great aid in gaining new members, there are other plans for contests that help to keep unions wide awake and intent on advancement. The union that does not move forward is apt to fall back, and this contest given us by Lafayette, Ind., must impel the members onward.

The membership is divided into two sides by choosing up as for a spelling match. An umpire should be appointed who will be on neither side. She must be present at each meeting, and keep in a book containing the names of the two sides, their respective credits, giving each member the credit due her at each meeting. As new members come in they will be chosen by the side whose turn it is to choose.

The following are the points and credits:

Points.	Credits.
1. Being present at regular meeting	1
2. Response to Roll Call	1
3. Taking part in discussion	1
4. Visiting a sick or new member	1
5. Bringing a visitor to meeting	5
6. Taking THE UNION SIGNAL	10
7. Taking "The Young Crusader"	10
8. Paying Dues	10
9. Obtaining a regular or an honorary member	10
10. Wearing white ribbon at meetings	5

At the close of the contest the winners are entertained at the expense of the losing side. A time limit is fixed by the union when the contest begins.

We would advise adding to the above, ten credits for taking the state paper, in states where it is not sent to every member, as is the case in Indiana.

Original plans and methods are welcomed by every local union. Entertainments, socials, parlor and public meetings are constantly being held, and wherever one is of unique interest, of original makeup, of unusual style THE UNION SIGNAL would like it to help other unions.

Please send to

"The Local Union,"
THE UNION SIGNAL,
184 La Salle St.,
Chicago.

How to Kill a Union.

Attend only occasionally.

Never make preparation.

Never pray for its success.

Talk to outsiders of how little it accomplishes.

Give as reason for non-attendance, "They do not do enough."

Encourage jealousy toward the helpful ones.

If you cannot manage the whole, refuse to countenance any of its undertakings.

Give dues only and not yourself.—Exchange.

Too Hard

Soap-washing is too much for any woman. Ask a good doctor what he thinks of it—long stooping over the washtub, breathing dirty steam and working as you *have* to work. How much easier, pleasanter, healthier PEARLINE washing is! It is science applied to cleaning of clothes. Doesn't the saving of work and money appeal to you?

PEARLINE 694
is real economy

Grape Juice as a Preventive of Typhoid.

THE constant research and discoveries of bacteriologists are not only arming us against disease germs but are gradually divesting all forms of bacteria of many of their terrors.

A few weeks ago Dr. Ferguson, a London bacteriologist, announced the results of extended experiments with lemon juice as a destroyer of typhoid bacilli. As a result of numerous tests Dr. Ferguson declared his belief that a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water would suffice to destroy or render harmless the typhoid germs already taken into the human system. The announcement was promptly followed by experiments in this country, notably in the laboratory of the department of public health in this city, and the deductions of Dr. Ferguson were amply sustained.

It appears, however, that lemon juice is not the only substance that will check the germination of typhoid microbes and deprive them of all vitality. Experiments in the New York bacteriological laboratory, as well as in the laboratory of our own department of public health, have demonstrated that unfermented grape juice is even more efficacious than lemon juice in destroying the vitality and checking the growth of typhoid germs, while its use is not attended with any of the dangers that are incident to the continued drinking of lemon juice.

That lemon juice is harmful to some stomachs when taken continuously, is well known to physicians. Not every stomach can receive the acid of the lemon, even though greatly diluted, without injury or discomfort. Pure grape juice, however, is not only harmless but highly nutritious. Its use at meal time is invariably attended with beneficial results, it being very rich in nutrient, blood-making elements. It is worthy of note, however, that the bacteriologists lay great stress upon the purity and clearness of the juice, claiming that adulterations or dilutions tend to render it ineffective as a destroyer of typhus germs.

If future experiments tend to more fully confirm the correctness of this theory in regard to the juice of the grape it offers a most agreeable and nourishing preventive of the most deaded of all germ diseases.—"The Chicago Tribune."

About Your Vacation.

Little journeys to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have just been published, and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

"Colorado-California," six cents.

"In Lakeland" and "Summer Homes," six cents.

"Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents.

F. A. MILLER, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

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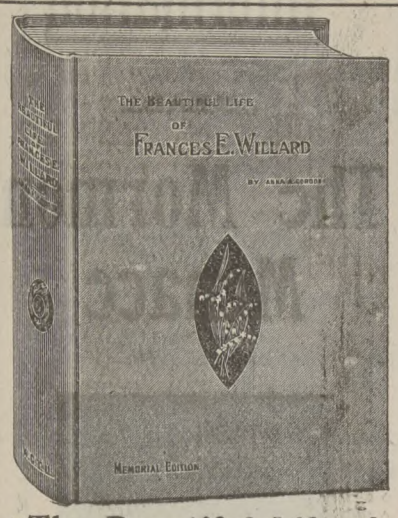
L. T. L. DIPLOMA AND SEAL COURSES.

When ordering for the Sunday School or L. T. L. Libraries make selections from these.



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Anna A. Gordon.
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Postpaid.

Danesbury House. Price, $1.00.
Life of John B. Gough. Price, $1.50.
Reminiscences of Neal Dow. Price, $2.50.
Foundation Rock. By Sarah M. DeLine, price, $1.25.
Straight Shots at Young Men. By Washington Gladden, price, 35 cents.
Noble Lives and Noble Deeds. By Edward Horton, price, 50 cents.
Freshman and Senior. By L. Burton Wright, price, $1.50.
Up From Slavery. By Booker T. Washington, price, $1.50.
Pussy Meow and Her Friends. By M. Louise Patterson, price, 70 cents.
Beautiful Joe. By Marshall Saunders, price, 30 cents.
Strike at Shanes. Price, 30 cents.
Loveliness. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, price, $1.00.
Bird Life. By Frank M. Chapman, price, $2.00.
Every Day Birds. By Bradford Torrey, price, $1.20.
In the Days of Audubon. By Hezekiah Butterworth, price, $1.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years.

By Frances E. Willard.
Price, 60 Cents.

How the Other Half Lives. By Jacob Riis, price, $1.25.
Mervale Eastman, Socialist. By Albion Tourgee, price, $1.50.
St. Rockwell's Little Brother. By Mrs. H. A. Cheever, price, $1.50.
The Fall of the Staincliffes. By Alfred Colbeck, price, 35 cents.
Life of Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. By Mrs. Mary Rossiter, price, $1.50.
A Singular Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, price, 50 cents.
Black Rock. By Ralph Connor, price, 25c.
Christian Citizenship. By Carlos Martyn, price, 75 cents.
Abraham Lincoln. By Joseph Choate, price, 35 cents.
Protection of Native Races Against Intoxicants and Opium. By W. F. Craft, price, 75 cents.
Mr. Lex. By Catherine Waugh McCulloch, price, 35 cents.
Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine. By Martha M. Allen, price, $1.25

Temperance Helps For Primary Teachers.
By L. Mabel Freese.
Price, 50 Cents.

All Books sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ABOUT WOMEN

The directors' meeting of the Mothers' Congress will be held in Detroit May 5-8.

No woman is employed in any capacity in the great banking house of J. P. Morgan.

Mrs. Mae Guthrie Tongier will speak during May under the auspices of the Prohibition state committee of California.

Mrs. Helene Hoppe has been elected president of the women's chorus of the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Rosalie Loew has applied for membership in the exclusive Bar Association of New York. There is but one question as to her eligibility—she is a woman.

The anniversary breakfast of the Prospect Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a brilliant affair. Mrs. Charles M. Dow, president of the New York state federation, was the speaker.

Miss Mary M. Adamson, well known as a writer of children's songs, has been appointed by the government as inspector of kindergarten work in the schools of Cape Colony.

A party of girls from Smith College will explore the Grand Canyon of the Colorado next summer. But two parties have ever passed through the entire length of this canyon.

Miss Carrie E. Jones is said to be the only woman machinist in Chicago. She is an expert at the trade, and gives orders to the hundred men under her concerning the minute details of difficult work.

An association of effort on the part of various women's societies in Massachusetts, is being directed to secure the appointment of a commission to inquire into the needs of the adult blind persons in that state.

No other woman in this country, and possibly in the world, owns so much land as Mrs. King, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Her holdings are not less than 1,300,000 acres and she has about 65,000 cattle grazing on her broad domain.

Mrs. John Gerken will have the largest string of horses of any woman exhibitor at the Boston horse show. Mrs. Gerkin has bred numerous prize winners, which she has developed and educated herself. Last year she won 166 trophies.

The writer of the famous poem beginning "Little drops of water, little grains of sand," Mrs. Julia A. Carney, celebrated her eightieth birthday at Galesburg, Ill., April 20. The poem was written in 1845 while Mrs. Carney was a teacher in the Boston schools.

Miss Taka Nawa, daughter of a well known Japanese editor and entomologist, is herself a successful entomologist. She paints with skill and has assisted her father in photographing the life histories of most of the insects injurious to Japanese agriculture.

Misses Elsie Ward, Enid Yardill, Janet Scudder and Melba Beatrice Wilson, all of New York, have submitted models for the bronze fountain to be placed on the World's Fair grounds, at St. Louis, by the W. C. T. U. women in the Louisiana Purchase states.

Miss Anna Caulfield, one of the best known lecturers on art in America, lectured at the Art Institute in Chicago, April 14. Her talk is illustrated with colored slides, made especially for her from original paintings in the private and public collections in America.

Mrs. I. N. Sanborn, of Pomona, Cal., has been elected a member of the board of education. There was an exciting contest and an exceptionally large vote was polled. This is the first time, in the history of the city, that a woman has been elected to any municipal office.

The Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest has its headquarters in Chicago. It has fourteen states and about 2,500 societies under its care. The society supports 116 missionaries. Its annual meeting was held at the Chicago headquarters, April 21-23.

A recent session of the German medical congress gravely discussed the advisability of opening the profession to women. It was unanimously decided that medicine would suffer in the public esteem if the step was taken. And yet there are many women physicians in Germany.

Dr. Annie G. Lyle, of San Francisco, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Esrech, of the University of Vienna, one of the most noted specialists on the diseases of children. Dr. Lyle has given much attention to the subject and well deserves the high honor conferred upon her.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, though in her seventy-eighth year, has just returned to her home at El Mora, N. J., from a journey up the Nile and to the Holy Land. She went in a tourist party of 400, unaccompanied by any of her family, and had not a moment's trouble, even from seasickness.

The Ladies' Helping Hand Association, of New York, closed its thirty-eighth year of work with a feast to its beneficiaries. Two hundred and twenty-five women were entertained, and in order that the mothers might be free from domestic cares, their sixty-eight children were feasted in the kindergarten room.

By the timely warning of Mrs. Margaret Hannigan Emmett, of Bronxville, N. Y., a serious railway accident was averted. With umbrella and lunch basket waving she signalled the train to stop. As it was, ten people were slightly injured by a rear end collision. But for the presence of mind of Mrs. Emmett it is probable a whole car load would have been killed.

The Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association is carrying on an active field campaign. The services of Miss Gail Laughlin, of New York, have been secured for a two months' lecture tour. Miss Laughlin is a graduate of Wellesley, where she received the highest honors. She then took a law course at Cornell. Her keen logic, legal training and powerful oratory have secured for her a high place on the suffrage platform.

Mrs. Rose Fanning, one of the best known women in St. Louis, is dead. Mrs. Fanning had been for forty years a public school teacher and during that time had been absent but nine days from her post of duty. Many men who became prominent received their first instruction from Mrs. Fanning, among them being Sol Smith Russell, the actor, who died a year ago. At the time of her death Mrs. Fanning was principal of the Pestalozzi school, to which position she was appointed in 1874.

The ninth biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations affiliated with the American committee, met at Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 15-19. Of the 275 delegates present five were from the Pacific coast, two from Canada, two from London, England, and three from India. The needs of the work in various foreign fields were eloquently presented. Mrs. Margaret Sangster, of New York, Hon. Emily Kinnaird, and Miss Annie M. Reynolds of London, and Miss Minnie Collins, of Calcutta, India, were among the speakers. The record of the work done in the last two years evidenced the vital need that is being met by the Association. A most comprehensive policy for the coming two years was outlined. Among other things the adequate endowment of each department of the national work and the immediate establishment of a permanent training school for association secretaries is proposed. The demands of the work are now so varied that specialization has become imperative.

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Subject for May Reading,

Unfermented Sacramental Wine

By Mrs. Lillian F. Lewis.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

"Poor young man! I wouldn't let on to him nor to anyone living, for ever so. What a shame now, for to go for to do such a thing!" said the good woman, heartily. "Then you don't think it's anything serious, sir?"

"Oh, no, I think not! He'll probably be all right in the morning. Good night!"

He called in the morning early enough to find Hugh still in bed with a racking headache. He looked ill and miserable, but the doctor went through the ceremonies of examining his pulse and tongue without directly meeting his eye.

"A little too quick; yes. The tongue? Thank you. Rather furred. That will do. What the devil have you been doing to get yourself into this state, eh?"

Mrs. Foote had closed the door upon them, and with the last words he fixed his eyes suddenly and sharply upon Hugh. To his relief the young man met his look in a frank, if shamefaced way.

"I was drunk. Of course, you know that," he said, in a low voice.

"Well, yes, of course I do. How in the name of goodness—*your* goodness—did it happen?" He spoke roughly, but, all the same, he was pleased at being so frankly met.

Hugh's pallor suddenly changed into a deep crimson, but he met the keen eyes steadily still.

"I was with some friends, and they must have played me a trick," he exclaimed, readily. 'They gave me something. I thought it was all right, but when I got outside—" He hid his face in his hands, and burst into tears.

The keen look on Dr. Mann's face gave place to one of amusement, almost bordering on contempt.

"They didn't content themselves with giving you a little, anyway. Come, don't be a fool! Perhaps there is no great harm done. What I can't understand is your getting into that state without knowing what the stuff was.

He spoke with contempt, but without suspicion, as Hugh instantly realized.

"I see now that I was a fool," he said, dejectedly; "but it wasn't till I got outside—" He stopped again in confusion and distress.

"I see. Do you think you were noticed? How did you get home?"

Hugh mastered himself with difficulty.

"No one saw me. It was a dark night, and I kept away from the lights. When I reached the village I waited until Mrs. Foote was likely to be out, and managed to get in and upstairs without being seen. After that I seemed somehow to get worse, and I suppose I made a row. And now—now"—with another outburst—"it's all up with me."

"Rubbish!" said Dr. Mann, testily. "It seems to me that you've had most uncommon luck. Your *friends*, whoever they were, played you a most rascally trick, and how you could be such a fool as not to find it out in time passes my comprehension; but beyond that, I don't see that you have been to blame, and I may say that I am heartily glad of it. I should have been sorry had I been compelled to think otherwise. Now, let me ask you this: Will your conscience compel you to go and blaze this affair all over the parish?"

A ray of hope seemed to dawn upon the unfortunate curate's face.

"If you really think that it isn't necessary"—he began, hesitatingly.

"Necessary? Of course it isn't necessary, unless you think it incumbent upon you to turn an unfortunate accident into a precious piece of scandal."

"I am bound, of course, to tell Mr. Boyd?" suggested Hugh, tentatively.

"As you please. *I* shouldn't. It seems to me that the fewer taken into your confidence with regard to the success of a disgraceful joke of that kind the better. Mrs. Foote fully understands that you were seized with sudden illness in town, and that some officious fool administered whisky—a spoonful or so, mind you; just enough, in fact, to scent your breath. The rest was delirium, the result of cerebral excitement, caused by overwork," added the doctor, pointedly.

Hugh colored violently but said nothing.

"In my opinion," pursued the doctor, carelessly, "you had better let me tell Boyd as much, and no more."

Hugh hesitated.

"You think that would be right?"

"Why not? You have explained the incident in a manner perfectly satisfactory to me, and I counsel you not to turn a mere incident into a parochial scandal. Please yourself, of course; but I credit you with sufficient common sense to hold your tongue. You are not likely to be caught a second time in the same way. Indeed, if you are so easily overcome, you probably do well to abstain."

Hugh hesitated still, but the doctor saw him ready to yield, and clinched the matter.

"Come, get up, man! Go for a good long walk, and forget all about it."

"That I shall never do!" groaned Hugh. "How could I ever again speak at a temperance meeting?"

"With much more insight than before, I should imagine," said the doctor, with a laugh, as he arose from his seat on the bed.

Somehow, he liked the young fellow all the better for the accident that had befallen him, and felt positively anxious to save him any unnecessary humiliation. He was glad, if secretly surprised, to have had so little difficulty in persuading him to keep his own counsel. Boyd was probably of sufficiently liberal mind to regard the incident (judiciously represented) in a common sense light, but it would be rash to assume as much of anyone else in the place. It was well for the inebriated curate that he had been shrewd enough to elude observation. For the rest, the doctor was distinctly of opinion that what little humiliation he had already suffered would do him good. With rough kindliness he again bade Hugh go about his business and think no more about it.

"For the sake of appearance," he added, "I'll look in again tonight. Come; pluck up a spirit, and don't look so miserable, man!"

He went downstairs smiling, with a little secret relish of the joke, and with never a suspicion that the ingenious young curate had steadily lied to him. With characteristic caution he went at once to Mr. Boyd, who heard with sympathetic concern of the indisposition that had attacked his curate in town, and was quietly amused at the doctor's account of the young man's consternation on discovering the nature of the remedy applied.

"He's awfully cut up about it. Don't mention it to him unless he speaks of it of his own accord, will you?"

"Oh, I shan't mention it," said Mr. Boyd, still smiling; "and I don't much think that he will."

He was right. Hugh made no mention of the matter to his vicar. In point of fact, his most emphatic comment on the subject was addressed to his own reflection in the glass. It took the form of a hearty curse, followed up, after a scowling pause, by:

"I hope you quite understand what your precious experiments have brought you to—you liar! Grandad in the making; that's about what you are," he added, shudderingly, after another pause. "My God! to think that I, Hugh Brotherton, should have come to this!"

The immediate result of this ebullition of self-contempt was the scathing sermon on the ultimate fate of hypocrites and liars that spread mutual distrust throughout the parish.

"He've 'a found some of 'em out, sure enough," said Enoch, with gloomy satisfaction. But even he would have liked to know "for sartin" on which particular individuals Mr. Brotherton had his eye.

"Let's hope that they knows well enough in their own minds, for he dealt with 'em faithfully," he said, giving up his fruitless speculations with a reluctant sigh.

Meantime, after a period of despair, Hugh pulled himself together, attacked his work with renewed vigor and endeared himself more and more to the members of his flock.

On no one was the effect of his earnest ministry more marked than on Mrs. Langley. The doctor observed the fact with a grim mixture of amusement and disdain.

"It's all right, so far," he said, grudgingly; "but for goodness' sake, Ethel, don't go and make a fool either of yourself or of him."

"I shall of myself if I don't take care. I'm really *gone* on that boy," she said, defiantly; "but not in the way you mean. Don't be so silly, Bob. How horrid you are!"

"Then take care to let him understand that it isn't in that way, that's all," said her brother, pointedly. "If he wasn't young and impressionable, I shouldn't be altogether sorry to see you developing an interest in somebody or something good."

"Oh, I have my better moments," said the lady, lightly; "but you always were a little hard upon me, Bob."

(To be continued.)

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Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of the American Association for the Study of Inebriety, Held in Boston, Mass., December 18, 1902.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the indiscriminate sale and use of patent medicines and so-called "cures" for the alcohol and opium habits are not infrequently the cause of the formation as well as the continuance of these habits.

Therefore be it resolved, That this association memorialize the proper authorities not to issue any patent or proprietary right to any one desiring said patent or right for any remedy or medicine or "cure" or any compound whatever containing alcohol, opium, or other narcotic drug in which there is danger of habituation from its use.

Resolved, That all proprietary or patent medicines for which a patent is issued have a label on which are distinctly printed the ingredients of said preparation; said label being placed or affixed to the bottle, box, or wrapper in which said preparation is dispensed; and furthermore, that a heavy penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, be imposed upon any one who may manufacture, prepare, buy, or sell, or have for sale in stock, all such preparations not duly patented and labeled under conditions specified.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and indorse a resolution passed at a meeting of this society held March 23, 1893, in reference to the licensing and proper inspection of all institutions for the care and treatment of inebriates, morphia habitues, or other form of narcomania.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the medical and secular press.*

*Note—These resolutions were read by Dr. Crothers, seconded by Dr. Rodbaugh, and unanimously carried by vote of the association.

Opportunities for Heroism at Any Time.

A number of years ago Frances E. Willard made a temperance address in Boston. During her stay in the city, a young man happened to call upon Wendell Phillips, who entertained him until late in the night telling of the old abolitionist days, and showing him relics of their struggle. As the young man arose to depart, he said to Mr. Phillips:

"Mr. Phillips, I think if I had lived in your time I would have been heroic, too."

Mr. Phillips, who had gone to the door with his caller, pointed to the saloons down the street, and his voice was keen with indignation.

"Young man," he said, "you are living in my time, and in God's time. Did you hear Frances Willard last night? Be assured that no man could have been heroic then who is not heroic now. Good night."—The Temperance Cause.

Exert your talents and distinguish yourself, and don't think of retiring from the world until the world will be sorry that you retire. I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness, drives into a corner, and who does nothing when he is there but sit and growl. Let him come out as I do, and bark.—Dr. S. Johnson.

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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
.....CHICAGO.

Old Rum Days in Maine.

(The following article which appeared in the Bangor "Record" during the recent resubmission campaign in Maine contains some very interesting figures.)

NOW, while the air in Maine is full of excited talk about rum and whiskey, prohibition, resubmission and high license, and the greatest of all liquor wars is in full swing, there comes from Orrington, on the Penobscot River a few miles below Bangor, an echo of the good old rum-and-molasses days, coupled with the positive assertion that prohibition has been a blessing to Orrington, if to no other town in the state. This is the statement of H. N. Brooks, a prominent manufacturer in Orrington, who has been studying up past conditions there as revealed by the ancient account books of his great-grandfather. Mr. Brooks says:

"As there is a great deal being said pro and con about prohibition, perhaps you would like to hear what prohibition has done and is doing for the town of Orrington, where I live. Years ago, before there was any railroad from Bangor westward, the traders went to Boston once or twice a year for their goods. There were at that time two stores in this village of Orrington, supplying about 500 people. On their return from Boston the traders would bring among other things several hogsheads of New England and West Indian rum, a number of pipes and barrels of brandy, wine, gin, etc., in all about 1,800 gallons, for a year's supply. I don't know what was the appearance of the town at that time, but it can easily be imagined.

TOWN DRY AS HERRING BONE.

"To-day, and for over fifty years, there has been no place in town for the sale of liquor, and in all Orrington there is scarcely a dilapidated house, unless it may be some rocky, abandoned hillside farm. The people may not be very wealthy, but a large number are well-to-do, and nine-tenths of them live in neat, thrifty-looking places, so that it is a pleasure to drive through the town. This, I think, cannot be truthfully said of any license town. I don't pretend to say that we are all honest, or that there is no one in town who drinks, but a majority—a very much larger majority than if we had an open saloon here, no matter how high the license—do not drink.

"The other day I was looking through an account book of my great-grandfather, who kept a store at Bartlett's Point, in Orrington, and from it I made a copy of part of one man's account, just as it appeared, bad spelling and all. Here it is:

A SAMPLE ACCOUNT.

Thomas Smith, Dr.

		l.	s.	d.
By foot of your account, page 62		56	10	8
Oct., 1806,	2 qts. rum, 4			
	1 gal. molasses, 4-2		8	3
	2 qts. rum, 4,			
	1 qt. rum, 2,		6	
	2 qts. rum, 4,			
	3 bush. apples, 12,		16	
	2 qts. rum,		4	
22	2 qts. rum, 4,			
	2 gal. molasses, 8,			
	2 qts. rum, 4,		16	
	1 lb. shugar,		1	2
	1 yd. Baze, 3-2,			
	2 qts. rum, 3-6,		6	8
	2 lbs. nails, 2-1,			
	1 yd. cloth, 3-6,		5	7
Nov. 11	For two Wastcort partons and botons and twist,		18	
	38 lbs. fish, 7,			
	2 qts. rum, 3-9,		10	9
14	1 gal. molasses, 4,			
	2 qts. rum, 3-9,		7	9
21	2 qts. rum, 3-9,			
	2 oz. indigo, 3,		6	9
	1 bbl. salt, 7-6,			
	3 yds. cotton, 7,		14	6
	2 qts. rum, 3-9,			
	2 lbs. purkey, 2-1,		5	7
		58	16	

"The bill runs on through the book until it amounts to over £100, and in the final casting up it appears that £25 were still due—and, I suppose, still remain due. This will compare favorably with about half the accounts in the book, so it would appear that about one-half the people, taking my great-grandfather's customers as fair examples, used rum freely, while others drank moderately and some not at all. It is said by some that the liquor of those days was purer and better than that which we have now, but from what old people tell me, enough of it would make a man drunk, and I guess they usually drank enough.

INCREASED COMFORTS FOR FAMILY.

"Nowadays in Orrington the cost of this drink and the time lost from 'not being able to see straight' goes to provide increased comforts for the family, improvements on the farm and other good things. We in the country don't want license, high or low. If in the cities there is not enough moral energy to enforce the prohibitory law, is it likely that they would be able to enforce the moral features of the license law? I am not a temperance crank, but I think we had better give our prohibitory law more support, although it is not perfect, than to go back to something worse."

Why Did He Begin?

"Mamma," said little Harry, as he was looking out of the window, "Why does that man stagger through the streets?"

"Because he is drunk."

"But, mamma, why does he not stop drinking?"

"Either because he cannot, or he thinks he cannot."

"Well, then," said the innocent little one, looking into his mother's eyes with all earnestness, "why did he ever begin?"

What a work is here suggested for parents and teachers—to train children in such habits of total abstinence that they will never take the first drink.—Selected.

Very Popular Plan.

The route between Chicago and New York by way of the Lackawanna Railroad is growing in popularity. It takes people through some of the finest scenery in America, over splendid roadbeds, in excellent cars that are noted for their fine riding qualities. The dining-car service is worked on the principle of order what you want and pay for nothing else—a plan that is very popular. You may have your meals as cheap or as expensive as you please. Service is on the European plan. Individual club breakfasts or suppers, calculated to please the most fastidious, are furnished at a minimum cost of 35 cents. Write Geo. A. Cullen, G. W. P. A., 108 Adams St., Chicago, for full information.

God's Whiteness.

Rev. F. B. Meyer tells this little incident, which occurred during his ministry:

"Once, when I was paying parochial calls, I dropped in on a washerwoman who had just got out a line of clothes. I congratulated my friend because they looked so white. So, very much encouraged by her pastor's kind words, she asked him to have a cup of tea, and we sat down. Whilst we were taking the tea, the sky clouded and there was a snow-storm; and, as I came out, the white snow lay everywhere, and I said to her:

"'Your washing does not look quite so clean as it did.'

"'Ah!' she said, 'the washing is right enough; but what can stand against God Almighty's white?'

"So you may think that you are clean, because you have never seen God. When you see God, your holiest day will seem to be imperfect; you will abhor yourself, and repent in dust and ashes, and you will need to say: 'Forgive me my debts as I forgive my debtors.'"—Exchange.

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Here is YOUR opportunity to be present at the next one, which will be held in CINCINNATI, November 13-20, 1903.

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CONSUMPTION

Signal Notes.

Covington, Ky., has a new charter by which the saloons will be abolished.

The Fire and Police boards of Denver, Colo., have closed every gambling house in the city, according to press reports.

The brewers of Ohio, in an effort to stem the rising local option tide, have decided to aid the Sunday-closing laws in the smaller towns.

By the close vote of thirteen to eleven, the board of supervisors declared local option to have carried in Montcalm county, Michigan.

Because of a strong fight by the people of Carpintena, Cal., this will in future be a prohibition town, the only one in Santa Barbara county.

New York is sending Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein to Germany to study the excise question and learn how to handle the Sunday saloons.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has declared illegal the law passed by the last session of the legislature which provided for local option in certain districts.

Because the saloons of Benwood, W. Va., were closed on Sunday there were no drunken people seen on the streets, and old residents pronounced it the quietest Sunday in years.

State honors and a prize of twenty-five dollars were won by Warren H. Barber, of Ripon, at the annual contest of the Wisconsin Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association. His subject was "Patriotism and Prohibition."

The first sentence of imprisonment for selling liquors to minors was passed by the Court of Special Sessions, of New York, last month. The judge said: "This traffic must stop. In the future we will take more drastic measures."

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed the bill which prohibits the employment of any child under fourteen years of age in factories, and that no woman, or minor under eighteen years shall work more than ten hours a day.

The new village council of Bear Lake, Mich., has voted unanimously to reject the bonds presented by saloonkeepers applying for license. This was done after an earnest discussion concerning the moral effect of the open saloon.

The Presbytery of Kalamazoo, Mich., at its annual meeting adopted strong resolutions urging the use of unfermented wine at communions, and asking the general assembly to include a temperance department in every Sunday-school paper published by the denomination.

The city authorities of Plattsmouth, Neb., have ordered the saloons closed on Sunday. Now the saloon keepers complain because the druggists are allowed Sunday sales of liquor and an ordinance is to be drafted which will make Plattsmouth strictly dry one day in the week.

The question of barring liquor dealers and saloonkeepers from membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters will be considered at the national convention, which meets in Dubuque, Iowa, next August. Prominent members expect to see the saloonkeepers excluded.

T. W. Reilly, of Chicago, and Julius Pringle, of Clinton, Iowa, attorneys for Mrs. Julia Wyatt, who is suing several liquor dealers in the last named city, were severely assaulted while going from the court house to the hotel. It is thought the three assailants were friends of the liquor dealers.

That the city administration in Topeka, Kan., is to be really a "dry" one is shown by the closing of all the larger "joints." The proprietors usually have friends to warn them when there is danger ahead. The druggists have also taken action and will strictly conform to the law regulating the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes.

The work of supplying cold drinking water to New York tenement dwellers will be extended by the Woman's Municipal League this year. Eight of these fountains were in operation all last summer. That they were appreciated was shown by the crowds of women and children who patiently awaited a chance to get the chilled water and take it to their stifling homes.

Publishers' Notes.

Flower Mission and Mercy Number.

It is with genuine pleasure that we announce the beautiful Flower Mission and Mercy number of THE CRUSADER. It is not only brim full of the glad spirit of these departments, but it presents fresh and interesting material of sufficient variety for a full Flower Mission program. There are recitations, stories, anecdotes, besides reports of the world-wide work and helps and suggestions to superintendents regarding general methods and special day observance. Notable features are: original programs for both Seniors and Junior meetings, and several unique Flower Mission entertainments. Miss Ethel Shrigley tells just how to give a Flower Show, and Wild Flower and Bow-K parties are outlined.

This number of THE CRUSADER should reach every Legion and be scattered throughout both Sunday and day schools. Send in your orders early. Price per hundred, $2.

Anti-Cigaret Helps.

Now that people everywhere are becoming awakened to the evils which follow cigaret smoking, we should push our campaign in this department with redoubled energy. Two effective helps are "An Anti-Cigaret Program," price five cents, and "The Anti-Cigaret Speaker," price ten cents, both prepared by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, associate and lecturer for the Anti-Narcotic department. The "Program," which is to be given by the boys and girls, presents the subject effectively and would make a pleasing entertainment. The numerous recitations mentioned in the program are found in the "Speaker." This book should be in the hands of every mother or teacher, who is called on to furnish "something to speak." The recitations are suited to all grades, are easily memorized and will be welcomed by the children, for whose use the book is prepared.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

May Responsive Reading.

In the Responsive Reading for May, the Scriptural authority for, and great importance of, the use of Unfermented Sacramental Wine is effectively presented by Mrs. Lillian Lewis, the New York state superintendent of the department. Mrs. Lewis in a forcible manner brings out the inconsistency of using in one of the most sacred religious rites something which we everywhere else unsparingly condemn. Price 50 cents per 100.

Unanswered Prayer.

The true relation of the child in the home, his rights and the evil effects of hereditary tendencies and impure environment, thrills the heart as one reads "Unanswered Prayer," a book by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. It answers the question, "Why do so many children of the church go to ruin?" Fathers, as well as mothers, will find in it the arrest of thought so often needed. Cloth bound, price 30 cents.

Do Everything.

"Do Everything," by Frances E. Willard, a handbook for all white-ribboners, gives a history of temperance work, with invaluable directions for leading a public meeting, carrying on a local union, conducting a convention, organizing a W. C. T. U., with forms of pledge and petitions, and "the summing up of the whole matter." Workers cannot afford to do without this practical helper for all occasions along temperance lines. Price 35 cents.

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The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

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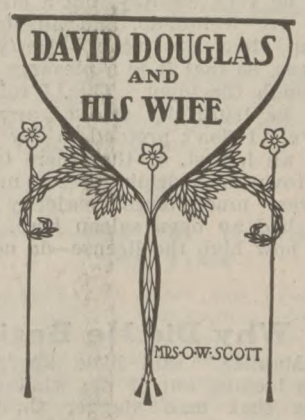

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UNION SIGNAL, CHICAGO

The UNION SIGNAL

VOL. XXIX. | NO. 19.

CHICAGO, MAY 7, 1903.

MONTHLY
MAGAZINE NUMBER

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

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Current Events.

Luigi Arditti, the well-known musical conductor, passes away in London.

The Wisconsin senate defeated a woman suffrage bill by a vote of 15 to 12.

Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Methodist church, died May 3 at Washington.

Colored preachers, headed by the Rev. R. C. Ransom, have commenced a crusade against the policy shops of Chicago.

Irving M. Scott, "the man who built the Oregon," leading figure in business and political life of Pacific coast, is dead.

On opening of new Pacific cable on July 4 Postal Telegraph Company will attempt to circle globe with message in forty seconds.

Paul Belloni Du Chaillu, American explorer and author, who won world-wide fame, died at St. Petersburg, aged sixty-seven years.

National Geographical Society will send William J. Peters with the Zeigler polar expedition. He will have charge of all the scientific work.

John D. Rockefeller has sent a check for $10,000 to the officers of the Salvation Army in Cleveland to aid in the erection of a new $90,000 citadel.

United States Supreme Court, by decision in Alabama case, indirectly recognizes power of state to disfranchise negroes by constitutional provisions.

Authorities at Saratoga say there shall be no gambling there this summer, and that effective measures will be taken to counteract Monte Carlo reputation.

Appropriation of $400,000 for St. Louis exposition granted by Chinese empress; elaborate building planned, with exhibit of rare bronzes and porcelains.

Prof. Stephen M. Babcock of University of Wisconsin, has evolved an atomic theory which, if accepted, will prove an explanation of the law of gravitation.

Thirty thousand miners locked out by Reading, Lehigh, and Susquehanna companies because of refusal to work over eight hours on Saturdays; nine hours called for by arbitration decision.

Statistics show that organized labor in Chicago has enjoyed a year of unparalleled prosperity, many new unions having been formed, the membership nearly doubled and wages increased, while the workday has been shortened.

Seismic disturbance in Turtle Mountain, overlooking Frank, a mining town in Alberta, N. W. T., kills eighty-three people. Houses were crushed, mine entrances closed, river choked and general ruin spread in vicinity. Monetary loss will exceed $1,500,000.

Walter Wellman, newspaper correspondent, says State Department is reassured by Russian promises that open door policy will prevail in the far East, and says the United States is not concerned in control of Manchuria, which, it is believed, will remain in Russian hands.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has made the following appointments on the Venezuelan arbitration commissions in accordance with the protocols signed in Washington: For American-Venezuelan commission—Dr. Barge, late governor of Curacao. For Franco-Belgian commission—Dr. Fily, former president of supreme court of the Dutch West Indies. Member of the Dutch commission—Dr. Hellmund, consul of the Netherlands at Caracas.

New York Societies Appeal for the Continuation of Women Inspectors at the Port of New York.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 25.—At the call of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis a conference of men and women, representing thirty-seven societies, was held in New York City, April 24. The meeting was presided over by Josiah Strong, and Ella A. Boole was the secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and copies were sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary Shaw, Mr. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, and Mr. Williams, at the port of New York:

Whereas, There are grave dangers confronting young women seeking homes on our shores, due to their ofttimes helpless condition because of ignorance of the language and other limitations.

Resolved, That we do hereby express to President Roosevelt our sincere appreciation of his recent action in recommending the appointment of women inspectors at New York harbor in the interest of and for the protection of young women thus exposed.

And Whereas, A comparatively short time has been allowed for a fair trial of the experiment, and during that time instances of help and protection have been of daily occurrence.

And Whereas, The government now considers it necessary to appoint seven matrons, who with the officials at Ellis Island guard the women coming over in the steerage. We believe that the government owes equal protection to the women coming over in the first and second cabin, and such protection as women alone can give.

And Whereas, Section 22 of the new immigration law declares that the Commissioner General of Immigration "shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with the law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act, and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss."

And Whereas, We believe the appointment of women inspectors will aid in "protecting the United States and the alien" who needs protection "from fraud and loss," and will check the coming of evil-disposed persons. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly urge a continuance of women inspectors at the port in New York and their appointment at other ports, and also urge that, under the general civil service regulations, provision be made for an eligible list of women, from which the women inspectors shall be appointed.

New Unions in Virginia.

Organizing Fund Aided by "Red Letter Day" Contributions—Successful Presenting of Local Work.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

LINCOLN, VA., May 4.—Mrs. M. W. Newton, state organizer, worked in Gloucester county a part of February and since April 3. There never had been a W. C. T. U. speaker in the county before. Mrs. Newton now reports eight unions organized and a county convention April 29.

MRS. E. B. CLEMENT.

Mrs. E. B. Clement, state treasurer, has also been in the field since April 3. She has been strengthening many weak unions, visiting chiefly those that have been recently organized. She reports one new union and is to hold several institutes. Mrs. Clement has been a most efficient treasurer and is a thorough, practical field worker. We find the work of establishing unions to be quite as important as organizing new ones.

The state officers arranged a program for a state "Red Letter Day" and sent to all the unions asking them to observe April 5, by using this program for a public meeting and send the collection for the state organizing fund. Reports show that quite a number of the unions have responded, adding to their membership as well as helping the state work.

Lexington union has established headquarters, the members solicited the business men for contributions to pay the rent, and write that nothing before ever "advertised" their work as this has done.

"Our Peaceful War" in Michigan.

A Good Convention—Local Option Victory.

R. M. Harwood, Correspondent.

PLAINWELL, Mich., May 4.—The Fifth district held a most profitable convention in Grand Rapids, April 22-24. The welcome to the city was most cordially given by the Mayor's secretary, Mr. William Landman. Mrs. M. E. Bodwell gave the greeting in behalf of the federation of unions, and Miss M. J. Bilz the response.

Excellent addresses were made by Miss Mary E. Barbour, of California, and Miss Marie Brehm, of Illinois. There was a grand gold medal contest, the prize being won by Miss Lida Faut, Grand Haven. Our district president, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, was present with ever-ready counsel, a helpful address and many recommendations; one of these was the establishment of a district life membership with a fee of $5. This was promptly adopted, and her own name recorded as the first life member, Ionia county writing the name of Mrs. J. N. Barbour as the second.

Exceptionally good papers were read and fine recitations and music enlivened the routine work of the convention. The general officers were re-elected. Fifty-two unions reported 1,138 active and 173 honorary members, and twelve L. T. L.'s with 394 members. Ten new unions, of which four are Y's, and seven new L. T. L.'s have been organized. The increase in membership is largely due to the field work of Mrs. Teats and Miss M. J. Bilz. The state convention will be held in Adrian May 26-29.

Van Buren county is rejoicing over the local option victory of April 6. There was 1,400 majority, and, best of all, every township stood by the law, which has been in operation thirteen years. The W. C. T. U. can well feel proud of the part it took in the contest. It was the first to begin the agitation. Miss Bilz, state recording secretary, and Mrs. Calkins, district president, were early in the field and organized five new unions and strengthened the old ones. Their work was ably supplemented by Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist: Mrs. Andrus, of Detroit, president of the First district, and Mrs. Wilcox, a state field worker. The county president, Mrs. C. E. Hotchkiss, worked incessantly, and all of the unions were quick to respond to every request or suggestion.

Nearly fifty-six addresses were made in the county under the supervision of the W. C. T. U. The county officers issued a call for a special hour of prayer on Sunday, April 5, which met a general response. The Anti-Saloon League did heroic work, giving freely of money, time and talent. Without doubt the press was a powerful factor is securing the victory. All county papers opened their columns to the discussion of the subject. The supplement sent out in every paper the week before election, showing the benefit that prohibition has been to the county, would make an excellent campaign document for work elsewhere.

The local option campaign is not all the work that Van Buren county has been called upon to do the past winter and spring. The county's representative at Lansing is so grossly misrepresenting the county that it has required constant vigilance and much work to prevent the passage of two bills introduced by him aimed directly at the nullification of this prohibitory law. The first was one to license—or tax—the druggists in prohibition counties, claiming that they could be better regulated by it, and some of the temperance people were deceived thereby.

The other bill was to permit the manufacture of wine, cider and other fermented liquors in the county, to use up the surplus fruit crops. In both cases the county president was the first to sound the note of warning and by correspondence and the use of the press has worked hard to prevent their passage. As the unions and temperance men have come quickly to her help it is hoped that the bills will both be killed.

A Successful Convention.

Mrs. Hoffman Still at Work in Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, La., April 27.—The decennial convention of the Second district was held at Morgan City, April 15-16. Miss May C. Walker, state president, in the chair.

Mrs. H. C. Pharr, honorary president, was present and ready to co-operate in furthering the work.

Miss Ella McLellan, corresponding secretary, read a fine report. It was a history of the district W. C. T. U. during the past ten years, which gave credit to Mrs. H. C. Pharr for a full share of the success of the past.

Mrs. L. G. Baldwin, recording secretary for ten years, resigned on account of impaired health, and Mrs. A. Storm was elected. Mrs. Brownell was re-elected treasurer and Miss McLellan was also re-elected.

Rev. H. S. Johns, pastor of the M. E. church, south, was most helpful. He gave the use of his church for the meetings, and his wife opened the parsonage for the reception tendered the delegates.

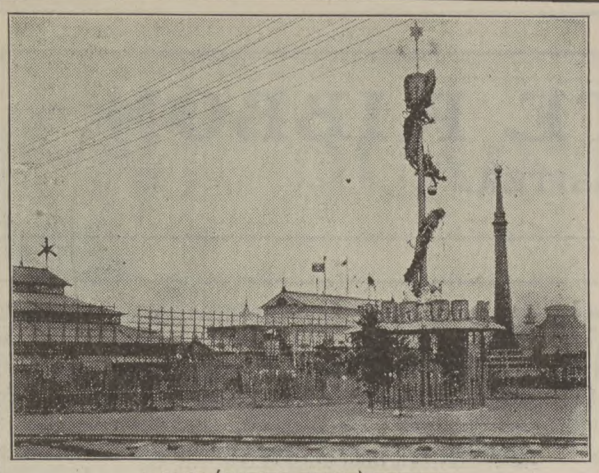
Mrs. N. E. Oliver, of Estherwood, state organizer and corresponding secretary, gave a well received address at night and rendered other valuable service.

A pleasant feature was the attendance to Mr. Edgar Bass and his L. T. L. Miss Walker talked to the children about the mercy work of the W. C. T. U. and taught them the pledge. Miss Walker also gave an address on welcome night.

Mrs. Hoffman's itinerary in Louisiana shows a fair average weekly collection, in spite of the inclement weather. She lectured in the court house and at the state Normal School at Natchitoches. At Mansfield, where formerly there was a Y in the girl's college, she had an opportunity to revive the work.

Successful medal contests have been held at Morse and at Estherwood.

The new union at Ponchatoula has added some new members and four honoraries since it was organized. The members are busy during the day, as this is the strawberry season, and they meet at night. The president, Mrs. Ed. Vinyard, drives a mile and a half to attend the weekly meetings of the W. C. T. U.



A SAKE (NATIVE DRINK) EXHIBIT.

Some Attractions of Japan's Fifth National Industrial Exposition.

By Kara G. Smart.

YEBISU BEER HALL.

A TWENTY or thirty minute ride in a kuruma through streets, narrow and wide, whose sides are literally lined with gayly-colored flags and lanterns, and whose lengths are swarming with human beings, brings you to the grounds of Japan's Hakurankwai (million looks exhibition), located at the extreme southeastern part of Osaka. This city has over a million inhabitants (not 300,000, as stated by me in a recent issue of this paper), and is second in size in the empire, being its commercial metropolis.

As your fleet-footed kurumaya darts from the narrow street opening into the great triangular space in front of the main entrance, the first thing to arrest your gaze is an immense three-arched, evergreen gateway. Its top is surmounted by eight large national flags, while emblazoned in gilt letters on its surface are the Japanese words for "Welcome to Hakurankwai." The main gate is several rods beyond this evergreen arch, and between the two is a huge seven-dragon fountain, resting on the back of a tortoise, the whole surrounded by a circular basin of water.

The next object to attract your attention is the lofty tower of the Murai Tobacco Company, which occupies the centre and most conspicuous part of the Tokyo exhibit, that includes the whole north front of the block on the south side of the triangle. This high tower is fantastic in design and in its striking coloring has a most attractive appearance. On its top is a large observatory from which an unobstructed view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The whole is surmounted by a large blue globe surrounded by a wide red band on which, in white, is painted the tobacco advertisement, emblematic, we suppose, of tobacco's universal rule, and in the minds of its adherents, exalted station, in the world.

The beautiful entrance gate leads directly up the broad, well-graveled main avenue of the grounds, on past the most important group of exhibition buildings, and at the foot of a gradual rise, or low hill, crowned by the white palace of fine arts and a beautiful fountain, you come to one of King Alcohol's many collections of large beer halls, and fanciful exhibits. Here you find Tokyo beer, Osaka beer, Asahi beer, and Sapporo beer vieing with one another in their efforts to attract and capture the passer-by. Several acres are devoted to exhibits of alcoholic drink and tobacco.

The Osaka Beer Brewing Company's beer hall is surmounted by two immense beer bottles gorgeously decorated—a notice to the public that if they cannot get all they want to while here, they can carry plenty of the stuff away with them for future use. Lace curtains at the windows, and the tables and chairs give a foreign air to the place.

A climb up the hill brings his majesty again in evidence in the shape of numerous booths and halls, the most noticeable of which is the Yebisu beer hall. This institution occupies a most prominent place opposite the fine arts building which overlooks the entire grounds, and close to the grand bandstand. Here the exhibit towers upward in the shape of a huge beer cask, sixty feet high and forty-two feet in diameter, its bulging sides unbroken save by a wide door at one side. It is a perfect imitation of a foreign beer keg in shape and color, even to the black hoops which bind it.

A glance inside shows you a skylight top, the sides lined with wide strips of black, bright red and yellow cloth, numerous strings of bright-colored lanterns suspended from top to bottom and a large arc electric light in the centre of all. Pictures of beer factories, etc., adorn the walls, and a gallery half way up on one side furnishes a suitable bandstand. Directly under it is a wide counter, behind which are a dozen or more faucets and shelves of glistening glasses. The floor space is filled with quite large round tables surrounded by chairs, and, when we peeped in, a group of a dozen or more men were indulging themselves in the yellow liquid served by the half dozen obliging attendants.

Add to these larger exhibits innumerable smaller ones, both liquor and tobacco, and you have somewhat of an idea of the rapidity with which man is being sent on his downward career. As we viewed those lofty and imposing structures, noted their prominent positions and the national colors used in their decorations and floating above them, and then looked for evidences of pronounced Christian influence, finding none inside the gates of the White City, we marveled at Japan's lack of judgment and foresight, for her future welfare and permanent progress depends more upon the good influences that are brought to bear upon her national life than upon the aggregate of all these other things.

A most striking contrast is noticed between the beer and tobacco exhibits and the modest, unpretentious buildings—outside the grounds—where the Christian and temperance forces are zealously at work, crippled though they have been for lack of funds and helpers.

The Committee for Christian Work has been most fortunate in securing a fine location for their building, exactly opposite the main entrance and fronting on the triangle, and here from nine to twelve, half-hour religious services are held each day. A large red and white sign on the roof of the building says, "Come and See," and many do come and see, notwithstanding the hundreds of counter attractions. In fact the place is almost always crowded, the audiences for a week having averaged 1,900 people each day, to whom the gospel message has been delivered with power and effect. Many hearts have already responded to the gracious invitation extended to all not only to "Come and See," but to live and do for Him.

Notwithstanding repeated assurances that we were "just six months too late to do anything," and innumerable difficulties, serious and trivial, which have had to be overcome, the representatives of the World, National and local temperance societies, have succeeded in securing a plot of ground, on a wide thoroughfare along a side of the exposition grounds and overlooking the grounds, a short distance from the Gospel Hall.

Here we have planted our standard and set up our tent in the shape of a modest pine and bamboo building, fifteen feet wide, thirty feet long, with twelve-foot posts. By the time this reaches you we shall be carrying on the warfare therein. The interior of the building is to be tastefully decorated with bunting, flags, evergreen, pictures, etc., and the exterior will also be attractive. It will be fitted up as a combined rest and coffee-room; will contain our temperance exhibit; will afford a place to distribute and sell our literature, beside furnishing an opportunity for occasional addresses and magic lantern exhibitions with temperance slides. A group of workers from the respective churches represented in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have charge for a week at a time during the months of the Exposition, and the world and national representatives will do their part to make our temperance venture a success.

The Christian Work Committee have very generously offered us the use of their audience room from nine to ten each morning and from twelve to two each afternoon, and here temperance addresses will be given daily, in addition to the work done at our own headquarters.

Osaka, Japan.

Ethical Snap Shots.

By Julia F. Deane.

AT Clark street there was a break in the last measure of "Home, Sweet Home," and the passengers turned to the windows to see a little crippled bootblack with kit swung over his shoulders, hobble over the crossing with the help of a crutch.

The other occupants of the coach could but admire the diligence with which the sharp-featured mother cultivated lessons of morality and virtue in the mind of her twelve-year-old son, as they waited for the train to start.

"Jonathan William," she exhorted for the edification of both her son and an interested public, "there is just one sin I cannot tolerate in a boy, and that is lying,—deceit,—falsehood. Mind you, don't you ever let me hear another story like that you told this morning. I tell you, my son, it is a sin that leads to every other vice," and she looked about with a satisfied sense of having done her full duty.

As the conductor passed through the car five minutes later, there was a whispered admonition to Jonathan William to "lie low", and as the boy obediently curled himself into a diminutive ball in the corner of the seat, his mother's generous skirts expanded to cover his long legs from the official's keen eyes.

The crisis safely past, Jonathan William emerged once more a youth of goodly proportions, and looking up into his mother's face with charming naivete, remarked gleefully, "We did him that time, didn't we, Ma?" But Ma answered not a word.

Elgin, Ill.

By Elizabeth Cumings.

TWO grizzled, elderly men sat smoking pipes in a sheltered nook. One was fat, one was lean. Each was dressed in the finest broadcloth, each had acquired the mask-like expression worn by men in constant and often trying relations with the public. In the speech of each were elusive inflections not to be conveyed in type.

"Chicago's been good to ye, Mikey O'Dowd," said the lean man musingly. "It's jist twinty years come Michaelmas we landed wid only our bun'les, and here we be quite aisy in our minds."

"Aye," assented the fat Mike, "quite aisy." Then more warmly, "Chicago's a grand town, but I'm thinkin' it's New York's done weel by you."

"Aye," admitted the lean man; "I kept a place tin years, then I sold out, an' now I'm dirictor in two banks, an' in a dale o' things."

"I kept my place till two years ago." The fat man puffed his lips out regretfully. "Me Paradise was as splindid as man iver put fut in for a drink, all solid mahogany and Frinch glass, but me Katy Ann, the last livin' o' six, insisted she was looked down on in sassiety, so I sold, an' put the money in a brewery. A brewer's good's the best."

"Aye," said the thin man dryly; "There's no finger pintin' at brewers. But, Mikey O'Dowd—sure 'tis the brewers as is back of all the places."

"Aye, they are so," assented the fat man. There was a few moments devoted to vigorous pipe smoking, and he added with conviction, "But 'tis a cold time they'd all have wid me for a customer. I niver touch nothin', not aven beer."

"That's me." The thin man bent forward, and lifting a thin forefinger, gravely beat time as he added with a quavering emphasis that had an odd effect of cantillation, "I was in th' thrade for the money thot's in it, but as for drinkin'—plaze glory, I was niver thot nunchuck! I've allays been a timperance mon!"

Belvidere, Ill.

UNDER THE WHITE RIBBON.

BY MARY HENRY-ROSSITER.

Spring Clothes.

WHEN we see the birds, the animals, the plants, indeed, all nature, coming out so quietly and unobtrusively in the most beautiful and appropriate spring costumes, without the expediture of feverish hours of much needed energy and hardly earned money, we are tempted to wonder if we, intelligent human beings, could not save hours of exertion and money by giving a little more attention to some of nature's methods and by following her fashions, now and then, in preference to those of Paris and New York.

The most casual observation shows us, in the first place, that the fashions of Nature change only with the seasons, and never with the years. In winter Nature takes away their green dresses from trees and shrubs and makes the bark thicker on trunk and branches. She provides a warmer coat for the horse and the dog, but the style of make is still the same. She gives all her great family rougher and hardier garments, but otherwise there is little change. Her children wear their old clothes in the spring until the rubbish of winter has been swept away and wind and rain have made the whole earth fresh and sweet. Then suddenly, some lovely morning, without the slightest fuss or worry, she brings out the most bewildering assortment of beautiful, dainty, new robes, and the entire out-door world gloriously inaugurates the annual spring opening of Madame Nature. But you never find that the styles have changed since last year. The grass still wears a plain princess gown. The shape of the oak-leaf has not been altered. The robin proudly exhibits the same red vest. The crow still wears the conventional black. The leopard has not changed his spots. Nowhere among all the innumerable hosts of animal and vegetable beings clothed by Nature do we find one trying to outshine, or anticipate, or keep up with its neighbor or for any reason whatever endeavoring to change the fashion of dress ordained for it in the beginning by the great Designer of all artistic costumes.

Moreover, the styles of Nature are never grotesque or foolish. As a tailor, she is not only hygienic and sensible, but she has also exquisite taste and tenderness. She dresses the trunks of trees in dark and serviceable colors, because they have to meet the wear and tear of street and forest. She robes the violet, the rose, the lily, in beautiful and delicate colors that their very loveliness and helplessness may protect them and win for them care and love. She gives the polar bear a shaggy coat, but a smooth hide to the elephant. She considers with infinite patience and judgment the need, the circumstances, the disposition, the work of every plant and every animal. And, then, having once found the most suitable and becoming costumes, she certainly behaves as if she considered it a waste of both art and energy to change. The inference for us is not very far to seek. Could any woman have a higher ideal of dress than to be clothed with the beauty, simplicity and healthfulness of the lily of the field or the wild rose by the wayside?

* * *

A strange thing happened a year or two ago in Chicago. In the crowd on State street one woman suddenly assaulted another, tore the hat from her head, pulled it to pieces and tossed the fragments into the air, making her escape before the astonished victim could say a word. The next day, in the same quarter, she attacked another woman who wore a particularly gaudy piece of millinery, and the two closed in desperate combat for the bonnet. They were finally separated, but the assailant led the witnesses and several policemen a lively chase before being captured.

At the police station the woman confessed that gay and bright colors on hats drove her to distraction, that whenever she saw certain styles of headgear she was filled with the mad desire to destroy them.

Of course the law declared she was crazy, and various editors amused themselves at her expense. It was suggested by one that her mind had become unbalanced through trying to solve the problem whether her hat was on straight when the hat tilted at five different angles, while the straighter it was by milliners' rules, the more crooked it looked to her.

"If you build a head-thatch," said the editor, "to look like a scalloped cake-pan which has been hit by lightning from four different directions at once and order a woman to balance it on the northwest corner of her cranium at an angle of forty-three degrees, and the woman keeps trying to discover whether or not it is on straight, her mind will finally give way. It is a fundamental principle of the feminine mind to require that its roof be on straight. But when the roof is nothing but a series of wonderful crooks, how can a woman tell whether it is straight or not? When a hat is designed to represent a gigantic pansy growing out of the left lobe of the wearer's brain, the female observer's efforts to establish an effect of equilibrium will surely be harmful to her mental balance.

"'Kate the bonnet-snatcher,' is only a fore-runner. Male observers have long been of the opinion that deep and constant scrutiny of feminine headgear would sooner or later topple reason from her throne."

Any thinking woman who has ever had the least experience buying hats has a feeling of kinship for the unfortunate "bonnet-snatcher." Who of us has not been afflicted with a strange impulse while watching the procession of hats in a crowded thoroughfare? As head after head passes by, presenting constant diversity of "thatch," yet with two or three general styles prevailing, as you gaze at the amazing varieties and combinations of materials, the feathers and flowers and buckles and quills applied and displayed at every possible angle, as you notice the blinding confusion of colors, green, red, purple, yellow, pink, magenta, black, white, as you observe the sudden twists and indentations, the abrupt projections, elevations, and hollows, as you study for even one casual half hour the average woman's best hat, you do not wonder that one woman went crazy.

The question presents itself, What are women thinking about when they buy hats? Are the "creations" they wear on their heads really an index to their individual characters and tastes? Have they studied their own style, their own preferences, their own requirements, as well as the new models displayed in the milliners' windows? In making any particular purchase have they considered the real end and purpose to be secured by the hat or bonnet? Are they anxious to get something that is as healthful as it is fashionable?

Perhaps you think hygiene does not concern itself with the covering of the head, which cannot be squeezed out of shape by stays, or tilted forward by high heels. But it does.

Did you ever see a woman going along the street with her head fairly bending under the weight of a broad, heavy hat surmounted by from three to five ostrich plumes that pointed in as many different directions? Of course you have, dozens of times. Perhaps you have been that woman. If so, you know how it feels to have this heavy hat lurching suddenly from side to side, twisting your hat pins and pulling your hair, teetering back and forth whenever the wind blows, and constantly jostling your bump of self-esteem. Do you fancy that a woman wearing such a hat can think wholesome thoughts or feel inspiring emotions?

How many times, also, have you seen some delicate woman sallying forth on a cold winter day, in a narrow bonnet quite different from her every-day hat, exposing two or three inches of unaccustomed and tender scalp to December breezes? And then she wonders why she takes cold.

The difficulty is not so much that women have no taste and no sense of propriety, as that they do not exercise it. Many a woman will go straight from admiring some beautiful female figure in art, and buy something that makes her own figure look ridiculous. The thousands of absurd and ugly things sold every year as hats afford convincing evidence of feminine heedlessness and bondage to conventionality.

Possibly the Chicago hat-snatcher had a mortal antipathy to seeing artificial roses, or grapes, or bugs, twisted in among velvet and lace and ribbons. Perhaps her esthetic eye was pained by the sight of a pug nose under a turned-up brim. It may be that her tender heart was grieved over the orphaned babies of the cold, stiff songster perched on the crown of the offending hat.

* * *

At all events, no matter what article of dress we consider, there is almost invariably in modern life far too little connection between the fashions of Nature and the fashions of Madame Grundy, between true beauty and "good style."

Although the birds and the four-footed creatures and the trees and the plants do not wear hats, and hence can not set us fashions in millinery, it is equally true that we might study with the greatest interest and profit their modes of dressing the body.

Their clothes are always made to order. Nature is never guilty of a misfit. Her measurements are accurate, her taste and judgment perfect. The trees look to her in spring for their rustling garments of leaves. The coats of bark she made them many years ago are freshened and repaired for the summer season. Attired by her the oaks, the elms, the maples, all the trees of grove and forest fling their branches to the sunshine and thrill with joy. Their movements are free and unrestricted. Their dresses are not loose in one place and tight in another. No bands or stays restrain the graceful tossing of their boughs. No stiff and heavy interlining drags them down. No narrow shoes crowd and cripple their spreading roots. Every part of their clothing is adjusted to the delicate mechanism of a living form.

Suppose that when the trees were fifteen or sixteen years old, Nature should tighten the bark about their trunks so that the sap could scarcely squeeze through. Their leaves and branches would soon wither and die. But that is not the fashion of Nature.

Nature never makes any changes in the shape or size of the birds and the animals so that the skins she has prepared for them will fit. She carefully takes each measurement and allows for every motion. She gives the dog's muscles room so that he can run and jump and bark. The wings of the bird are left free and light, and the covering of his throat is made soft and flexible so that he can fly and sing with comfort and add to the joy and beauty of the world. True, it is her fashion to adorn him with feathers, but they are his own and are not torn from some other sensitive body to make him gay.

* * *

Carlyle, in his famous "Sartor Resartus," says, "In all speculations, thinkers have tacitly figured man as a clothed animal; whereas he is by nature a naked animal." Most of us, however, who follow the current styles, have gone even further than the philosophers, and figure man—especially woman—as an animal predestined by nature to adapt his body to certain clothes. The question is not "Will the clothes fit him?" but, "Will he fit the clothes?" And if he is so unfortunate as not to fit the kind of clothes popular at the moment, his figure must be altered so that it will fit.

It would be more universally correct to say "her figure," for it is woman, in particular, who is determined to fit the clothes prescribed by fashion. Such is the influence of custom, tradition, and habit that even the most sensible among us still shrink from the idea of having a form comparable in proportions to that of the Venus of Milo or any other celebrated model of physical perfection.

Indeed, we are rather inclined to think that the woman with a large waist is somewhat masculine in appearance. However, according to the standards we are considering—those of Nature viewed as a tailor—it is the woman with a small waist that apes the masculine, for the natural waist of man is triangular, sloping from the shoulder to a point above the hips, while the natural waist of woman should be ovoid, or egg-shaped—not mathematically triangular or mathematically ovoid, but sufficiently so for beautiful comparison. It is the tailor-made girl, and not the healthfully and sensibly dressed maiden, who is really stiff and mannish in appearance.

* * *

The buttons on a man's coat-sleeve, we are told, have descended from the time when the sleeve was made long enough to come down over the hand and protect it. The buttons were placed there so that the sleeve could be fastened back when the wearer wished to drive or to ride horseback. The buttons on the back of the coat are supposed to have served a similar convenience for the skirts of the garment, which were turned back and buttoned during the horseback ride. These buttons are of no use whatever today. The tailor puts them on the coat as a matter of course, because they have always been there. No one ever thinks of them at all, to question either their usefulness or their history. Yet, if a coat should be made without them, a commotion would instantly arise. So it is with a large majority of present fashions, harmless and otherwise. It is time that we gave a permanent vacation to those ancient and respectable sister dictators, Customs and Tradition, and gave that peerless artist, Dame Nature, a chance at our wardrobes.

QUAINT WELLS OF INDIA

By N. Alma Courtright

THE wells of India are all built alike. They have a large, circular, open top, measuring about ten feet in diameter and a substantial curbing four feet in height made of cemented stones, plastered and white-washed. Just outside the walls are upright ladders, the rungs of which are built between posts planted firmly in the ground and rising skyward fifteen or more feet.

A large bore has been made through a beam of the size and shape of a telegraph pole, at about its center. This pole is suspended by thrusting the top ladder rung through the hole. On the heavy end a large stone is securely bound. On the small end a long, thick bamboo pole is affixed—parallel to the ladder, and at right angles to the telegraph pole. A huge kettle, made of narrow strips of copper riveted together, hangs from the bamboo. Lashed to each side of the upright ladder are lighter bamboo rods, which rise some distance above the top rung.

To draw the water, two men (coolies) climb the ladder and tread the telegraph beam—nimbly balancing themselves by curling supple bare feet about the edges. They walk forward to drop the kettle into the well, and then scamper to grasp the tall rods, which are fastened above the ladder sides, and hold on to these until they are safely past the center. Then backward these agile man go until the stone-weighted end raises the dripping bucket.

A third man stands outside the curbing to empty the pail and to force the emptied vessel back for another filling. All three coolies invariably during the entire operation chant a weird melody to the time of the measured movements.

These wells are fed by underground springs, and are built in paddy (rice) fields; cocoanut and plantation (banana) groves, etc., for irrigating purposes, and by the waysides for the convenience of passers-by.

One of these quaint wells is found just outside the fence of the Botanical Garden, at the edge of the broad, red-earthed highway, under shady trees. The Damodar School for Farialis is just across the street. The drinking water for the school children is brought from this particular well; and, between school sessions the children themselves go to slake their thirst in the cool water.

Fancy my astonishment one day to see four men using this well as a bathing pool. Indignantly I called the head master of the school and demanded that he stop these public seekers after cleanliness, I not understanding the Tamil vernacular.

The head master kept an alert eye on my face, and tried to see whether the outward expression and gestures would afford him a clue to my spoken words. He was supposedly acquainted with the English language, yet here, evidently, was an unusual combination of words. He quite clearly understood that these men, who now came before us, had but just emerged from the well. They desired a bath; why not take one? What harm could there be in these coolies taking a plunge in a well so long as said well was not on Brahmin (pertaining to the highest caste) territory?

A TYPICAL INDIAN WELL.

My protestation met with blank ignorance; it was void of all meaning to these wondering natives.

In despair I looked about me for assistance of some sort; I was reluctant to part with my audience until they were duly impressed with the enormity of their offence. My eye caught sight of several long strips of white muslin, which had also been washed in the well, and then spread in the sun to dry.

The head master, who was still keeping a watchful eye on my face, saw me looking at the laundry, and immediately decided that he now understood the sense of my argument. He had suddenly remembered that the English-speaking people commonly dislike seeing the undraped human form divine. He gave a sharp command in Tamil, and presto! the four dark figures sped lithely away; snatched the almost dry muslin, and draped themselves on the way, as they returned with broad smiles, confident of approval.

I forced an appearance of sternness, and once more tried to focus my objections. My point was the fact that from this well came, not only drinking water for our school children, but also for the entire population from the low, native village thereabouts. This much was very clear, but again it threw not the faintest light on my opposition to the use of the well for personal cleanliness.

As I talked, the dazed coolies would occasionally give a smart toss of the head—done by jerking the chin to the right, which throws the top of the head to the left—a peculiarly Indian custom, I believe, of giving assent.

Now and again our group received additions from the stream of passing villagers. They, too, joined in trying to see my point, but after a time I, instead, saw the point—rather the nine points—on the other side presented by a wayfarer, to the effect that here in the East it is the custom to bathe, to wash clothes and to drink from the selfsame well when the tanks or fountains are not near.

While bound to accept the situation with what calmness I could muster, you may rest assured the question of ways and means of performing similar functions on home ground was minutely enquired into at the earliest possible moment.

Madras, India.

VISIBLE HOME MAKING

By Mary Jewett-Telford.

THE atmosphere of a home, that intangible but definite spirit that envelops the whole, making it everything or less than nothing to all within it, is not under consideration in this article. Blessed, indeed, is every member of every family, rich or poor, that lives in the atmosphere of the fields of Eden, within his own home place.

It is a favorable symptom for our domestic and national future, that we have come to a time of partial awakening as to the direct relation between health, happiness, and morals on the one hand, and food, dress, and home-sanitation on the other. Following the lead of the Health department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, various woman's clubs, summer schools, etc., are studying domestic science. Cooking schools begin to mean something more than cake-making and a dainty white cap. To inaugurate a change from wastefulness to economy, from slovenliness to tidiness, may take a longer time, but it should, it must come.

The young home-maker who cannot cause one penny to do the work of two, who does not delight in simple but easy contrivances to further the health and comfort of those inside her home walls, has lost a keen pleasure out of her life.

Many girls who are unable to make homes from somewhat meager material, grow thriftless, indifferent or hopeless. They cannot make ends meet, or they do not try. At the end of the second married year they neglect to comb their hair, they grow discontented, and make everybody else so. One of them says:

"We spoil everything, and we get discouraged. After awhile we just give up trying."

A little beer introduced into that family often finishes any attempt at doing better. Happy she who has a neighbor or friend to commend honest endeavor and set an example of thrifty contentment.

Not long ago someone made inquiries in one of our large cities among the families of two hundred and forty-four mechanics, simply on the subject of bread. There were wives and children in each family. Five of these mothers knew how to make bread; one did make bread; the others subsisted on that compound with neither soul nor body, ordinary bakers' loaves. Tied up with the staff of life furnished those two hundred and forty-three families, were no end of unsatisfied longings for food; yeast germs clamoring for something to stupefy; chaff, not nutriment.

I am told that in this country girls average eight school years. As a rule, their teachers are women, noble women. But the curriculum is all laid out, and how well do these eight years equip the pupil to make the best of things; to fit out toothsome, wholesome dishes with small outlay; to battle with a smile and a scrub-broom for continual cleanliness; to furnish the bodily necessities that shall help self, husband and children to bring out the best there is in them? Few of them, it must be feared, have a heritage that keeps them happy under misfortune, and their drill does not do it.

If the "gude mon," usually human, though ever so good, frets about the meals or grows glum over them, small wonder. Fretting and glumness are little comfort to the wife, also usually human.

Not in the nature of a revolution, but an evolution, we need to favor the plans that have been proposed by a few leading journals. As thoroughly and continuously as any other branch, let the nature of all foods and the results of mal-nutrition be taught in all schools, wholly or partly supported by public money, this teaching also to include cleanliness and to reach the young in reformatory institutions.

Could any one earthly thing, except the abolishment of the legalized drink shop, help more to make us a people of happy homes, those true safeguards of a nation?

McMinnville, Tenn.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter X.

A FEW months later, somewhat unexpectedly, Mr. Boyd was called away for his wedding and brief honeymoon.

"'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good,'" he quoted, in his whimsical way to Hugh. "Mr. Glyn is apt to be a little difficult. Twice he had found excellent reason for indefinitely postponing our marriage, and we were wondering what would be the next insuperable obstacle in the way, when there comes a preemptory intimation that the event must be hurried on. His doctor, good man, urgently recommends his wintering abroad. His sister, poor soul, will accompany him, and Rose we shall be only too glad to have here. The thought of leaving Rose at home has been one of our greatest troubles. We little thought that Mr. Glyn's supposed ill-health would one day prove a blessing in disguise."

So Hugh was left in charge for a fortnight, and from the pulpit of the parish church, made as deep an impression upon the congregation as he was wont to make upon the frequenters of the mission-room. Even Dr. Mann abstained from sarcasm, and thought within himself that the curate's little mishap had done a great deal towards abating his priggishness.

There was no parochial demonstration to the vicar's young wife. Pitsmoor did not believe in making a display of feeling until such warmth had been duly earned. So far, as Enoch argued, they knew "next to nowt that was worth knowing about Mr. Boyd, and nowt of any sort about his wife. Who's to say whether we have aright to be glad to see her or no?"

Therefore, when the modest cab from Milborough drew up at the Vicarage gate, there was but a casual group of school children to witness and report the interesting fact. Rose Glyn, who, with the new servants, arrived a day or two in advance, had prettily besought Mrs. Langley's help in the work of arrangement and preparation, and both Hugh and the doctor had spent many not unpleasant odd moments in looking on and tendering valuable criticism and advice. When finally they took themselves off in good time to prevent any possibility of being found in possession by the newly-married pair, both young men felt that, indirectly, the vicar's marriage brought a distinct gain to them. Mrs. Langley was more dubious. She fully intended taking an interest in parochial matters, in spite of all that "Bob" might say, but she would have preferred taking at least the second place. Therefore, Miss Rose Glyn's presence at the Vicarage struck her as being distinctly superfluous.

The first parochial duty that fell to the lot of the young wife was that of presiding over the meeting of lady-workers, convened for the purpose of arranging the details of the annual tea. Mrs. Langley was deferentially asked to attend, and give Mrs. Boyd the benefit of her experience and advice, but laughingly declined. Parochial work under the auspices of an appreciative curate was one thing, meeting for women only under the presidency of the vicar's wife another.

"My experience is lamentable, and my advice, dear Mrs. Boyd, would probably follow suit. Really and truly, I have absolutely no gifts in that direction. Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to confess it, but such is the fact.'

Rose thought that she seemed proud, rather than ashamed, of her ignorance, and something in her way of speaking suggested that she secretly regarded the business of parochial organization as an ignoble pursuit.

"I'm glad, after all, that she isn't coming. I know she suspects us of a tendency to being ridicuously trivial, and it's so dreadfully true," said the girl seriously.

"I don't see it," said Mrs. Boyd staunchly. "If it's necessary, it can't be trivial. Isn't it necessary to organize a parochial tea?"

"Oh, yes; it's necessary," said Rose resignedly.

Nevertheless, before the end of the meeting, both the sisters felt thankful that their invitations had been declined.

When Mrs. Boyd slyly took the chair, supported by Rose, Miss Smith at once appropriated the place of honor as chief counsellor at the young wife's right hand. The position was tacitly yielded to her by virtue of a small independent income, derived from many years of penurious shop-keeping. She it was who explained to the chair the general principles which guided the subscribers to the annual tea.

"The bettermost people generally gives ten shillings. That's a table, and the one that gives a table sits at the head and pours out. A table, I should say, is twelve seats, but our tables is long, so both ends is heads. Then, them that can't give ten shillings, can perhaps give five. That's half a table. The five shilling people can't claim to sit at a table end, but if there's more urns than there are ends, they're put at the sides, and the five shilling subscribers pours out. Most of them that can manage it any way gives ten shillings or five, because, supposin' they gives from two-and-six to four shillings, they just has to sit in the ninepenny seats with the rest, and gets nothing, in a manner of speaking, for their extra money."

"I see," said Mrs. Boyd, taking care not to meet her sister's eye, and preserving a studiously neutral tone. "Now, before we go on, let me quite understand, please. The tables are given in money, not in kind. Doesn't that cost more than it would cost if each of us made our own cakes and bread?"

"Of course it costs more," somewhat hastily interposed a farmer's wife, "but, asking your pardon, miss—ma'am, I should say—the cost isn't altogether the point. To begin with, our way of providin' brings more profit to the parish. Likewise, it makes all the tables equal and does away with comparisons, to say nothing of the help it gives to a deserving woman."

"That's a point, Mrs. Boyd, on which me and Mrs. Dixon hasn't never agreed," firmly remarked Mrs. Smith; "but these meetings is governed by majorities, and at present the majority is for ten-shilling tables. I don't hold with it, but, for all that, I wouldn't be the one to stand out against it if it wasn't for the ninepenny ticket."

The inexperienced Mrs. Boyd looked so completely bewildered that, once more, it was necessary to explain.

"It's this way," said Miss Smith determinedly, taking her grievance in both hands; "every year, as my mother and grandmother did before me, do I give my table, and I don't begrudge the parish a penny that it makes by it. But, three years back, the majority decided that them that gave tables should pay for their tickets the same as the rest. Now, in my poor way, it's little that I begrudge to the parish, and Mrs. Dixon knows that it's the truth I speak."

"Lor', that's true enough, Mary Jane, and I'm the last that would be denyin' it."

"I know it, Mrs. Dixon, for I don't think so badly of you as to suspect that you would; but I don't mind who hears me when I say that that last ninepence is just ninepence more than I can part with freely. Year after year do I sit at the head of that table knowing that every last crumb of it has been paid for with my money, and I declare to you all that I can't relish neither bite nor sup for thinking all the time that in another two or three minutes the plate 'll come round for another ninepence to pay for the little bit I've had time to get."

"Well, Miss Smith," interposed Mrs. Dixon soothingly, "no one here don't deny that it falls a bit hard on the good givers; but no one knows better than yourself that there's another way of looking at it after all, for it's well known to all of us here that there's them that wouldn't put their hands into their pockets for the good of the parish at all, if it wasn't for the annual tea. And once their hands *are* in, we're bound to make them bring out as much as we can, for the good of the cause. Similarly, it wasn't only because Sarah Byles was a widow, and badly left, that we gave her the providin' of the teas, but because the niggardliness of some of the tables had come to be a matter of general remark; while contrariwise, there was those as took the bread out of their own children's mouth in tryin' to outshine their neighbors. Takin' everything into consideration, there never was any doubt in my mind but that the ten-shilling system was the best."

Rose Glyn gazed straight before her with preternatural gravity, and still the sisters avoided meeting each other's eyes.

"Thank you. I think I understand both sides of the question now," said Mrs. Boyd diplomatically. "Then, for the present, I suppose, it is agreed that we go on as before, unless—unless the majority should consider it reasonable to give a free ticket to those who provide the tables?"

Mrs. Dixon gave Miss Smith no chance to speak.

"I'm against any change, for one," she said firmly. "Once we give way to any such idee, the five-shilling subscribers would expect to take off their fourpence-halfpenny, and the half-crowners would be as like as not to make unpleasantness over the farthings. We're that dreadful just in Pitsmoor that we couldn't hardly help it, once you begin to give way. *I* say, let things be; and it falls as hard on me, with my eight children all lookin' to go to the annual tea, as anyone. But never mind, it's all for the good of the cause."

The young wife and her sister looked sympathetically at the speaker in her well-preserved garments, cut in the fashion of long ago, and lost all inclination to smile.

"Miss Smith does not wish to put the question to the meeting," said Mrs. Boyd tactfully.

"Certainly not," said Miss Smith, with acidity; "it's the wish of the majority. Let things be."

Subsequent details were discussed with more unanimity of opinion. Ten-shilling tables were promised by all the members present, and the parish was mapped out and apportioned among them for further canvassing.

"You're to put down Mrs. Parsons as usual for a table, and I was to say that she would undertake to canvass a district, as she always does." Thus Miss Smith.

Mrs. Dixon, as honorary secretary, duly recorded these promises, on which she commented to Mrs. Boyd at the close of the meeting.

"That's no more Mrs. Parson's ten shillings than it's mine. Mrs. Parsons, poor soul, can't put bread into her children's mouths, let alone providin' the parish with ten-shillin' tables. She's Mary Jane's sister which married improvident, and was badly left. When the old folks died, she got equal shares with Mary Jane, but she and her husband soon ran through their bit, and Mary Jane Smith is that sort of person that won't let the parish suffer through Mrs. Parson's fault. Elizabeth Parsons will be fair pined for what that ten shillin's would put into her inside, and, poor thing, she'll have to tramp about canvassin' for the annual tea, when she'll be feelin' much more like cravin' a bite and a sup to satisfy her own stummick."

"Oh, Mrs. Dixon, how cruel!" Tears of indignation and pity were in Rose's blue eyes.

"No, Miss; Mary Jane Smith isn't cruel; she's only dreadfully just. The parish must have Elizabeth Parson's ten shillin's because, reckonin' by what her father left, it ought to have had it from Mrs. Parsons. I'm not sayin' that Mary Jane Smith isn't a good religious woman, because she is, and I'm not sayin' that she'll let her sister starve while she can prevent it, but whatever she does afterwards for Mrs. Parsons and her children, that ten shillin's a-year will always have to come first. She's terrible just, is Miss Smith. That's what makes her take on so over the ninepenny ticket. It's not meanness, it's her sense of justice."

"But about them ten-shillin' tables, there's another reason for having them that, now that we're alone, I might as well explain," and Mrs. Dixon dropped her voice to a confidential key. "I was mentioning the unequalness of the tables when everyone found for themselves, but that wasn't all. We tried the plan of havin' everyone send their stuff to us, and sharin' it round the tables, and that led to just as much unpleasantness, especially one day when Mrs. Bryant weighted a seed cake on her hand. 'My word,' she says to the vicar's wife, 'that'll be fillin.' It had best go to the choir boys' table.' And she never knew till afterwards that it had come from the Vicarage."

Rose laughed merrily.

"Oh, poor thing!" exclaimed Mrs. Boyd, "what did she say when she learned the truth?"

"She? *She* didn't trouble; bless you, no, ma'am. It was Mrs. Withers as felt it. If she thought it, Mrs. Bryant would be bound to say it, whether or not she knew where it came from."

In the Vicarage drawing-room, after a late meeting, Rose gravely reproduced the discussion for the benefit of her brother-in-law and Hugh. The two men had come into supper, tired out from the conflict with Enoch and the rest.

"My dear," and the vicar turned to his wife with a look of mild concern, "don't, I beg of you, admit into your mind any suspicion that the parochial mind is apt to entangle itself in a web of trivialities."

"Now, Chris, if you are going to be sarcastic, I shall conclude that you have indeed had a bad time."

"Oh, not so very bad; just the usual heckling. It is always interesting to hear one's personality and one's achievements discussed by a candid and concientious looker-on."

"Interesting perhaps, but painful too," put in Hugh drily.

"I should think so, indeed," laughed Rose, to whom his eyes had involuntarily turned for sympathy.

"Oh, I don't know. We parsons ought to get used to that sort of thing, and as often as not it does us good. But I think that Enoch was even more captious than usual to-night. We had to arrange the details of the entertainment to follow the tea. For conscientious reasons, my program entirely failed to please him. Such like evenings were not what Pitsmoor wanted. 'Twas foolish work, and what Pitsmoor couldn't do with. Then Brotherton came to my rescue with an amendment, which was adopted with enthusiasm. Poor old Enoch! Every item of the original program is there under a different name. They'll never find it out, but it was a base deception all the same, and, in my extremity, I connived at it."

"What was one to do?" asked Hugh, laughing, but with a swift deprecatory glance at honest Rose Glyn; "we might have stayed there till midnight."

"Or longer; but comic songs have been cast out in favor of humorous recitations, and all is well."

"I don't think that was quite fair,' said Rose stoutly. "If there was really nothing to object to—even from Enoch's point of view—why didn't you fight it out instead of pretending to give in?"

The two men smiled across her at each other.

"I'm ready to do that when I have some hours at my disposal, and a point worth fighting for," said Mr. Boyd. "Meantime we may expect to see Enoch enjoying the fun as much as anyone."

The event failed to justify this prediction. Since Mr. Brotherton approved the proceedings, Enoch listened tolerantly to the melancholy-faced man from Milborough who did the comic business, but at the end of the evening, he candidly confessed that "from first to last" he could make "neither head nor tail of him."

(Continued on page 14.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

Mother's Birthday Party.

"DO you know what day to-morrow is?"

"No."

"Well, it's mother's birthday."

"Did she tell you about it?"

"No, but I remembered. She said last year that no one knew when her birthday was any more, and I wrote it down in the back of my reader so I would be sure to remember. Let's have a party for her."

"How can we? It's too late to invite people, and besides we couldn't buy any nice things to eat."

"Oh, I know we are too poor to have an expensive party. But I didn't mean that kind. I meant for you and Nelly and me to make a party for her."

"Why, I don't see how we can," said mystified Benny.

"I'll tell you," said Joan, with a superior air. "You know mother works just dreadful hard. She hardly ever rests, 'cause ever since father was sick last winter she has took in washings to help pay the doctor's bills. Don't you s'pose she must be awful tired?"

Benny nodded sadly. "When I'm a man she shan't work so hard. I will help father earn some money, and I'll buy nice things for you girls, too."

"Yes, but we can let her have a rest to-morrow for her birthday present," said practical Joan, who wisely reflected that it would be a long time before Benny could give that assistance. "We can do all the work, and let her go to visit Aunt Jane. She has wanted to go for ever so long, and hasn't had time. Nelly is too little to help much, but she can go out in the field and get violets and make a big bouquet for mother when she comes home at night. I'm sure mother will like a party like that."

"I think that will be a nice party, and I'll help," said Benny.

So that night Joan begged mother to call her very early, in time to get breakfast ready for father. And mother, smiling, gratefully agreed, and stayed in bed an hour later in the morning. Father, in surprise, asked how Joan happened to be up so early, and she told him about the party.

"You are a good lass," said father heartily, and she felt very happy.

When mother got up, the children begged her to go and see Aunt Jane.

"It's your birthday, you know, mother," said Benny, "and we are going to do every bit of the work for your birthday party."

There were tears in mother's eyes, but she was so happy that she hummed a little tune while she was getting ready. "It's the first party I've had in ten years," she said, as she kissed them good-bye.

The children worked very hard that day, and Nelly gathered an amazing quantity of violets. Joan got the very best supper she could, and put on the best dishes. Then there was a surprise when father came home, for he brought some oranges and cakes for the supper, and a book as a present for mother. When she came home and saw the little feast and the present she cried a little, but declared she had never been so happy in her life. And indeed she looked very happy and quite rested for once.

—ELSIE VERNON.

If You Want to be Happy.

A LITTLE bird sat on the limb of a tree,
Its song was as joyous, as sweet as could be:
It cheerily rang through the dusky old wood,
"If you want to be happy, do good, oh, do good!"
No matter how dark the clouds in the sky,
He never stopped singing to grumble and sigh,
But warbled and chirped just as loud as he could,
"If you want to be happy, do good, oh, do good."

A Few Word Don'ts.

Here is a list of words and phrases in common use that boys and girls should avoid. They may be easily remembered. Don't say:

Guess for suppose or think.
Fix for arrange or prepare.
Ride when you mean drive.
Real good for really good.
Not as I know for not that I know.
Try an experiment for make an experiment.
She don't read well for she doesn't read well.
Party for person.
Posted for informed.
Depot for station.
Stopping for staying.
Like I do for as I do.

AREN'T THEY LOVELY?

Queer Things.

A CLOCK can run but can not walk;
My shoe has a tongue, but can not talk;
A comb has teeth, but has no mouth;
A north wind blows the smoke straight south.

Bottles have necks, but have no heads;
And pins have heads, but have no necks;
And needles have to hold their threads
Right in their eyes—how it must vex!

If I were needle, comb or shoe,
I never should know what to do;
My head is really in a whirl,
I'm glad I am a little girl.

—Selected.

Some Things Animals Teach Us.

THE woodpecker has a powerful little trip hammer.

The jaws of the tortoise and turtle are natural scissors.

The framework of a ship resembles the skeleton of a herring.

The squirrel carries a chisel in his mouth, and the bee the carpenter's plane.

The gnat fashions its eggs in the shape of a lifeboat. You cannot sink them without tearing them to pieces.

A porcupine's bill is strengthened by ribs in the same way that the iron masts of modern ships are strengthened.

The diving bell imitates the water spider. It constructs a small cell under the water, clasps a bubble of air between its legs, dives down into its submarine chamber with the bubble, displacing the water gradually, until its abode contains a large, airy room surrounded by water.—Kind Words.

A Ramble Thro' the Wildwood.

A DAIS'EYE opening in all its Morning Glory looked bright as a Sunflower when I ventured to walk by the Wood Bine. I had not gone far when I met the Man Drake by the Meadow Sweet; he warned me to look out for the Horse Radish and the Horse Chestnut, for they were a Prickly Pear, and to keep clear of the Colt's Foot, or I would Rue it.

I thanked the Old Man and went on my way; soon I was joined by Jon Quil and Mary Gold, who were waiting for Daphne and Sweet William; afterwards we met Lily Primrose and Rose Mary, talking with Betty Bounce and Robin Run-the-Hedge, while close behind were Ragged Robin and Creeping Charley.

Then we decided to make a call upon Columbine and strolled off like a Matrimony Vine or a Wandering Jew, avoiding the Cow Slips in the way. There was some laughing and whispering about Bleeding Hearts and Love Lies Bleeding; I guessed it was only Lad's Love and meant to make Traveller's Joy.

Soon we arrived at the House Leek; we could see Jacob's Ladder by the wall, the Cat's Tail by the door, and the Mare's Tail over the fence. The Dog, Fennel, was in the yard; he did not bark, but we could see the Hound's Tongue by the Water Cress, and Marguerite, Crazy Jane and Black-Eyed Susan feeding the Hen and Chickens that came to them in Phlox. They are so full of London Pride that they don't care a Bachelor's Button who sees them.

Veronica asked us to Wait-a-While, so we stayed to lunch. We had Hart's Tongue, Goose Foot, Lamb's Lettuce and Sweet Peas and for dessert, Partridge Berries, and Codlins-in-Cream served in Butter Cups.

It was all very nice, but we saw by the Shepherd's Clock that it was Four O'Clock and the Canterbury Bells were ringing, so we thought we would hear Jack-in-the-Pulpit preach. We left, saying Forget-Me-Not, and they said, "Speed Well; go thro' the Dog Wood, and avoid the Night Shade."

We found Jack, but he was not preaching; he looked very Sage; he was sitting upon a Toad Stool with a great Box before him; it had a lock like a Snap Dragon and was opened by pulling a Blue Bell. Jack said that it held curiosities that were given him by the Mourning Bride of the Sweet Sultan, who had them from the Emperor of Morocco, who told him that they were Marvels of Peru.

The Box held a Monk's Hood, a Spanish Dagger, a Golden Rod, a Prince's Feather, a Cock's Comb, a Mouse Ear, a Lark's Spur, a Fox Glove stitched with Toad Flax, a Lady's Slipper, a Snake Head, King Solomon's Seal and a giant Cockle; beside there were Bottles of all sorts, with Hen Bane and Leopard's Bane.

They were all very interesting, but we could not stay any longer, the day being yet bright as the Star of Bethlehem, we wished to get home in Thyme.

SARA H. KEARNEY.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—*Anagram.

(I can try. Do I?)
Total is a book
Owned by puzzlers all,
In which you often look
For words both large and small.

R. S.

2.—*Numerical.

Those who have 2 3 14 through 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 can 5 6 7 8 in fond remembrance of a splendid book, one that 7 9 10 8 with much pleasure. ALICE.

3.—Beheadings and Transpositions.

1. Behead disinclined and leave poetry.
2. Behead to consume and leave a vessel.
3. Behead a file and leave a poisonous serpent.
4. Behead in time past and leave to move.
5. Behead injury and leave a part of the body.
6. Behead the American century plant and leave a part of a verb meaning to bestow.
7. Behead mud and leave anger.

By transposition of the resulting words and one additional letter make:

1. Carousals.
2. Destruction.
3. A pair.
4. A tooth.
5. To wander.
6. A small mallet.
7. To restrain.

The Christian name of one of our presidents is spelled by the primals of the original words and his surname by the letters added to make the final list.

Answers to Puzzles of April 23.

1. Booklet.
2. It is well.
3. 1, Bear, ear; 2, Drake, rake; 3, Plover, lover; 4, Lark, ark; 5, Gizzard, izzard.
4.

D	A	T	E
A	B	I	B
T	I	R	O
E	B	O	N

(Answers in two weeks.)

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, May 7, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A Voiceless Public Sentiment.

SOLOMON THE WISE is recorded as saying: "For everything there is a season, a time to keep silence and a time to speak." The passive virtue of silence undoubtedly has its place in the economy of life, but that place has been unduly exaggerated in the realm of political and social reform. A dumb public sentiment may have power, but there are crises when it needs to be endowed with human faculties, none more vitally necessary than speech. In dealing with highly organized, spiritually discerning organisms, there may be potency in a silent influence, but one comes to realize through experience that such unimpressionable, dense bodies as our legislators are not sensitive to telepathic communications, that they are, indeed, often deaf to whispered protestations of timid reformers, and that no form of public sentiment which does not shriek with a megaphonic voice is audible to their ears.

The liquor interests take this into account, and there is no uncertainty in the sound of their voices. Because of their frequency of utterance, as well as the blustering, noisy fashion of their speech, the average legislator is deceived into thinking that the voice of these interests is the voice of the public. The professional politician of today bows down to one idol—the idol of public opinion, seen through the veil of his imagination. He shapes his virtues and his vices in accordance with its dictates. If public sentiment shouts in his ears with sufficient volume, "We must have license," his easily-adjusted conscience, often working automatically in connection with this imagined public sentiment, goes into action accordingly.

The Local Option Bill, before the present session of the Illinois legislature, will serve as an illustration. The average member of that legislature, it is safe to say, has little conception of the intensity of public sentiment in favor of the bill. The liquor interests, however, have made certain that he should be forcibly reminded of their attitude toward the bill. The moment they discovered there was a possibility of the measure receiving a fair and impartial hearing on its merits, they framed their sentiments in fervid protests, threats and pleadings, and poured them into the ears of every representative in Springfield. They kept telephone and telegraph wires tingling with messages of remonstrance. They burdened the mail with letters from individuals, corporations and associations, and the volume of these expressions could not fail to impress the legislative mind.

What action should be taken to undeceive these legislators? The framers and supporters of this particular bill suggest a method which is equally applicable to anti-saloon legislation throughout the country. They suggest that every clergyman, and more particularly every business and professional man, frame his opinions in clear, unmistakable, forcible English, written upon his business letterhead, stating his profoundest convictions and making his demands as a citizen, these letters to be sent to every representative; that churches evidence their appreciation of temperance organizations by adopting resolutions of indorsement and support; these likewise to be sent to the "powers that be" at the capital.

If all Christian men could be relied upon to act in this matter with the unanimity which characterizes the saloon men, it is highly probable that our legislators would feel called upon to go into private session in order to revise their ideas of public sentiment.

A Menace To Missions.

THE question has been asked, "How can we make our missionaries realize that their greatest foe is intemperance?" That it is a pertinent question is evident by the manner in which the great missionary conventions, meeting to consider the leading problems of the world's evangelization, ignore the obstacles of the liquor and opium traffic.

In attempting to answer the question one can only say that there has been discovered no instantaneous nor even rapid method by which this result can be attained. The process must necessarily be a slow one. One can only suggest, "Keeping everlastingly at it" by agitation and education, making use of the most effective and unanswerable of arguments—well-authenticated facts. These facts, deplorable and outrageous, the liquor traffic is diligent, in season and out of season, in furnishing, sending out its agents in far greater numbers than the churches can send missionaries, supplying the natives with the soul-destroying drink more freely than the mission boards supply them with Bibles, and prejudicing whole tribes against the nobler type of "white man," thus either totally defeating or seriously crippling the efforts of the missionaries.

Strong individual conviction is the stuff public sentiment is made of, and a persistent yet unobtrusive campaign among individuals for the purpose of bringing about right thinking will accomplish much. To start a train of thought in the mind of a live man or woman often means inaugurating a far-reaching moral crusade.

There must be, as well, tactful yet unremitting effort to secure from the churches and their missionary societies such a measure of intellectual hospitality that they will afford themselves the opportunity to be convinced, that they will allow the subject of the liquor traffic in its relation to missions, to have a place in the programs of their meetings and their schedules of study, that they will permit those who are informed upon the subject to appear before them and present it and assure them a fair and impartial hearing. There could be but one result were a thorough ventilation of the subject permitted.

The necessity for the development of a national conscience upon the subject of the liquor traffic in its relation to the uncivilized races can not be too strongly urged. Nor can the existence and growth of such a sense of responsibility on the part of the nation fail to react upon every Christian patriot and prompt him eventually to take a vigorous stand for the abolition of the curse.

The action taken within the past few years by our own government to secure universal protection of uncivilized races against all intoxicants and opium is an earnest of the things we may confidently hope for in the future from the Christian nations of the world, if the churches and missionary boards will insist, as organizations, as churches and as individual citizens of a Christian nation, upon the total prohibition of intoxicants and opium among all the uncivilized nations, and the strict enforcement of such prohibitive measures.

Death of Bishop Foster.

WHITE-RIBBONERS will feel a peculiar sense of loss in the death, May 1, of Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the beloved father of our National press correspondent, Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster. The life of this godly man has been a living sermon on purity and truth and righteousness, one that reached the hearts of countless numbers who never came under the spell of his personal magnetism and eloquence. His influence was not bounded by a creed or by a church. His uncompromising attitude on the temperance question was set forth in THE UNION SIGNAL several years ago, in the following extract from a sermon delivered before the Centennial Conference of Methodists at Baltimore, Md. Let it ring out again as a call to arms from the soul that now sees the conflict from the heights beyond:

"The church of to-day, much more the church of the future, must take to its heart the duty of combining and massing its forces against the gigantic atrocity, that diabolical conspiracy, that nameless "monstrum horrendum" of Christian civilization, that mothers nine-tenths of the woes and sorrows which blight and curse our modern age, the traffic in intoxicants, which hides its deformity under forms of law. How long shall the face of our Christian age blister with this worse than pagan shame? Has the virtue of our time degenerated so low that we do not even blush at the legislated traffic in the souls of our own children? That by the very doors of our homes, and our temples, an army of miscreants should, by authorization of laws made by Christian lawgivers, prosecute a work of murder and death? Are we reduced to the shame of admitting that a civilization that has grown up about our altars is impotent to cure the evil? How can we go to the heathen with this cancer of worse than heathen infamy festering in our bosom? Our church from the first law has borne testimony against it, but we must renew our protest with louder and more solemn emphasis until our land is secured. The exorcism of this demon, this vampire that has seized and preys on the very vitals of the nation, demands the combined energy of the church and the government."

Temperance and Missions. White ribboners have unusual opportunity in that the May topic in the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary societies all over the country—perhaps in other denominations also—is the "Relation of Temperance to Missions." Let our women be on hand at all such meetings in their own churches, prepared to present the facts THE UNION SIGNAL has published in Mrs. Crafts' "Round the World Temperance Studies" and in other articles dealing with the subject. It would be well for a white ribboner to ask some woman missionary to address a W. C. T. U. meeting on "Liquors and Opium as Hindrances to Missions," requesting a return invitation to speak on the same subject in a missionary meeting, the members of both societies in both cases being invited to attend. When it is once clearly seen that temperance is a branch of missions, not alone of foreign missions but of home missions and city missions, then we may hope that temperance will be taken up as a regular branch of its work by the Church of God, which alone can carry it to decisive victory.

Gen. Miles on the Canteen. After months of waiting the last report of General Miles on the army in the Philippine Islands has been made public. Our readers will be most interested in what the general has to say in regard to the canteen, which is as follows:

"As a result of my observations it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor."

So it would seem that all of the adverse testimony on this subject has had no weight with this man of experience and observation. He has covered both points of contention squarely by saying that the absence of the canteen has been "beneficial to the army" and that soldiers are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor when it is remote from them. The latter would seem to be a self-evident truth, but there are those, both in the army and out of it, who still contend that men drink more liquor when it is hard to get than when it is right at home. This renewed testimony and opinion on the part of General Miles ought to go far toward a settled conviction on the part of the public to the effect that the anti-canteen law is all right.

The Optimists' Club. This increasingly popular organization has been obliged to suspend meetings for a month, owing to the illness of its presiding genius, our good friend Dr. Cowan. We however trust that the activity of its members will furnish material for a report at the next meeting that will cheer us all into "Thankful Smyles."

Reception to World's Delegates. Lady Henry Somerset has invited the delegates to the World's Convention to a reception at her country home in Essex (within half an hour of London) for June 3 or 4, the date not being definitely settled. This reception will be a happy introduction to the social courtesies that will be extended to members of the convention at Geneva.

Mother Stewart's Birthday. A correspondent at Springfield, Ohio, sends this note concerning the birthday of Mother Stewart, one of our veteran crusaders: "Mother Stewart's eighty-seventh birthday was celebrated last Saturday with one of the finest private receptions ever given on her natal day. Many distinguished guests were present, letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the world and many beautiful presents were received. An appropriate program was rendered and a superb collation was served by Springfield ladies. Mother Stewart is very frail physically, but bright mentally, and she takes an active interest in all the leading topics of the day."

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Hattie McMath, president of the W. C. T. U. of Alameda county, California, and of the local union at Oakland, made a pleasant call at the editorial rooms last week. Mrs. McMath and her daughter have been enjoying the novelty of an Illinois winter. They will return to their California home in May.

Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, National organizer, spent a pleasant hour with the editors last week, while passing through Chicago on her way from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Additon will spend two months in Massachusetts. Her address during this time will be Abington.

President's Letter

MY DEAR COMRADES:—I hope this beautiful springtime finds you with hearts full of hope and good cheer, for certainly we have reason to be glad for the promising condition of our W. C. T. U. throughout our country, and in other countries as well.

Even in Vermont and New Hampshire the indications are that these states are not to remain in a condition that will enable the liquor fraternity to go on rejoicing. It is suggestive to note how much more is said and written about the repeal of prohibition in these states than about the retention and enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas, North Dakota and Maine. Everything possible for the liquor element to concoct was brought to bear in these states, but to no avail.

Most encouraging reports come from Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee—in fact, from all along the line. That righteous sentiment is gaining is shown by the fact that the Governor of Georgia considers it a great honor to be, as he is, an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. Governor Longino, of Mississippi, advocates state prohibition for Mississippi, and Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, has vetoed the dispensary bill passed by the last legislature. Governor Frazier's veto measure is an excellent anti-dispensary document. In it he says in part:

> If it is wrong or immoral or injurious to the public welfare for the individual to engage in the sale of liquor, it is equally so when the state, by its agent, a municipal corporation, engages in it. It seems to me, therefore, that this bill is indefensible either on principle or as a temperance measure.

He also says:

> Whatever may be said as to the extent to which the courts have gone in sustaining legislation of somewhat similar character, there are certain grounds for grave doubt as to the constitutionality of this in the several particulars indicated, but whether we are in direct contravention of the letter of the constitution or not, this bill is, in my judgment, utterly at variance with the spirit of our free institutions and the true conception of the powers and duties of government.

It will be well for the W. C. T. U. in every state where efforts are made to thrust upon the people this subtle form of license (the dispensary or state control system) to be active, as was Mrs. Holman, in agitating and educating in righteous ways. The unconstitutionality of a dispensary law may be a saving quality of which other states should take advantage.

There lies on my desk the current number of "*Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*." This journal is published semi-monthly and contains sixty-eight pages (large size). To read even one copy of this paper should be enough to convince any intelligent person that it is right and best to prohibit the sale of liquor if it is desirable to lessen the consumption of alcoholics. This paper is given up to extensive advertising of all kinds of alcoholic liquors and to articles denouncing prohibition, and information in regard to the progress of the liquor trade. The following editorial is like toned with the entire paper:

> Experience has shown that prohibition is a humbug and in no way helps the cause of temperance, while on the other hand it induces hypocrisy and widespread disrespect for general law.

It is passing strange (but not unprecedented in the history of other great reforms) that a few good people should to-day indorse the exact sentiments expressed in this editorial. On page 857 of "*The Outlook*" for April 11, 1903, is an editorial entitled "Prohibition or Temperance, Which?" and we quote one statement:

> We hope that the day is not far distant when Maine, Kansas and North Dakota will follow the example of Vermont and New Hampshire and abandon the prohibition policy.

Recently Miss Gordon and I went to Cincinnati. We met the local W. C. T. U. committee who have in charge the preparation for the coming National Convention. We carefully considered the selection of the best available convention building and agreed with the committee that the convention would better be held in the Central Christian church. It is well located and its seating capacity is larger than the places in which we have been accustomed to hold our conventions. There are other near churches which we are assured will be open for Devotional Day, Department Conferences and for overflow meetings if necessary. The convention committees have their work well under way and we have every reason to believe that nothing on their part will be left undone to make the convention successful and its members comfortable and happy.

The World's Convention at Geneva promises to be largely attended by representatives from many lands. The W. C. T. U. of the United States will have a goodly number of delegates. Among our National superintendents who will be present we already know of Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Stuckenberg, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Oberholtzer, and there will be delegates from the Far West, from the South, from the Middle West and New England. Maine is to have its full quota. We hope the same is true of Massachusetts and of many other states, although in the World's Convention we are known not by states, but by countries. Miss Gordon and I sail from New York May 16, on the "Minnehaha," Atlantic Transport Line.

During our absence letters sent to our home addresses, Evanston or Portland, will be promptly forwarded, and our English address will be care of B. W. T. A. headquarters, 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. We shall remain on the other side less than a week after the World's Convention closes. These few days will be filled with post-convention work. Returning, we shall sail June 20.

Praying that the Lord may watch between those who remain and those who go while we are separated one from the other, and that our precious cause may continually triumph, I am,

Sincerely and affectionately yours,

Lillian M. N. Stevens

Stroudwater, Portland, Maine, April 22, 1903.

Monthly Bible Reading.

TOPIC: Servants of Christ.

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

THESE have peculiar honors: John, 12; 26,—a positive statement of a blessed fact. Somehow, Christ deals in facts, not guesses, in assertions, not maybes, and this one is particularly to be noted: "If any man, high or low, learned or ignorant, rich or poor —"if any man serve me, him will my Father honor."

Again, he has another statement for servants of His: John, 15: 15: "No longer . . . . servants," but "friends." To be a friend of an influential person in art, science, or social life is thought desirable, but – the friend of God and Christ—that is worth while.

There is a nearer relationship still: Matt., 12: 50. O ye Alones of earth, hear this! Ye Childless, listen: "the same is my Mother." Reverent silence is ours as we read it. Are the household ties broken? Are you a waif, a wanderer on the face of the earth? "My sister, my brother" are terms which Jesus Christ offers as expressing your relationship to Himself, if serving and obeying the will of God.

And farther, Christ's servant is an heir with Him. in His last talks with His servant-disciples, He said (Luke, 22: 28-30): "I appoint unto you a Kingdom, and ye shall eat and drink at my table, and sit upon thrones." They do not now. To-day the meek do not inherit the earth, but as sure as Christ is true, they some day shall realize the literal fulfillment of this promise.

CHRIST'S SERVANTS HAVE BRAND-MARKS.

Gal. 6; 17. Paul says, "I bear in my body the brand-marks of the Lord Jesus." It may be that he was thinking of the old Israelitish custom when a man's servant, being offered freedom at a certain time in the Jewish Calendar, refused it because of love for his master and the family, saying, "I will not go out free; I love my master. I will serve him forever." And then the master put his mark of ownership on the willing servant, boring his ear through with a sharp instrument, as in Exodus, 21: 5, 6.

Our ears belong to Jesus. Then what shall we hear? His guiding voice: Psalm 32:8. Luke 8:18. 'Take heed how ye hear."

And obeying that word I think we shall hear better, more hopeful reports than otherwise, and declare these good reports, lest the hearts of men fail.

Have you heard that as a result of the new English Licensing Bill, which prohibits the serving of drunkards with liquor, a certain seller has sent a typewritten letter to a number of his former customers, informing them that he must request the discontinuance of their custom now? Have you heard of that large number of dollars collected in fines of certain men of Bangor, Maine, who thought they would see if prohibition could prohibit? Have you heard how Collinwood, Ohio, ten miles east of Cleveland, had its saloons closed when the Lake Shore railroad promised to spend $1,000,000 in improvements, if the citizens would drive out the rum? Do you know the many counties in Texas lately gone dry? There's much good news to hear. Shut your ears to chit-chat, discouragement, and "I-told-you-so's" and hear the song of hope, the harbinger of the Day to dawn.

Christ's servant has the foot mark also: John, 12:26. They "follow" Him, so they go not where He leads not.

They have the heart-mark, "doing the will of God from the heart." Eph., 6:6.

They have the will-mark: Heb., 10:9, saying with their Master, "I come to do Thy will, O God."

They have the hand-mark: Acts, 3:7. Peter's hand was what? Sixteen muscles, thirty-six movable joints, twenty-seven bones. Yes, and more, for back of it was a full soul, a heart beating in unison with the pulse beats of Jehovah. That is why he could grasp the crippled beggar's hand and say effectively, "Walk!" Organized charities, helpful reforms, will avail little for the real uplift of humanity, unless the hand of the helper has the brand-mark of real union, aye, crucifixion with Christ.

True servants of our Lord have the head-mark: II, Cor., 10:5. Every thought brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ is what few, if any, have yet attained unto. Many are serving for the name of it as praised of men, others for the good salary a Christian or reform office brings them, others, thank God! for love to Him who bought them, called them, empowers and uses them.

After hearing Lyman Beecher preach, Wendell Phillips went to his room and threw himself upon the floor crying, "O God, I belong to Thee! Take what is Thine own."

There's a great demand for servants in the homes of our people. Christ, too, is calling aloud, "If any man will serve me, let him follow me. If any man serve me him will my Father honor." And may there be a mighty response of noble ones, for

> "a time like this demands
> Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
> For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
> Their large professions and their little deeds,
> Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
> Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

Vassar, Mich.

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Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: Just now I have upon my mind a most attractive weekly paper called THE UNION SIGNAL. Perhaps all who read these Notes think as much of it as I do and if I were to ask, "Where do you go for your information and inspiration for W. C. T. U. work?" you would answer, "To THE UNION SIGNAL." I am persuaded, also, that if I were to ask, "What is the matter with THE UNION SIGNAL?" you would all with one accord reply, "Nothing is the matter with THE UNION SIGNAL," and to my way of thinking you would be about right.

For many years we longed to have THE UNION SIGNAL printed on better paper and we have that now. For long years we said, "Oh if we could only have illustrations," and we have them now in plentiful abundance. More general and temperance news have been introduced, more direct communications from the unions, more personals, and more along many different lines in which we are interested. The paper is bright, crisp and up to date.

But all of these, desirable as they are, are secondary to the fact that it is an indispensable aid to our own especial work. What would we expect of a Christian Endeavor Society without a single copy of its official paper? How could the Epworth Leagues follow the Lessons without the Lessons and the helps given in their official organ? We would no more expect such societies to live and thrive than we would expect an aimless wanderer to reach his destination or indeed to even have a "destination." What inference shall we draw concerning unions which do not take THE UNION SIGNAL? We are not left to inference for our speakers constantly convey the intelligence that, to use Methodist phraseology, they are luke-warm, dead or dying.

As I pause in this dissertation, there comes to my inner sense a pretty strong cry to this effect: "We cannot take THE UNION SIGNAL at one dollar and a half." Doubtless in a few cases this is true and to such the reading of THE UNION SIGNAL ought to be offered free, either by loan, or a subscription presented by the union. As for the others, is it not the case that having had THE UNION SIGNAL for so long for one dollar, they are unwilling rather than unable to pay the price? Is it not pertinent to ask, why unwilling? The writer knows of no church paper published for less than one dollar and fifty cents, although behind most of these papers is a church publishing house from which deficits are made up, except for the young people's societies. In such cases the immense number obliged to have the paper every week for the lessons and helps makes it possible to charge a smaller sum. It should be remembered, also, that the dollar magazines are published but twelve times a year whereas THE UNION SIGNAL is published fifty-two times. The original subscription price was $1.50, and a reduction was made in the belief that a greatly increased circulation would result.

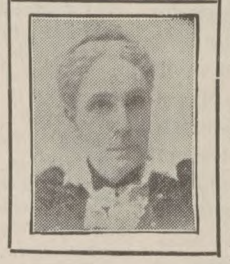
The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association and the present lessees of its business have tried to publish THE UNION SIGNAL for one dollar, and have declared themselves unable to do so. It would seem, therefore, that the thing which remains to be done is to accept the situation and continue to subscribe for our unsurpassed official organ at the present price. Out of our large membership, there is a sufficient number who can pay $1.50 without its being any hardship; and moreover there should be a willingness to sacrifice, if need be, for a help so essential to the life and growth of every local union.

Here are two things which should be borne in mind: The management is offering the paper for $1.25 when ten names are sent in one order. Is it reasonable to suppose that twenty-five cents will often prevent a subscription to our official organ? The second thing to be remembered is that if the paper is ever published at one dollar, it will have to be through an increased circulation. This is worth working for. Is there any reason why THE UNION SIGNAL should not have a subscription list of 80,000?

Let us think on these things and leave no stone unturned to put our beloved paper into the hands of every white ribboner for the highest of all motives, that we may be able to do the best work, and "all other things will be added," or, in other words, the financial part will thereby take care of itself.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With The Treasurer.



CONTRIBUTIONS to the Willard Memorial fund since last report are as follows, $2 except as noted:

ILLINOIS: Reddick, Eureka, Bushnell.

MISSOURI: Hopkins, Memphis, Eldon, Wyaconda, Knox City, New Point, St. Joseph, Central, Hannibal, Monroe City, Raymore, Sedalia, Neosho, St. Louis Y, West End, Lafayette, Joplin, Seymour, Adrian, Mrs. McKibbon, Monett, Union Springs, Aurora, Mt. Vernon, Moundville, Ozark, Mt. Grove, Commerce, Campbell.

NEBRASKA: Spring Ranch, Valentine.

VERMONT: Middletown Springs, Wells, Montpelier, Rochester, Woodstock.

KENTUCKY: Lexington Central, Monticello, Madisonville.

MAINE: Brownfield, Wayne, South Windham.

OHIO: Newport, Springboro, Darbyville, Quakertown.

CALIFORNIA: Gilroy.

TENNESSEE: Winchester, Knox, Chattanooga, Lebanon, Park Place, Clarksville, Jonesboro, Tullahoma, Harriman, Mary T. Lathrop Union.

PENNSYLVANIA: Union City, Croton, Connellsville, New Castle, Perryopolis.

MISSISSIPPI: Columbus, Waynesboro.

CONNECTICUT: Hartford, Juliette H. Spencer $3, Plantsville, Unionville, Ansonia.

EAST WASHINGTON: Goldendale $5.

COLORADO: Denver (Jennie Smith Union), Grand Junction, Fort Lupton.

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KANSAS: Tyro.

INDIANA: Huntington.

WYOMING: Casper.

NORTH DAKOTA: Pembina.

ALABAMA: Prattsville.

RHODE ISLAND: Mt. Pleasant, Phenix.

OKLAHOMA: Okarche.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Center Sandwich.

MINNESOTA: Treasurer $91.17, St. Peter.

ARKANSAS: Clarksville, Prescott, Paragould, Ozark $1, Morrillton, Searey, Van Buren.

Dues have been sent in by Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota and Rhode Island.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Superintendents.

Flower Mission.

DEAR FRIENDS: Three months ago, through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL, I had the pleasure of addressing my first letter to you. I feel sure you will remember I begged your indulgence and requested the co-operation for the coming year of all interested in the work of the Flower Mission department. How beautifully so many of you have responded to this appeal, in the eagerness to do all possible in your several states and to stand so nobly at my side, I need not here relate, but simply say that your kind, willing, determined spirit is more than appreciated and has been indeed an uplift to my soul. Thank you, dear friends, for this greatly needed helpfulness.

And now, may I call your attention once more to June ninth, the birthday of Jennie Casseday, that pure soul who was the first leader of our Flower Mission department. Let us have a more extensive celebration than ever before of this day, all over the United States. Will each state superintendent do her best to bring this about in her own state, and will all district, county and local unions be ready and anxious to do their part in the beautiful work of this Red-Letter Day?

Two new leaflets, specially fitted to this season of the year, are now ready, "Bee's Flower Mission," described so well and so beautifully by Frances Bennett Callaway, and "Suggestions to Flower Mission Workers," both of which I hope will be very helpful to all our co-workers in this department. It will give me much pleasure if the state superintendents will do all in their power to have these new leaflets widely circulated throughout their constituencies.

I am always glad to hear from district, county and local workers, and hope they will continue their interesting correspondence from time to time. There are some, however, who do not yet know of the resignation of my predecessor, Ethel Austin Shrigley, still addressing letters and orders for literature to her. Please remember to send directly to me, as it will save all delay and prevent unnecessary work for Miss Shrigley. Will each superintendent kindly send a notice to this effect to her state organ as soon as possible. If all members read THE UNION SIGNAL, as they should do, this notice would not be necessary.

One word more to the local workers: do not forget, my good friends, to report all work done, even to the very smallest amount, as this is most important.

Let us do our best, dear comrades, to bring about the "glad day", when we shall see in our blessed department that wonderful growth towards which we are looking and for which we are working. With best wishes to each and every co-worker, believe me

Yours most cordially,
LELLA M. SEWALL.

330 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Organizers.

DEAR COMRADES: Although only new among you as a fellow-laborer I desire to give my little "mite" into the King's treasury.

Since my appointment as a National organizer I have spent three months afield in my own state. More than two weeks of that time were given to evangelistic meetings in Sedgwick county, at Goddard, just a few miles from one of the darkest spots on the face of Kansas—Wichita. Two open joints had been doing business in Goddard for years, but God took hold of the hearts of the people and victory perches on the banner of King Immanuel today.

Many found and accepted Christ, and when the spring election came the votes were for "God and Home and Native land."

I have planted eight organizations of W's, Y's, and L. T. L.'s, and enrolled many in our ranks. A four weeks' trip is just finished, most of the work having been in the Sixth district, Kansas. Kansas has redeemed herself in many places at our spring elections. We are hoping for more and more victory. May God bless the work and the workers.

MINNIE JOHNSON-GRINSTEAD.
Larned, Kansas.

IN CONVENTION

Teachers Learn Something Not in the Class Books.

A number of young women attending a teachers' convention at Oklohama City some time ago learned a valuable lesson in hygiene through a sister teacher who says: "About a year ago I had my first attack of poor health and it seemed a terrible thing to me for I had always been so well and strong. My stomach distressed me terribly; it seemed like it was raw, especially after breakfast, and it would burn and hurt me so I could not rest. I was soon convinced that it was caused by coffee drinking and at the request of a friend I gave up coffee and began to use Postum Coffee.

"The change in my condition was something marvellous. I had actually given up teaching because doctors were unable to help my stomach trouble, but since I quit coffee and used Postum my troubles have disappeared and I have gone to teaching again.

"Some time ago I attended a convention at Oklahoma City and determined to have Postum at my boarding-house where there were eight other teachers, four of them suffering from coffee sickness. My landlady did not make the Postum right, but I showed her how and we all found it delicious. We all drank it the rest of the time we were there and the young ladies in question felt much better and declared that their heads were much clearer for study and their general health much improved. I have their names if you care for them." Names furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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"The stories and poems charm children who can read them for themselves."

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOC'N,
184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Miss Emma Page spoke three times in Cheney, Washington, recently.

Mrs. M. E. Kuhl, of Illinois, is doing good work in Kings county, California.

The W. C. T. U. of Bloomington, Ill., will present both public schools with portraits of Frances Willard.

The address of Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, National superintendent of the department of Mercy, is Wyneote, Pa.

Miss Eunice E. Cusick gave an address for the New London, Iowa, union not long ago.

Mrs. W. E. Hopkins, of India, lectured for the Willard union of Milwaukee, Wis.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., union gave a program in memory of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, April 24.

The South End Union, of Troy, N. Y., discussed its plans for the summer's work at its last meeting.

"Our Idea of True Beauty" was the topic considered by the Belding, Mich., union at a recent meeting.

The Table Rock, Neb., union recently entertained the state president, Mrs. D. V. Wheelock.

The Hamilton, Canada, union gave a delightful musical and literary program to many guests the evening of April 23.

Miss Mary E. Barbour, National evangelist, gave the principal address at the Fifth district, Mich., annual convention.

The Central W. C. T. U., of Bloomington, Ill., is considering the plan of holding a rummage sale.

The Ithaca, N. Y., union discussed "The Liquor Laws of Our City and How to Enforce Them." Rev. Guy B. Galligher was the chief speaker.

"The Responsibility of Motherhood" was the topic considered by the De Kalb, Ill., union. Many interesting points were brought to bear on the subject.

Bureau county, Ill., has held its first institute at a country church four miles north of Wyanet. Miss Frances Ensign, National lecturer, was the leader.

Miss Mary Staub won the medal in the contest held in connection with the well-attended and interesting institute in Bushnell, Ill.

About 300 children were present at the juvenile rally, with which Mercer county, N. J., closed its spring convention.

Miss Lois Russel, state lecturer, spent several days in Superior, Wis. Her meetings were well attended and productive of good.

The W. C. T. U. was included among the guests at an afternoon tea given by the Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission.

Non-Alcoholic Medication was discussed by the Waterloo, Iowa, union last Saturday. The attendance was large and the interest good.

Sabbath Observance was the subject considered by the East End union, of Pittsburg, Pa., at a special meeting not long ago.

The W. C. T. U. headed the petition of 178 citizens of Fredonia, N. Y., which secured the passing of a curfew ordinance by the village board.

Iroquois county, Ill., held its institute at Watseka, Miss Brehm, state president, presiding. As one result there is a new union in Watseka of fourteen members.

Mrs. Emily U. Burgess, National organizer, was the speaker at the Ontario county, N. Y., institute. Each of the twenty unions in the county was represented.

The Central union, of Bay City, Mich., held a reception for new members April 28. The program given was in memory of Michigan's promoted leader, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop.

The Central union, of Buffalo, N. Y., attended the anniversary meeting of the South Side union of the same city. Mrs. W. D. Jones, the county president, gave the anniversary address.

The Saratoga county, N. Y., institute met in Ballston, with Mrs. Ella Boole, state president, as the leader. Many interesting and helpful topics were on the program.

Three new members were added to the Troy, N. Y., union at its last meeting. "Flower Mission and Relief Work" was the topic discussed. Much interest was manifested.

At its last meeting the Ashland, Wis., union listened to a paper on "Sociology," by Augusta Kennedy. Child Labor and the Consumers' League were also discussed.

Kent county, Del., held its sixtenth annual convention in Harrington. Mrs. Ella M. Thacher, National superintendent, spoke in the afternoon on the need of young women in W. C. T. U. work and gave the evening address.

McHenry county, Ill., was organized at an institute held at Harvard, April 22 and 23. Miss Brehm was the leader and gave the principal address. Mrs. N. F. Colver, of Morenga, was elected county president.

"Hindrances and Helps to Purity of Life for Boys and Girls," was the topic at the mothers' meeting held by the W. C. T. U. in Oshkosh, Wis., last week. There were about thirty present and the discussion was interesting.

Mrs. Dr. Yeomans addressed a temperance meeting held by the Y. M. C. A. in Winnipeg, Manitoba. She spoke of disfranchisement as hindering the reform work of women, and prophesied ultimate victory for our cause

The Chelsa, Pa., L. T. L. considered "Mercy" and "How the Government Looks at the Liquor Traffic" not long ago. An interesting program of recitations and music was also given and refreshments served.

The Hancock county, Ill., union will give a scholarship in Carthage College each year to the boy or girl who completes the common school course and has the highest grade in physiology at the final examination.

An all-day prayer meeting was held by the Springfield, Ill., union. The theme considered was the better observance of the Sabbath. The crusade against cigarets was urged. Several signed the pledge and some new members were added.

The Eighth Ward union, of Minneapolis, Minn., observed its fourteenth anniversary with a special program. There was a large attendance, among the visitors being Mrs. Bayrell, president of the Fifteenth district and Mrs. Nealy, president of the Hennepin district.

The Loyal Temperance Legion work is well represented in the press despatches from Reading, Pa. The Legions are named Frances Willard, Neal Dow and Anna Gordon. All seem to be having interesting and well attended meetings.

Miss Marie Brehm conducted the Vermilion county, Ill., institute at Georgetown. Delegates from all the local unions were present. Of Miss Brehm's address the press report says: "It surpassed anything in that line we ever heard."

Mrs. Sara Ayres, much to the regret of her associates, was unable to serve longer as a California county president. At the convention, when she retired from office, she was presented with a gold-lined berry spoon, a beautiful bouquet of carnations and ferns and a purse of money.

In an address before the county convention, held in Sacramento, Cal., Rev. S. G. Adams, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, regretted the growing use of stimulants among women. This he ascribed largely to the increasing social duties, which subject women to a continuous strain.

"Willard Day," as it was called, was well arranged by Mrs. L. F. King, of Concord, Cal. The teachers prepared a Willard program in which pupils from all the rooms took part. Life size portraits of Miss Willard were presented by the W. C. T. U. to each of the five rooms.

The March number of the "American Mother," Battle Creek, Mich., contained an article on "School Savings Banks" by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, and that of the "Mother's Journal," New Haven, Conn., an article of "The need of National Economy," by the same author.

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is one of the greatest gifts that Nature can bestow. It comes to those who obey her laws. Nature's food is grain—and fruit.

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Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.

Mrs. Eva Kinney Miller and Miss Wiley conducted a very successful institute at Carthage, Ill., April 20 and 21. Mrs. Miller preached Sabbath morning and gave a chalk talk in the evening. A contest was held Monday evening and Tuesday night Mrs. Miller's lecture topic was "A Woman's Cry.'

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, National lecturer, celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday April 23. Many friends called during the day bringing flowers and books and other gifts. Mrs. Perkins is a successful author and also edits a monthly paper, "A True Republic." With all this she finds time to be an active worker in the state and county unions.

Attorney-General Webb, of California, having decided that the use of the Bible in the public schools of that state is unconstitutional, the W. C. T. U. purposes bringing the matter to the attention of religious and educational associations. It is desired that a law may be enacted, which will legalize the use of the Bible in schools.

The Lathrop union of Milwaukee, Wis., has the happy faculty of keeping its work well before the newspaper readers of the city. It has recently commenced work in several new departments, and has taken action disapproving of the bill before the legislature, which proposes to use two per cent of the liquor tax for teachers pensions.

The Bond county, Ill., institute met at Greenville, April 20. Miss Epha Marshall, of Abingdon, state organizer, was the leader. Many papers were read and discussed. A gold medal contest was held the second evening, Miss Mary Staub, of Greenville, being the successful contestant. While the attendance was not so large as hoped, yet the meeting was both pleasant and profitable.

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, National organizer, scored another success in Eastman, Ga. She had immense audiences and organized a union of 106 members. It starts out with eight subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and more to follow. Mrs. Unruh also spoke at Athens, the most scholarly and conservative city in Georgia. A Somerset Y of sixty members was organized at the State Normal School there.

A correspondent sends the following news item: The Licking County Rescue Home was established at Newark, Ohio, March 18, 1903, under the management of our president, Mrs. Jennie P. Sisson, who is state superintendent of rescue work. Collectors were appointed, who made a thorough canvass of the city and met with success. Many of the unions in the county responded liberally. Therefore in a few months a few consecrated, determined women had provided a pleasant home, under the supervision of Mother Prindle, to rescue the fallen. Mother Prindle needs no introduction along this line of work, as she is well known in gathering in the footsore and weary. Three souls have already found a haven of rest in the comfortable quarters which have been so kindly provided for them, largely through the persistent efforts of our beloved president, Mrs. Jennie P. Sisson."

HINTS ON HOME NURSING

By GERTRUDE KELLOGG,

Former Supt. of the Training School for Nurses. Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

[Miss Graessle, Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses of the National Temperance Hospital, finds it impossible to prepare this column owing to the many demands upon her time, and the work has, therefore, been placed in the hands of Miss Gertrude Kellogg, a former Superintendent, who is now a student in the Lewis Institute, Chicago, where she is preparing herself for greater usefulness in her profession.—EDITOR.]

Typhoid Fever.

TYPHOID fever is an acute infectious disease, supposed to be caused by a certain organism."

Typhoid occurs generally during the summer and autumn months. Individuals over twelve and under forty years of age are the must susceptible to the disease. The time of incubation lasts from one to two weeks. In normal cases the duration of the fever is about three weeks, the temperature gradually declining and convalescence beginning in the fourth week. In protracted cases convalescence may be delayed until the seventh and even the tenth week.

Symptoms: Headache, backache, aching of the limbs, general malaise, chilly sensations, lessened appetite and in some cases epistaxis (nosebleed).

Temperature is characteristic, commencing at 99 degrees the first night and gradually rising, being about one degree higher each evening than on the previous evening, generally reaching 104-106 degrees. It then remains stationary, with slight variations during the second week. The pulse rate increases proportionately with the rise of temperature and is characteristically small, soft and compressible.

The tongue at first is coated and white, but later it may become dry and dark. The mouth requires constant care and vigilance to prevent the fetid accumulation about the teeth, which is a mixture of food, micro-organisms, saliva, etc. This condition can be prevented by frequent cleansing of the mouth, which may easily be accomplished by winding small squares of old linen or muslin wrapped round the finger, previously dipped in some antiseptic solution, such as listerine, or, still better, a saturate solution of boric acid with glycerine and listerine.

Plenty of water to drink, especially after the patient has had milk or other food, is also beneficial. Finely cracked ice cools and moistens the mouth and is very comforting.

The care of the excreta is very important. The stools are the principal media through which the disease is carried, and should be thoroughly disinfected.

Chloride of lime, Platt's chlorides, bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000 in strength, or a 95 per cent solution of carbolic acid may be used. The two latter are very poisonous and should be kept by themselves, plainly labeled.

Always wash your hands and disinfect them thoroughly after cleansing such patients, particular attention being paid to the finger nails.

Sheets and clothing stained with typhoid discharges must be at once washed out and soaked in a disinfectant solution until washed and boiled. They should be laundered separate from other clothing. For expectoration old cloths or paper napkins should be used and immediately burned.

Complications.

I. HEMORRHAGE. Watch carefully for hemorrhage, which may occur at any time after the second week. The first indication is usually a sudden fall of temperature, pulse very rapid and feeble, a pinched, anxious expression of the face, the pupils dilated, patient very restless, extremities are cold and clammy and finger tips and nails blue, or blood appearing suddenly in stools. The hemorrhage comes through the sloughing through the wall of a blood vessel at the base of an ulcer.

TREATMENT. The patient must be kept perfectly quiet; the foot of the bed elevated; an ice bag placed over the abdomen. The extreme cold, acting as an irritant, contracts the blood vessels, sending the supply of blood elsewhere.

II. PERFORATION OF THE INTESTINE.—This is one of the greatest dangers in typhoid fever, and generally ends fatally.

General Treatment.

Where delirium or nervous symptoms are present an ice bag or iced cloth may be applied to the head. Delirious patients should be watched carefully.

The patient should be turned frequently from side to side and his back supported by a pillow. Rub with hamemelis and powder with boric acid to prevent bed sores. If redness occurs, indicating the beginning of a bed sore, apply oxide of zinc ointment or mutton tallow. Pads of cheese cloth and cotton may be used to relieve pressure.

MEANS USED FOR THE REDUCTION OF TEMPERATURE. The most commonly employed methods, the effect in which in general is produced by evaporation, are sponging, packing, tubbing and cold enemata.

SPONGE BATH. The sponge bath is the old and generally applied remedy. Disturb the patient as little as possible. First put flannel blankets under the patient, then cover with a sheet or large towels, or a blanket, if patient is inclined to be chilly. A cold wet compress is kept on the head. Begin with tepid water and reduce by lumps of ice until temperature is 65 degrees. The body is bathed in sections. The sponging begins with the face and neck and proceeds to the arms. It should be done with long, light strokes. After the arms, the chest and abdomen, and then the legs. A cold wet towel is spread over the chest and abdomen. Five minutes' time, at least, should be given to each section, and the cloth or sponge used should often be changed for a fresh one. During the bath plenty of cold, boiled water should be given the patient to drink.

COLD PACK. The wet pack is one of the most practical ways of reducing the temperature. A long rubber sheet or oil cloth is first put on the bed, then a blanket, over this a sheet which has been previously wrung out of cold water is folded lengthwise and placed under the patient. An additional wet sheet covers every surface of the body by being well tucked in at the neck, sides and lower limbs. The feet must be left uncovered and if at all inclined to be cold heat should be applied to them. A cold compress or ice bag must be applied to the head. The sheets should be wet anew and kept at desired temperature.

In extreme cases the most efficient treatment, and that securing the best result, is the cold tub "bath," or tubbing. This need not be described, as it comes under the province of the physician or trained nurse.

The cleansing bath should never be neglected, as no amount of cold water will take its place. A bath with warm water and soap must be given daily.

DIET. Liquid diet is necessary from the first, milk being the principal food; from three to five pints are usually given in the twenty-four hours (from four to six ounces every two hours). Milk may be alternated with chicken broth, beef juice, mutton broth, kumyss, buttermilk or grape juice.

Soft foods, such as eggs, custards and jellies, are ordered after the temperature has been normal for a few days, and then it is necessary to begin with small amounts. Milk or food of any kind should not be allowed to remain in the room. The dishes used for typhoid patients must be kept separate from the dishes used for the family.

VENTILATION AND CARE OF ROOM. Particular attention must be given to the cleanliness and ventilation of the room. All furniture not in use, draperies, carpets, etc., should be discarded. The floor and contents of room should be wiped daily with a damp cloth.

A room with a southern exposure is best, with windows on all sides, to admit all the sunshine and fresh air possible. Foul air must be replaced by pure fresh air without causing a draught. To accomplish this windows are opened from top and on opposite sides of the room, one in the direction from which the wind blows and the other away from it, at the same time being careful that the door is not left open, which would produce an opposite current. If a draught be caused it will be too high to harm the patient. The cold air entering the top will be slightly warmed in its descent.

Another simple way to ventilate the room is to open the lower sash of the window six or eight inches and place a board across the opening below. The air will enter between the two sashes and be directed upwards and diffused.

At least once a day the patient should be covered up for a few moments and the windows all thrown open, allowing the room to be thoroughly flushed with fresh air.

Every sick room should be provided with a thermometer, which in fever should register from 65 to 70 degrees.

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I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

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Don't worry. Don't hurry. "Too swift arrived as tardy as too slow." "Simplify! simplify! simplify" your diet! Don't overeat. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known unto all men." Court the fresh air day and night. "Oh, if you knew what was in the air!" Sleep and rest abundantly. Spend less nervous energy each day than you make. Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Think only healthful thoughts. "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." "Seek peace and pursue it." "Work like a man, but don't be worked to death. Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal." Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease. "Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal." Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease." "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."—Journal and Messenger.

Home.

"How many opportunities have we of giving delight to those who live in our domestic circle, which would be lost before we could diffuse it to those who are distant from us! Our love, therefore, our desire of giving happiness, our pleasure in having given it, are stronger within the limits of this sphere of daily and hourly intercourse than beyond it."

PRETTY CHEEKS
A Food That Makes Girls Sweet to Look Upon.

The right food for young ladies is of the greatest importance to their looks, to say nothing of the health. Thin, sallow girls don't get the right food you may be absolutely certain. A Brooklyn girl says: "For a long time in spite of all I could do I was thin, skinny and nervous. My cheeks were so sunken my friends used to remark on how bad I looked. I couldn't seem to get strength from my food—meat, potatoes, bread, etc. So I tried various medicines without help.

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"Well I began to improve and now while on my third package I have changed so my friends congratulate me warmly, ask me what in the world I have taken, &c, &c. My cheeks are plump and rosy and I feel so young and well. I sleep sound and it seems as though I couldn't get enough to eat. Thank you sincerely for making Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason for Grape-Nuts.

Among the New Books

The Story of My Life, by Helen Keller, the most popular girl in America, is a book the title of which awakens the admiration anew and stirs the heart to warmer impulses and exalted ambitions. In turning the pages of her autobiography one recognizes at once that its author, a child of singular misfortune, needs not to beg the critic's grace, but that she can meet him on his own ground and ask neither favor nor quarter. A story of thrilling interest, a psychological revelation, a poetical rhapsody, a work of genuine literary art—all this is not too much to say of the first book of this youthful seer of visions.

The book is in three parts: the first two consist of Miss Keller's story with extracts from her letters, supplemented with reports and letters of her world-renowned teacher, Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan; the third part is a study by John Albert Macy, the editor.

In speaking of her emancipation from the darkness of ignorance into the marvelous light of intelligence, the gate of the new world opened for her by her teacher, she says:

> Thus I came up out of Egypt and stood before Sinai, and a power divine touched my spirit and gave it sight, so that I beheld many wonders. And from the sacred mountains I heard a voice which said, "Knowledge is love and light and vision."

The part that nature had in giving to her that happy view of things which is reflected in her beautiful face, is seen distinguishes all of her thoughts and in her account of the out-door life in which as a child she worked and studied:

> Seated in the gracious shade of a wild tulip tree, I learned to think that everything has a lesson and a suggestion. The loveliness of things taught me all their use. Indeed, everything that could hum, or buzz, or sing, or bloom, had a part in my education. . . . Few know what joy it is to feel the roses pressing softly into the hand, or the beautiful motion of the lilies as they sway in the morning breeze.

Her tribute to her teacher fully satisfies one that in her heart of hearts there is no lack of appreciation of the boundless sympathy and patience and self-effacement that have distinguished Miss Sullivan in her faithful devotion to her pupil all these years:

> My teacher is so near to me that I scarcely think of myself apart from her. How much of my delight in all beautiful things is innate, and how much is due to her influence, I can never tell. I feel that her being is inseparable from my own, and that the footsteps of my life are in hers. All the best of me belongs to her—there is not a talent, or an aspiration or a joy in me that has not been awakened by her loving touch.

What she says of hand clasps is well worth quoting:

> The hands of those I meet are doubly eloquent to me. The touch of some hands are an impertinence. I have met people so empty of joy, that when I clasped their frosty finger-tips, it seemed as if I were shaking hands with a northeast storm. Others there are whose hands have sunbeams in them, so that their grasp warms the heart. It may be only the clinging touch of a child's hand; but there is as much potential sunshine in it for me as there is in a loving glance for others. A hearty handshake or a friendly letter gives me genuine pleasure.

There is much of value in the bright talks of the noted men and women Miss Keller has met and the friendships she has known and enjoyed, notably Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, to whom the book is lovingly dedicated, Joseph Jefferson, Mark Twain, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Phillips Brooks, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Her optimistic view of things is seen in this stirring, characteristic remark:

> It is wonderful how much time good people spend fighting the devil. If they would only expend the same amount of energy loving their fellow-men, the devil would die in his own tracks of ennui.

The literary style in which this remarkable book is written is to be highly commended, resting on its own merits alone, and is lovingly attributed to the fact that her mind has been fed on the best that the literary world has provided. The world has never known a more signal example of an education gained through gigantic difficulties than that reached in this absorbing work, "The Story of My Life." Eighteen portraits and views, clear type, sumptuous paper and binding fittingly enshrine this rare volume and make it a book that all must covet. (New York: Doubleday Page & Company, $1.50.)

Irving Bacheller's new story, Darrel of the Blessed Isles, is surely a tale for the lips of the "Old Man of the Hills." Well may the pen hesitate in its attempted characterization. Call it charming, delightful, fascinating, enchanting, or like superlative of expression, and you have yet failed to convey the rarity of its atmosphere, the subtle essence that permeates to the very soul of things. As a tale of humanity it is composite, altogether lovely and of the beautiful simplicity of the great soul and of nature. From the poetry of the dew glistening valleys one is led to the very summit of the hills of philosophy, there to behold what Love hath wrought.

The story has the same idyllic North country setting as have the author's earlier works, and like them it portrays a sympathetic friendship between youth and old age. Although it is in reality a diary of incident, the commanding personality of Darrel, the clock tinker, leaves little realization of the somewhat disjointed plot. Irresistible is this quaint figure of the highway whose tongue has long obeyed the "lilt of classic diction" and whose thought comes easy in "Elizabethan phrase." Verily doth he prove himself a tinker of souls as well as of clocks. One regrets to give but a fleeting glimpse of this man of wit and learning. It was his first meeting with the youth, Sidney Trove, whose life was ever afterwards so fatefully bound to his. As the stranger approaches the little family group, Allen, the father, whispers to the boy:

> "Go and ask what we can do for him."
> Trove went down the drive looking up at him curiously.
> "What can I do for you?" he inquired.
> "Give me thy youth," said the stranger, quickly, his gray eyes twinkling under silvered brows.
> The boy now smiling made no answer.
> "No?" said the man, as he came on slowly. "Well, then, were thy wit as good as thy legs it would be of some use to me."
> The words were spoken with dignity in a deep kindly tone. They were also faintly salted with Irish brogue.

As we follow him in his garret shop and on into the tragic mystery of his life, there is pathetically blended this same ingenious humor and sprightly wit, with the high philosophy that carries him often to the refreshing haunts of the "Blessed Isles."

Roderick Darrell is a character that will live so long as the human soul is striving for its ideal, and it is with affectionate reverence that one steps aside to let him pass on to mingle with the company of the world's greatest in literature. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.)

It is claimed that Mrs. Wiggs, of the Cabbage Patch fame, made more friends in the year 1902, than did any other woman in the world of fiction. Certain it is that her biography was the best selling book of the year. That the author, Mrs. Hegan-Rice, has re-introduced Mrs. Wiggs in her latest story, Lovey Mary, is a sufficient index to the character of its entertaining qualities. The same smiling optimism, the same happy blending of humor and pathos, the healthful, helpful faith in human nature, are here reproduced in a new setting. The pathetic love-starved life of Lovey Mary and Tommy, her baby charge, are portrayed with a depth of artistic sympathy which fully recognizes the value of humor in sweetening and brightening the tragic elements of life. While retaining all the characteristic features of the author's former work, "Lovey Mary" shows a growing appreciation of literary values, better perspective, a more pervasive atmosphere and an added sense of unity of plot and logical sequence. "Deserving of a long life in literature, true as any of Dickens' characters," is the pronounced verdict of a knowing critic, who adds: "Nothing could be more helpful to a lot of people who are afraid of all pious talk, than the living but unformed faith of Mrs. Wiggs, and at last, of Lovey Mary." Not to have visited the Cabbage Patch is to have missed much that warms the heart. The philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs is a moral tonic, the flavor of which is at least suggested by the following draughts:

> "I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile."
>
> "You never kin tell which way any pleasure is a-comin'. Who ever would 'a' thought, when we aimed at the cemetery, that we 'd land up at a first-class fire?"
>
> "I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fall."
>
> "The way to git cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut."
>
> "Don't you go an' git sorry fer yerself. That's one thing I can't stand in nobody. There's always lots of other folks you kin be sorry fer 'stid of yerself."

A demonstration of the transforming power of love, is this little book. Slip it among your treasure volumes and send its heartsome message to those who need more of God's sunshine. Eighteen clever illustrations happily emphasize the character features. (New York: The Century Company, $1.)

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Subject for May Reading,

Unfermented Sacramental Wine

By Mrs. Lillian F. Lewis.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

On the whole the annual tea was a modified success. Hugh was enthusiastically applauded on every possible pretext and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were leniently received, but already Pitsmore was conscious of a dim foreboding that the parish was not likely to be much the "gainer" by the vicar's marriage. True, Mrs. Boyd gave evidence of an intention of spending a considerable portion of her time in looking after the sick and aged, and in making acquaintance with the large number of young women who formed her Bible-class, but already those who could boast a first experience were whispering one to another that, as a visitor, she "wasn't a patch upon Miss Milner."

For Miss Milner's reputation rose steadily. To Hugh it seemed a pity that the departed lady visitor should have passed beyond the ken of the belated appreciation of her worth. As for himself, as he readily admitted, Pitsmoor thought far too well of him.

"You are making a great mistake, you know; the vicar is worth a dozen of me," he would say earnestly. But perhaps he was not ill pleased at the invariable reply:

"Mebbe, mebbe; only us doesn't think so, ye see."

Mrs. Langley openly confessed her sympathy.

"I don't wonder at it. I really believe that Mr. Brotherton deserves the love that these dear, narrow-minded people give him. There is much more in him than in most young men of his age. At first one took him to be just a nice, impulsive, well-intentioned boy, whom one could see right through at a glance. But I confess that, sometimes, he astonishes me. Those bursts of eloquence in which he describes the remorse of the wrong-doer, are not entirely claptrap. If he were not so manifestly innocent, I should sometimes suspect that he knew something of what he was talking about. Don't look so shocked, dear Miss Glyn. I believe entirely in his impeccability; but, for that very reason, I am all the more interested."

It was after pondering over these comments in her sober, meditative way, that Mrs. Boyd one day asked of her astonished husband:

"Has Mr. Brotherton always had that weary, hopeless kind of a look upon his face?"

"Hopeless! Brotherton! My dear Mary, where is your usual penetration? Brotherton is of a far more hopeful temperament than I."

"Is he?" said Mrs. Boyd, doubtfully.

"Certainly he is! What can you be thinking of? Did you notice him tonight?"

"Yes; when he had forgotten himself in the excitement of an argument with you. I should have said: 'Look at him when Enoch, or any other of the long-winded ones, is addressing the meeting."

"Ah! under those circumstances, perhaps. *I* confess to feeling hopeless when Enoch gets upon his legs."

"But Enoch has nothing to do with the look I mean," persisted Mrs. Boyd, laughing. "Mr. Brotherton seldom listens to him."

The subject was dropped for the time; but when the opportunity recurred. Mr. Boyd quietly observed his curate's face, and to his surprise was convinced.

"What's the matter with you? You're looking seedy," he said at the close of the meeting.

Hugh flushed nervously.

"The matter with me? Nothing, I'm all right!"

"Mission-room on the nerves, I should say," rejoined Mr. Boyd, scrutinizing his face. "I'll tell you what will put you right again. Be off on Monday morning for the inside of a week."

At first Hugh strenuously demurred, protesting that nerves were unknown to him; but Mrs. Boyd and Miss Glyn demanded a valid reason why he should not take the proffered holiday, and he yielded with out further protest.

(To be continued.)

If Your Liver Troubles You,

or you are constipated or bilious it will cost you nothing to try the remedy prepared by The A. P. Sawyer Co.—it may be just what you need to make you well again. See their ad on page 13.

Parliamentary Difficulties.

Conducted by

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin

EXECUTIVE committee trouble again prevails. Will all who have written for "information" and for "rulings" please read the columns printed January 1, 1903. I subjoin such questions from the several letters as seem to be general and the exceptional settings forth must be content with the private letters.

QUES.—When the Constitution makes no such provision, can an executive committee transact business concerning which there would be great difference of opinion? For instance, could the committee create an office, vote to the officer a salary and then provide for said salary by assessing the several unions?

ANS.—If the Constitution reads that the executive may, or shall provide for the general interest of the work it might be possible in order to meet an emergency to appoint a woman to fill a place. In the common acceptation of the word an office requires an officer and vice versa, and the constitution of any organization makes provision for the officers. In any case the executive committee has not the right to assess the unions (except by special legislation). The committee may request, or recommend but have no power to compel.

QUES.—In drawing up a constitution, an item of great importance has been overlooked. How can it become incorporated? As a by-law, or an amendment, or how?

ANS.—That would depend entirely on the constitution. An amendment would require a "previous notice" while a by-law (if the constitution so provides) may be enacted by a two-thirds vote in the annual meeting. That usually holds of our ranking organizations, county, district, state, or National union. In a local union power to enact a by-law at "any regular meeting" is a risk. Such a law might seldom be taken unwise advantage of, but it could be. A two-thirds vote of simply a quorum could enact by-laws, but even this would not be past cure, for at the very next meeting a two-thirds vote would repeal the law. The danger would be the unpleasant complications that might occur, and to avoid these it would be preferable to have a clause of limitation—for instance by-laws may be enacted, altered, or amended at the first regular meeting in April, July, or October. The trouble along all these lines comes through the "wrong mindedness" of one or two who are always working for "something else" which means a change of some sort.

I suppose it is quite useless, but once more I implore the unions to send me a copy of constitution, when asking such questions as the above. Within the past month an exchange of three letters, in several instances, has been necessary in order to settle certain difficulties, some of which required immediate action, and yet delay was compelled because of the impossibility of a correct answer without the text of the constitution.

QUES.—What is the proper form for adopting the journal?

ANS.—"Are there any corrections to the minutes? If not they stand approved." If there are corrections they are generally made by common consent; the secretary of course making the record conform to the corrections.

QUES.—Suppose a "privileged question" is referred to a committee, or laid on the table, when it again comes up is it still a privileged question? This must be made clear in "Difficulties."

ANS.—It is not. Referring, or deferring causes it to lose its privileged character. As you see the immediate necessity of disposing of the question was met when referred, or deferred.

QUES.—In nearly all organizations of which I have any knowledge, even those presided over by the "very wise ones" (here follow several names), we hear frequently "I move that the paper, or the report, or the resolutions be received, or accepted, or adopted"; a different term applied nearly every time to the same measure presented. Will you kindly enlighten me as to which is correct?

ANS.—There should never be a motion to "receive" anything after it has been read. If such a motion is made the Chair should not entertain it, but should make clear that it has been received, and then explain that the proper motion is to accept or adopt. "Robert's Rules of Order" makes them synonymous. I much prefer "adopt" for resolutions and "accept" for reports. A resolution, as a rule, embodies a principle; a report is often a mere statement. However, whether the motion be to accept, or adopt, if carried, the resolution or report is endorsed by the body, with all it contains.

QUES: At our last convention one of the superintendents wished her time extended. A large majority were opposed, but a few were determined the motion should carry. After spending a great deal of time in discussion, a member moved the previous question. The woman who happened to be in the chair (not the president) ruled that the motion for the previous question was out of order. Will you please say in THE UNION SIGNAL whether she was correct?

(b) Will you say, too, whether it is right to extend the time of superintendents? One or two of our women always insist on going over the time.

ANS: When the body departed from order was when it began to discuss the question. The motion to extend is never debatable, and, of course, the motion for the previous question is uncalled for on an undebatable motion.

(b) There is no parliamentary law against extending the time, but when a program is so arranged as to apportion almost every moment, to extend the time of one superintendent often crowds entirely out another, which is manifestly unfair and unjust. The trouble, as may easily be seen, was ignorance of the law. The motion to extend cannot be debated, and requires a two-thirds vote to carry it, so by strict adherence to the rules the matter may be quickly settled. The chief hindrance is, that the body sometimes becomes a *questioning* multitude, and as there is no law against asking questions, even on an undebatable motion, valuable time is lost. Why not enact a by-law that the time of superintendents shall not be extended?

The much desired "Study" on amendments will appear in June number, although much else will thereby be crowded out.

Patience is a great virtue, and many of the questions followed by that imperative command "do not fail to reply in next Difficulties" cannot always be obeyed.

Portland, Mich.

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Little journeys to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway aud many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have just been published, and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

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Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
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Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

Vegetables.

IT is a wise saying, "Better be off with the old love before you are on with the new," and before treating of the new vegetables, so tempting in their greenness after the winter's restriction, I will speak of one of the old ones, the great standby, the white potato.

New potatos are not wholesome until ripe, and indulgence in them too soon will be regretted. A good old potato is much better. The potato is largely starch, and late in the season this changes to dextrin, giving it, when cooked, a waxy texture and a slightly sweet taste. Soaking potatoes from one to three hours improves them, dissolving the gum. With a potato scoop small balls can be cut out, and after boiling until tender, they may be dressed with butter and parsley or a cream sauce, or they may be browned in hot butter. In boiling very large potatoes, if the outside is soft when pierced with a fork while the center is hard, add to the kettle one pint of cold water. Time your potatoes, as they deteriorate rapidly in standing. Allow at least thirty minutes.

We eat various parts of vegetables: Roots, as the turnip, beet, radish; stems, as celery and asparagus; tubers and bulbs, of underground growth; leaves, such as lettuce, spinach and cabbage, and at least one flower,—cauliflower. Corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash, are classed, properly, among fruits.

Most vegetables are best cooked uncovered, in boiling salted water. Corn is an exception; the salt hardens and toughens it. We depend on the mineral salts contained in vegetables for our bone material, and they also regulate the action of the starchy and albuminous foods. They contain a large percentage of water, and the theory has been advanced that a diet made up largely of fresh vegetables would result in diminishing thirst in warm weather, and might therefore, be directly operative in the temperance cause. This subject is worth considering thoughtfully. To retain the valuable mineral salts and the full flavor of the vegetables, cook them in as little water as possible, watch carefully, and remove from the fire as soon as done. Strongly flavored vegetables, such as cabbage, onions, etc., should be cooked in an abundance of water, and the water may be changed once or twice.

It is doubtful if a family gets into a rut more quickly and deeply with anything than with the cooking and serving of vegetables. We follow a few ancient, time-honored ways, over and over, day in and day out, but there are many variations that do not take much time or trouble in the preparation.

Asparagus, when it first comes, is prohibited in large families of moderate incomes unless it can be pieced out in some such way as this: Wash well and break off the tough ends. (These may be peeled and used with the rest.) Boil rapidly until tender, and dispose, with tips all one way, on slices of buttered toast, ready prepared. Cover all with a cream dressing in which you have cut up two hard boiled eggs, and it will "go round" most satisfactorily.

Cream of asparagus soup is delicious, especially on a cool day. Wash two bunches of asparagus and cut in small pieces. Cook till soft, and press in a colander. Thicken a quart of milk with two tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed in two of flour; cook smooth, and season to taste. Add the asparagus, and serve.

Young carrots have a virtue which ought to make them popular, namely, that of complexion-beautifier. They are good dressed with a white sauce or fried in butter after being boiled tender. They combine well with green peas or string beans, in both cases served with the sauce and with a slight flavoring of onion added to the peas.

Young beets will cook in about three-quarters of an hour. Plunge into cold water, and slip off the skins. Send to table sliced. Pour over the following sauce when it boils up once. Three tablespoons butter, four of lemon juice, one-half tablespoon of salt and a dash of red pepper.

Cauliflower after soaking in cold water, may be tied in a piece of white mosquito netting, boiled, and served whole with any preferred sauce, or it may be divided into flowerets, and served in white sauce, sprinkled with parsley. Try it as a garnish for fried chicken, or pack in a baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and buttered crumbs and bake.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—Lay them for an hour in salted water, drain, and cook in boiling water until tender. The time will depend on the age. Ten minutes in rapidly boiling water should be sufficient for the young sprouts. Serve in a white or a Hollandaise sauce, as the taste of the family decrees.

Cooked cucumbers were a novelty regarded with some suspicion not so very long ago. They contain so many small, sharp seeds that to cook this vegetable has something stronger to recommend it than a mere desire for something "different", which is so apt to haunt the caterer of the household. Cucumbers may be cut in half, lengthwise, the seeds removed, and the space filled with a highly seasoned stuffing of bread crumbs and finely chopped meat. Stew gently in a very little white stock, until tender, lift out, and mask with a Bechamel sauce. Veal and chicken are the meats preferred.

SALSIFY.—Wash, scrape and lay in cold water, boil rapidly in an uncovered pan, drain and serve either with a dressing of salt, pepper and lemon juice, or a cream sauce. Cold boiled salsify may be fried with or without being coated with fritter batter.

SPINACH.—Above all else, see to it that your spinach is thoroughly cleansed. Set over the fire without any water. A very gentle heat is required until the juice flows. When tender, drain and chop fine, season with butter and salt, press in a large bowl, so that turned out on a platter it will keep its shape, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

To peel tomatoes, plunge them into boiling water while you count five, then drop at once into cold water. They are good stuffed and baked, scalloped and broiled. Stuff with a mixture of crumbs, rice, or maccaroni, and chopped meat.

Evanston, Ill.

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As you know, if you've tried them, every so called rheumatic remedy on the market to-day, except this genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pains and vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the constitution is so run down that he should be very careful what he puts into his stomach.

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Signal Notes.

San Francisco, Cal., is considering in its city council the restricting its saloons to 100 in number.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., city council refused licenses to seven saloonkeepers at its last meeting.

Owing to a campaign headed by Dr. J. T. Tidball, the saloons in Grafton, Mo., are closed on Sunday.

Wm. B. Judd, district superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, is holding meetings in Wheeling, W. Va.

The Maryland court of appeals has declared the law unconstitutional which prevents the sale of liquor in Wicomico county.

Even the temperance people were happily surprised at the large majority recorded against the saloon at the recent election in Brownsville, Ore.

Toledo, Ohio, commenced an anti-saloon campaign April 26. Thirty addresses were given in the various churches during that day.

The Anti-Saloon League scored a victory in Amherst, Va., in the conviction and sentencing of one David Jackson for the illegal sale of whisky.

The Protestant Pastors' Association of Memphis, Tenn., is engaging in a campaign against Sunday baseball playing and Sunday opening of saloons.

The New York legislature has passed a bill ordering seven years' imprisonment for a parent or other person who deserts a child under sixteen years of age.

The Single Tax Information Bureau, 1467 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., offers to send free literature explaining the single tax to any one who writes for it.

The New York Press figures that the total drink bill of the city amounts to $35 per month for every man, woman and child, enough to maintain them all in luxury.

The new city administration of Huntsville, Ala., although elected on a "wet" ticket, announce that there will be a strict enforcement of all Sunday closing laws.

The Order of Acorns has established a no-treating tavern in New York. It is the object to eliminate private profit from liquor selling and to separate the traffic from politics.

Tiffin, Ohio, has inaugurated a campaign against the saloons. The recent election of a reform mayor encourages the anti-saloon people to endeavor to secure a local option election.

Over 160 school principals in Wisconsin have gone on record against the use of cigarets by school boys. A determined effort is being made to prohibit the sale of cigarets in the state.

As the result of an order by Mayor Murphy, who has just been elected, every saloon and "nutria" place in Chickasha, I. T., was closed on Sunday, the first dry Sunday for several years.

The press reports that fifty saloons in New York will close because the license has been raised from $800 to $1,200 a year. Two hundred and fifty will be driven out of business in Brooklyn.

The Rev. George K. McDonald, the Baptist minister who resigned his pastorate to open a saloon in Bronx, N. Y., has found the business unprofitable. He has closed the saloon and confessed his sin before a meeting of his own church.

The Temperance Association of **Friends,** of the Philadelphia Yearly **Meeting,** held its annual meeting April 22. The feature of the evening was an address by James Wood, chairman of the committee, to arrange a temperance conference from all the religious denominations. Joshua Rountree and Abram Wilhelm, both of London, were among the distinguished visitors present.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union, **of Boston,** held its twenty-seventh annual convention April 20. Fifty-seven societies were represented by 160 delegates, among whom were many women. The resolutions embodied this idea: "That we exert ourselves in conjunction with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, for the making and enforcing of wise laws to restrict the ravages of liquor and the political power and control of the liquor traffic."

Publishers' Notes.

David Douglas and His Wife.

Glimpses of the very natural home life in a minister's family, very human and lovable children, the white ribbon mother and the evolution by which the father becomes one whose vote is in harmony with his prayers and sermons, with the serious consequences of this stand which he took for conscience' sake—these are found in "David Douglas and His Wife," by Mrs. O. W. Scott. With its pleasing phraseology it is a book well worth reading for the story alone, and the reading will surely give to many the needed arrest of thought. Speaking of those persons who are said to "sit on the fence," it says: "Nowadays this fence is upholstered and has become a fashionable resort. There is so much doubt and uncertainty in the air that one begins to waver before he knows it." Notice the offer of this book to subscribers: Cloth bound 50 cents, paper cover 25 cents.

A Leaflet "Opening."

"Spring openings" have been the fashion of the hour and we wish to announce our "opening" of attractive up-to-date leaflets, prepared to meet general and department needs. National Leaflet, No. 99, "Duties of the W. C. T. U. Secretaries," by Susanna M. D. Fry, National corresponding secretary, outlines carefully the duties of both the corresponding and recording secretaries in local, county, district and state unions. It is invaluable for new organizations, and should be read by the secretaries in old ones, that each may see how she measures up to the standard. Price 75 cents per 100.

Total Abstinence Leaflet No. 19, "The Drink Habit Among Women," by Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, is a valuable addition to our list. Believing that "women themselves have almost unlimited power as regards society and its practices," Mrs. Lake makes an earnest plea for the arousing of women to existing dangerous conditions. Price 25 cents per 100.

In department leaflets there is an embarrassment of riches. For the Franchise work there are numbers 88 and 89, being the two parts of "An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper," by Ellis Meredith. The questions are a searching presentation of all possible effects which might come to the home and society from equal suffrage. The answers are compiled from the practical working of the political equality of the men and women of Colorado.

In No. 134 Mrs. Clara E. Beebe tells clearly "How to Make Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School Helpful and Interesting."

For the Lumberman department we have No. 143, "Love's Mission," a pleasing little flower mission story, and "Work Among Lumbermen," both by Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

The Loyal Temperance Legion work is presented by Mrs. Helen G. Rice in No. 182, "A Study in L. T. L. Methods." A careful reading of this leaflet will show any union how it can take up this very important department.

In No. 192 the Work among Soldiers and Sailors is helped by "What Makes a Good Soldier," by Lord Roberts, of England. Among other facts he says: "My experience tells me that nearly all the crime in the British army in India is directly traceable to drinking to excess."

In Health and Heredity we have Nos. 216 and 217, the two parts of "Food Economics," by Louise C. Purington, M. D. These are both practical and interesting, the "convention menus" being especially pertinent at this season.

"How School Savings Banks are Run," by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, No. 222, is at its name implies an invaluable compendium.

For a nation like ours, often afflicted with colds, nothing could be of more practical value than No. 232, "Home Treatment for a Cold," by Cordelia A. Greene, M. D., issued in the interest of Non-Alcoholic Medication.

No. 242, "How to Win," by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, tells "just how" Social Meetings should be arranged to be effective.

Many of these leaflets are what you need to distribute at your public meetings. Prices are 25 cents per 100.

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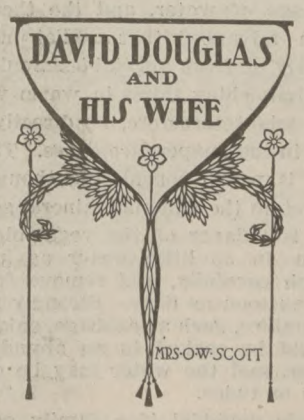

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Reform Legislation in Nebraska.

A Successful State Superintendent—Executive Committee Meeting.

Medora D. Nickell, Correspondent.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 11.—The spring executive meeting in Pawnee City, April 14-17, was marked for intensity rather than numbers. Organization, local forcefulness, institute work evolved to suit our state conditions from the Illinois plan and financial glorification were some strong points forwarded. Special privileges and remuneration were accorded to Miss Harriett Montgomery, our efficient Y secretary, to enable her to prosecute her plans more successfully. There is an increased recognition of the necessity of enlisting young women and girls in this great school of purity and righteousness. "Consciously or unconsciously the world is living for the child," and the beginnings of things—of helpfulness—of how—cannot be too early.

MRS. ZARA A. WILSON.

The consideration of Mrs. Zara A. Wilson's legislative work was a source of much satisfaction. At the just closed legislature laws were passed providing for matrons in the states prison, also amending the compulsory education law. Other laws passed with penalty attached to the violation were as follows: An amendment to the tobacco and cigaret law so that now the selling to minors under eighteen years of age is prohibited; defining the crime of desertion of wife or child; prohibiting the shooting of live birds from traps; prohibiting the docking of horses' tails.

A decedent bill providing equal property rights to women, presented by the Nebraska suffragists was endorsed by the W. C. T. U. Fortunately it did not pass, as the amendments to which it was subjected more than killed the original intent. Mrs. Wilson was instructed by the executive to present to the next legislature a very clear-cut and admirably defined decedent bill, prepared by herself, but withheld out of courtesy to the suffragists.

Being a graduate of law, Mrs. Wilson is well fitted to forward our legislative needs, indeed it was that she might be able to prosecute the interests of this department that she made a specialty of the law. Through her efforts our larger cities have police matrons and her ability and wisdom in the conduct of her work are each year more fully recognized.

One of the most interesting evening's addresses, "Does Prohibition Prohibit," was by our president, Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock. The recount of Mrs. Wheelock's personal observation and study of this great subject was encouraging and incited to good deeds.

Nebraska may not be a marvel of good morals, but she is getting plenty of strong teaching and the Chinese say that "Patience and perseverance change mulberry leaves into satin."

Temperance Notes From Portland, Ore.

(Special Correspondence.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 11:—The cause of temperance is not dead in Portland and vicinity. Recently one of the city's suburbs, a few miles out, was incorporated under the name of St. John's. At a special meeting of the town council, held a few weeks ago, two applications were received, one to "conduct a saloon," and the other to conduct "an orderly saloon" (?). The council promptly postponed indefinitely action on both these applications, and it is said that no application for a saloon license will receive favorable notice from this council. Long live such a council.

At Montavilla, another one of Portland's suburbs, a mass meeting was held a short time ago, at which an Anti-Saloon League of sixty-five members was organized for the purpose of eliminating the two saloons of the town. Officers were elected, a committee on by-laws was appointed, and two petitions were presented to the meeting—one for the men and one for the women to sign—asking the county court to revoke the license of one of the saloon keepers, on the ground that it is illegal because the law requires a majority of the legal voters' names to be affixed to a petition for a saloon license, while thirty-three of the persons whose names the saloon keeper has on his petition are said to be non-residents of the precinct. If these names be thrown out he will not then have a majority of the voters, and the Anti-Saloon League hopes to have the license revoked on this ground. One of the saloons has been running a great deal of the time without a license. The league is trying to deprive both saloons of licenses.

One of the saloon keepers was present at the mass meeting, and both saloons were in full blast during the whole time of the meeting. The whole town is greatly excited over the matter and another meeting is to be held in a few days. So by little and little the great work goes on.

Local Activities in Louisiana.

Ministers Speak on Needed Reforms.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, La., May 11.—Following the plans of the Ministerial Association of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Dobbs, of the Coliseum Baptist Church, lectured before the Y. M. C. A. on "The Drinking Habit."

Rev. Dr. La Prade, presiding elder of the New Orleans district, preached at the Carondelet Methodist Church on "Gambling." Dr. La Prade denounced the progressive euchre craze among women, and said: "Not alone men, but women, are to blame for this increasing demand for excitement, gambling and betting—the gambling fever that undermines business honesty." These sermons were fully reported in the city papers. "The Times Democrat" gave three columns to the report.

At the mothers' meeting in Morgan City, Mrs. Crone read a paper on "Heredity" and Mrs. H. C. Pharr, state superintendent, talked on "Purity." Short speeches were called for and every one present expressed their views on the subjects.

The Morgan City and Berwick L. T. L.'s presented Miss May C. Walker a wreath of beautiful roses, at their meeting in Morgan City. Mrs. McArthur is the superintendent of the Morgan City L. T. L.

A white ribbon reception was recently held at the hospitable home of Mrs. C. K. Brownell, in Berwick.

The correspondent from Hammond says: "We are trying to do all the good we can, in all the ways we can and to all the people we can."

The Work Advanced in Iowa.

A Hard Working District President—Local Activities.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

VOLGA, Ia., May 11.—Mrs. Sallie R. Ferris, of Waterloo, is the president of the Thirteenth district W. C. T. U. and is blessed with the "grace, grit and gumption," essential to the advancement of our work. She is also president of the Waterloo union, which ranks second in numbers, though not in influence for good, to any in the state. This union recently sent two hundred and fifty invitations to a delightful social, where, after refreshments and a program, money was raised towards opening W. C. T. U. headquarters in the central part of the city.

MRS. SALLIE R. FERRIS.

Waterloo union will have the management of four forenoon meetings at our summer Chautauqua. County school superintendents have promised Mrs. Ferris to arrange for lectures on Scientific Temperance Instruction at teachers' institutes in her district. She also sent postals, with return cards attached to every pastor in her territory, asking them to preach on Sabbath Observance on April 19. She received most cheering answers, invoking blessings on the W. C. T. U.

Vinton union, in Thirteenth district, gave a fine reception in honor of its forty new members. This union in connection with other temperance forces, has succeeded in thwarting a petition for a saloon in Benton county.

Hudson W. C. T. U. has recently doubled its membership.

Edgewood union, always up and doing, celebrated its twentieth anniversary this month.

Earnest prayers are asked for the noble crusaders of Council Bluffs W. C. T. U., who have been stirring up the wrath of the adversary by aggressive and apparently unsuccessful work against Sunday theaters. The end is not yet.

Mrs. Anna M. Palmer recently visited Temple union, of Des Moines, of which she is a member, and presented the theme, "The World's W. C. T. U. and Its Organizers," making the meeting one of rare interest.

Oklahoma Remembers Miss Willard.

Sue Uhl Brown, Correspondent.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 11.—Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, territorial president, has been invited by the officers of the Winfield, Kansas, Chatauqua to speak at their annual assembly in June. Mrs. Cleveland has chosen for her subject "The Children's Heritage." Her constituency are sure the address will be a good one and do honor to the Oklahoma W.C.T.U.

Oklahoma City is erecting some very fine public school buildings. The city unions appeared before the council and asked that one of the buildings be named for Frances Willard, which request was granted. Other school buildings in the city bear such honored names as Webster, Washington, Emerson, Irving and Bryant. Oklahoma City union is also asking for a police matron.

R. Foster Stone has just completed an itinerary of eighteen days, lecturing and organizing for the Oklahoma county W. C. T. U. He organized five new unions, with a total of sixty-six members and honoraries. He spoke in several country school houses where the people were pleased, and much was done for the temperance cause.

Annual W. C. T. U. Convention in Florida.

Notable Visitors—Interest in Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Mrs. Neva C. Child, Correspondent.

ARCADIA, Fla., May 4.—The twentieth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Florida was held April 21-24, at Kissimmee, Over forty delegates were present, as well as most of the state officials, several prominent workers from out the state and a good share of the citizens. The day meetings were full of interest in a business way and the evening sessions devoted to lectures on temperance topics. The Welcome Night addresses were from prominent Kissimmee people, the superintendent of schools, the Kissimmee unions and Y's, with response by Mrs. McCormick of Lake City, the music for the occasion being appropriate and well rendered by home talent.

The reports of the officers show the temperance work to be in a hopeful condition. The treasurer had money to meet all bills and some left for paying for the printing of the minutes of the convention. The convention voted to pay hereafter the bills incurred by the president and corresponding secretary in organization or other state work. The corresponding secretary reported over forty unions now working, eight of these being new ones organized last winter and this spring by Mrs. Bailey, National organizer, who also reports more than 300 new paid-up members as a result of her efforts. The president's address was an able paper, dealing with the questions of the day in a comprehensive, clear-minded way.

The presence of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Comings at the convention, their addresses and other assistance was much appreciated. They are located in Tampa, coming from Michigan to settle in this summer land. Mr. Comings gave a short address on "Industrial Education," a subject that is in line with our work, and gave new and valuable suggestions to the workers. Mrs. Comings, better known as Lydia J. Newcomb-Comings, gave an illustrated address on "Physical Education" Mrs. Comings has accepted the Y department of the W. C. T. U. in Florida, and will, we believe, find no difficulty in enlisting our best young women under her leadership.

Dr. E. O. Taylor, of Boston, gave several splendid lectures on temperance topics that should result in great good. Our state president, realizing that it is through the temperance education of our youth that the hope of our country lies, has done arduous work the past year to bring our state and county officials up to the point of keeping the laws we have in regard to temperance instruction in our public schools. She emphasized the duty of each union to recall to the attention of school boards the fact that we have such a school law, though many of them seem to have forgotten it, if they ever knew it. It was through our president's zeal in this direction that we have been able to secure Dr. Taylor for this tour of the state he is now making.

The Florida W. C. T. U. numbers among its workers three of the original Ohio crusaders, Mrs. Alice C. Brown, Mrs. E. Springer Oliver and Mrs. M. J. Sullivan. They were all present and by their wise counsels added much to the value of the convention. The delegates were also pleased to meet once more Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, whose efficient work will be a lasting memorial of her usefulness in Florida. She conducted the question box and at times talked, and always acceptably. She will remain only a month in Florida before going north, but promises to return next winter. Aside from recalling the county school boards to their duty, the W. C. T. U. in convention voted to ask the legislature, now in session, to repeal the present license law which permits liquor dealers to get a license in wet counties by securing the recommendation of three respectable citizens and a month's advertisement in a country paper, and to give us back the former law, which requires a petition signed by a majority of the voters.

The state officers were all re-elected. They are President, Mrs. Alice C. Brown, Fort Reed; vice-president, Miss Minnie E. Neal, De Land; recording secretary, Mrs. Sarah J. Glenn, Tampa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Neva C. Child, Arcadia; treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Crippin, Fort Reed; delegates to the National convention, Mrs. E. Springer Oliver and Nealie Miller.

A Supreme Moment in Kansas W. C. T. U. History.

Laying the Corner Stone of Willard Memorial Hall.

Mrs. L. B. Smith, Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Kan., May 11.—May 1 was the twenty-third anniversary of the day when the prohibitory law of Kansas went into effect. It has been the custom of the W. C. T. U. to celebrate the day with appropriate exercises, that the younger generation, as well as ourselves, may keep in memory our emancipation from the thrall of the legalized liquor traffic.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON.

The building committee closed the contract for the erection of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Hall, in Forest Park—the Ottawa Chautauqua Grounds—April 21, and bent their energies toward laying the corner-stone on May 1. The morning dawned in a flood of sunshine; Forest Park never looked more lovely, with the stars and stripes floating from the top-mast arches of the massive granite gateway. Visitors from different sections of the state and county were in attendance. The public schools of the city closed at 2:30 p. m., and over 1,000 school children, under the direction of the superintendent and teachers, marched with music and flags to participate in the exercises.

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president, presided and after an appropriate opening service the children sang "America" and gave the impressive flag salute. Rev. Mary Sibbitt greatly pleased her young auditors with a short address, and then to the sound of the drum the children marched away. The officers of the Ottawa Chautauqua, the Ministerial Association and the city government were all represented on the program. Each spoke appreciative words of the principles and methods of the W. C. T. U. and paid a tender tribute to Frances E. Willard.

Mrs. Hutchinson and Rev. Sibbitt each gave a short address concerning the lines of W. C. T. U. work, and especially that in the Ottawa Assembly, speaking of what the proposed building will stand for in these grounds.

The contractors placed the handsome corner-stone in position, deposited the box containing records, THE UNION SIGNAL of April 23, etc., in the niche prepared, handed the decorated trowel to Mrs. Hutchinson, who packed the mortar firmly about its base, while the assembled crowd sang "There are bands of ribbon white around the world." The benediction was pronounced and thus closed one of the supreme moments in the history of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

The principal jointists in Topeka, our capital city, are folding their tents and quietly stealing away. The ultimatim of the people is law enforcement and the jointists seem to be willing to abide by it. The people of Kansas, except in the cities of Wichita and Leavenworth, are thoroughly aroused to the danger of permitting the trampling under foot of laws of the state and have said it would be no longer permitted. The danger in Kansas is apathy.

Mrs. E. T. Scott, of California, and Rev. Mary Sibbitt, state organizer, have been holding immensely large meetings in the south and west parts of the state. Mrs. Jennie Kinmore, Rev. Lucy Dodge and Sena H. Wallace are in the east and south. All this work is bearing fruit in new unions and an increase in membership. Five W's, three Y's and two L. T. L.'s have been organized within a few weeks. County institutes are now being held and more than the usual interest is manifested in the general work of the state.

The plans for work in four summer assemblies is now being pushed, and the programs for each are nearly ready for the public. Truly this is a year for progress in Kansas.

Advance in Indian Territory.

Headquarters Will Be Established at Chautauqua, August 2-16

Martha Gilmore, Correspondent.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., May 11.—We are rejoicing that the statehood question was not settled last winter in such a way as to give us open saloons, and we intend to put forth every effort in our power to prevent such a catastrophe.

Special work is being done to strengthen our organization. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, of Kentucky, is helping us for six weeks and is adding strength and numbers in various places. Mrs. A. C. Zehner, of Texas, has recently given two weeks of work in the Fourth or Chickasaw district, filling appointments at Vinita and South McAlester. She reorganized or strengthened the unions at Wynnewood, Sulphur and Paul's Valley. The good influence of her work is felt wherever she goes. Mrs. A. P. McDonald, of Missouri, comes to us the first of May for four months' work. She is acquainted with the field and knows how to adapt herself to its needs. We are hoping for great things from this campaign. We also expect to have Mrs. Weed one week in May, to work in the interests of the Anti-Polygamy amendment.

A Loyal Temperance Legion in every union is one of the objects held in view this year. The exceptionally bad weather has hindered the work during the winter, but it will be pushed more vigorously this summer. A Zobo Band is a marked feature in a number of the Legions, and is found to be quite an inspiration and help.

A Chautauqua assembly is to be held August 2-16 at Sulphur. The association has set aside two lots for the use of the W. C. T. U. and its branch organizations. A temporary building will be erected this summer, and W. C. T. U. headquarters established at the very beginning of the assembly. We expect to be well represented on the program.

Dividing the territory into districts is proving very helpful. We now have three good district presidents, but are still in search of the right woman for the Second district. The district conventions will be held in July and August.

A PART OF THE ZOBO BAND AT WETUMKA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chelsea union, organized only last fall, has opened a rest and reading room, and is making itself felt in that community. This union is already furnishing the territory a most excellent district president, Mrs. Mabel Sutherland, of the First, or Cherokee district.

Chickasha union, together with the women's clubs, is maintaining a library and rest room.

South McAlester union keeps a matron at the depot, holds weekly services at the jail, and has a public meeting almost every month. This union has seventy-three active and thirty-nine honorary members.

The Muscogee union, Y. and L. T. L. are alive and active. A series of calendar socials is being held. These increase the interest and numbers as well as add funds to the treasury. A successful bonnet and apron bazaar, just closed, supplied money to purchase temperance charts for the public schools. The union is preparing a temperance cook-book and a beginning has been made toward a circulating library. The Y members are becoming much interested in the study of the Senior L. T. L. lessons. They are preparing for a contest, April 24, and are invited to Tahlequah the following week, to hold a contest and assist in organizing a Y.

A Somerset Y of fifty members is doing good work at the Indian University, three miles from Muscogee.

Tahlequah has an earnest, wide awake union and a flourishing Legion. At the last regular L. T. L. meeting, over one hundred were present.

"Our Helper" is succeeding well. The merchants of Muskogee are assisting us financially, the subscription list is growing steadily, and we believe the paper is proving a real help. The August number is to be of especial interest. It will be increased in size, will give a history of the W. C. T. U. work in the territory, and much interesting information about Tahlequah, the Cherokee capitol, where the next territorial convention is to be held in September.

The Nutmeg State Accepts the Challenge.

Advertising Our Work—The Oldest White Ribboner.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

MERIDEN Conn., May 11.—Liquor firms flaunt their advertisements in the face of all, and quack medicines are advertised, not only in the street cars but on fences, rocks and buildings. Why should we not call the attention of a long suffering public to the temperance side of the question? A plan to this end was formulated by two unions of Middlesex county, and in the trolley cars running between Middletown and Portland, offsetting the advertisements of the liquor dealers and saloon-keepers, may be read such notices as the following: "Drama—First act, Bar of the Saloon. Second, Court Room. Third, Jail. Fourth, Before the Bar of God." Another: "Alcohol is a good thing to let alone." These notices are varied from time to time, hoping to arrest the attention of those who might be led to patronize the saloons. The expense of placing the placards is borne by the Portland and Middletown unions. Cannot the same thing be done in other cities?

MRS. LISA K. FULLER.

The Middletown union held a very interesting press meeting at the Baptist Church April 13. Local press superintendents from the other unions in the county were present and contributed much to the interest of the program. Among the addresses was one by Mrs. Lisa K. Fuller, president of Windham county, and also editor of "The White Ribbon Banner," our state W. C. T. U. paper. Miss H. E. Culver gave a most comprehensive paper, comparing the press of the present with that of "ye olden time."

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, of Boston, has been in the state this month and Willimantic and Meriden unions were among those who enjoyed hearing her. She also gave the evening addresses at the spring conference of New London county, which was held at New London, April 9. The meeting was very enjoyable to all present. It is the intention to have Mrs. Fessenden come to New London again at some early date, to address a mass meeting.

Branford union had a very fine UNION SIGNAL and press meeting, with a good attendance and much interest. Wallingford union held two public meetings and gained sixteen new members. A newly organized L. T. L. in the village of Galesville now numbers over eighty members. Meriden has a new L. T. L. with about thirty members.

New Haven union, No. 1, has met with a great loss in the death of its president, Mrs. R. A. Morrill. Few women were more beloved. Her life has been a benediction to many, and she will be greatly missed.

Connecticut has a white ribboner now living who was born May 7, 1806. She joined the first temperance society organized in her native town, Lisbon, and was a member of the Crusade W. C. T. U. in Jewett City. She is Miss Caroline Brown, and is as careful to wear the white ribbon as in her earlier days.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Do Not Neglect State Reports.

My Dear Young Women: I want to share with you—partly for your encouragement and partly for your example—some of the letters that have recently come to my desk. Think of a state president sending out three messages in less than three months' time to all the young women of her state! Such a thing was unheard of a few years ago, and yet this is what Mrs. Hoge, of Virginia, has taken delight in doing. Miss Page's letter reveals conditions in hundreds of local unions. There are many, many very young women in the W. C. T. U., especially in the West, who are to form the nucleus for a good Y by and by when the motherhearts and the daughters "understand." The letter sent out by Mrs. Terrill I should like for all of you—who can neither get into the field nor send some one in your place—to pattern after.

I wish to call special attention to the plan of the Bangor, Me., Y's (See Gleanings) for aiding the National Temperance Hospital. This is a most worthy department, and something so very real and tangible. A few dollars expended here may be the means of nursing some homeless young woman back to life. Please consider the matter of using your honorary membership dues, dear other Y's, in this way.

We cannot tell yet how much money has been raised for the World's Missionary Fund, to aid Miss Smart, because all meetings have not yet been held; but a sufficient number of reports are at hand to prove that the day has been very much more generally observed than it ever was before, and I am happy in thinking that it is now pretty well established.

The largest number of Y's reported by any state comes from New York again—twenty-five since the Portland convention! The most wonderful part of it is that ten of these have been formed in one county, Suffolk, on Long Island, seven being organized by Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, state secretary, and three by the enterprising county secretary, Mrs. Eva Horton. Illinois comes next with about twenty new societies. Do you know, dear comrades, that such reports as these make me sad as well as glad? If it is possible to organize ten Y's in one county, it is possible to organize the same number in a thousand counties in these United States, and my heart is saddened because, by our failure to reach our possibilities, a multitude of young women may never know the blessed, broadening, uplifting influence, of our world-wide band. Isn't it something to make us think? I wish this plea, for an effort to reach the young women by counties, might come to the notice of every county Y secretary in the land, and fill them with the determination to try to attain the ideal of Mrs. Horton, of Suffolk county, New York. I feel impelled to again recommend that state secretaries adopt Miss Anna E. Chase's plan, and offer a banner to the county organizing the largest number of Y's.

As I have said to you in personal letters, I purpose printing a detailed report of the work of each state, for distribution in the Cincinnati convention just prior to the reading of the General Secretary's summary. I tell you early in order to give you time to make the fine showing I am sure each will be ambitious to make for her state. Be careful to return the reports with every blank filled in.

Have you noticed the number of times the Y's receive honorable mention on The Union Signal pages—I mean aside from our special department? We are becoming more and more a dignified part of the working force of the W. C. T. U. Let us be brave and true.

Yours for the highest attainment along all lines,

Clara Parrish-Wright.

Paris, Ill.

Helpful Letters.

Dear Girls of the Y. W. C. T. U.: I am glad to tell you that Miss Smith is steadily improving, but I fear it will be a long time before she is able to walk or to do active service. The last time I saw her she told me to give her love to you.

I am enclosing you a letter from the National Y Secretary. It will not reach you in time to have the proposed meeting on April 14, but it will reach you in time to have the meeting and to help on in the world's work.

This fund is now known as the Y Missionary fund, formerly the Clara Parrish fund; for the past three years the Virginia Y's have sent the largest contributions to this fund.

I am proud of the interest our young women take in extending the work. Of course we want no backward steps, therefore I am sure each Y union will try and send something for this fund.

Please send this month or in May, and send all contributions direct to state treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Clement, who will forward the same. Since Mrs. Parrish-Wright wrote this letter, she has written me that Miss Smart's interpreter will probably cost $40 per month, instead of $30; so let the young women of Virginia give as liberally as they can.

Let us remember, "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters." I hope that you are doing your best to make your business meeting times of profit and helpfulness, and that in every possible way you are sowing seed for total abstinence and prohibition. Regular systematic work is sure to count. "Weary not in well doing."

Lovingly, your state president,

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge.

Dear Mrs. Parrish-Wright: I have four unions that have several young women in them wishing to take up the study of the Y branch for several of their regular programs. They not only want to develop the Y members they now have, but want to win others, and so educate them that they may be organized separately by and by. The W's. want to understand this branch thoroughly that they may help it on. Each union has **subscribed fifty cents for Y literature.**

They are made up of warm-hearted, earnest women, alive to the need of work among the young people and children and anxious to learn how to do it.

Emma E. Page,
National Lecturer Mercy Dept.

Acting upon the suggestion of the national secretary the secretary of Arkansas sent the following letter to every W. C. T. U. in the state:

My Dear Sisters: You know how my heart is with the Y's, and how very much I desired to bring an organizer into our state earlier in the year, but could not get sufficient response from the unions to make a route for a lecturer. I do not blame any one, they simply could not do it. But if we cannot have an organizer we must do the work ourselves, and we can, I am sure.

Mrs. Pittman has reorganized a good Y at Prescott. I have a letter from one of the dear girls to-day, stating that they are starting out with a great deal of enthusiasm, and, dear sisters, what has been done in one place can be done in another. Young girls are alike the world over, and they will have just as much love for the work in your town as they have here or at Prescott.

We have a splendid Y here. It only needs that some one take hold. Will you do it?. Please make the trial, and I am sure you will succeed. Let me hear from you, dear sisters, as soon as convenient, saying that you will do this for the sake of the young people who need it.

In His name,

(Mrs.) Nellie C. Terrill.
State Secretary Y. W. C. T. U.

A Young Woman s Influence.

Has she any? She has, for good or evil, and it reaches far. No angel in heaven can influence man as woman can.

Upon what does that influence depend? It cannot be measured by length of tongue, for great talkers are not often listened to. It is not independent of and yet is not rightly gauged by dress, for tailors' dummies and dressmakers' models are usually wooden-headed. It does not attach to beauty alone, for the attractiveness of beauty is weak compared with that of cultured kindness. Brain power is not a true index for it alone inspires awe rather than esteem and creates admirers rather than disciples.

Influence depends on many things—the subtle magnetism of kindness, the persuasive force of a soft and gentle voice, the witchery of smile and song and laugh and the thousand nameless things that speak the lady. These are possible to all. In thinking of your influence, worry not over the powers God forgot to give, but use his gifts. Find your sphere. The lichen loves the rock, the trillium the woods, the fern the mossy, shady nook; each has her sphere. So, sister, God meant thee for some special nook. Find it.

Some girls have no influence with girls, because they keep all their smiles and kind words for men. Don't forget your sisters; they need you. Your influence should reach both men and women.

Speak kindly. A censorious tongue is a perpetual scourge, but kind words heal wounds. Goodness is greater than smartness.

Let dress and speech, song and prayer, clasp of hand and glance of eye be all expressions of your sincere desire to please your God and serve your brother. Leave the rest to God. —Rev. W. McMullen, in the Canadian Epworth.

Gleanings.

Missouri reports a new Y at Blue Ridge. It will be known as the Alta Stevens Y.

Chrisman, Illinois, has a new Y, organized by the state secretary, Miss Kathryn Sawyer.

Miss Louise Hollister reports a Y at Monterano, Washington. Her next work will be in Idaho.

All the clergymen of Dexter, Mo., gave way to the Y's for the observance of Mrs. Barnes' birthday.

The local papers speak in most complimentary terms of the April 14th program of the Richmond, Va., Y's.

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, state secretary of Pennsylvania, has organized another Y in the city of Philadelphia.

At Seymour, Mo., Mrs. Alta Stevens organized a Y of twenty members, who seem quite anxious to go to work.

Mrs. Nelle Burger, on April 8, organized at Marionville, Mo., a Somerset Y of twelve active and two honorary members.

A large number of Y's observed Mrs. Barnes' birthday. Many that could not get ready on April 14, will observe a later date.

During her institute work in southern Illinois Miss Mary Kennedy, assistant state Y secretary, organized two new Y's, and greatly encouraged and built up other societies.

The president of the Gettysburg, Pa., Y, Miss Elizabeth McClean, attributes their success to the fact that one meeting a month has always been for Bible study, and that they maintain an L. T. L. "Pointers for other Y's."

Miss Belle Kearney organized at Tionesta, Pa., what she calls "a beautiful Y. W. C. T. U." She is having marvelous success in Pennsylvania, adding many new members to old unions as well as organizing new societies.

Miss Olive M. Blunt, the new Y secretary of Morgan county, Illinois, reports two new Y's organized, and a third one partially. Miss Blunt is a returned missionary from Japan, and a worker. We congratulate ourselves that she has so actively espoused our cause.

The various Y's of Newark, N. J., will have a union meeting and listen to an address by Mrs. Thacher on her work among soldiers and sailors. One of the April programs was a "Model Meeting," using Mrs. Stevenson's outline. These are given as "pointers" for other Y's.

The Bangor, Maine, Y, of which the author, Miss Mabel Freese, is president, has furnished the linen for a bed in The Frances E. Willard Hospital. The honorary membership dues are put to this use, and large efforts are made to secure the names of young men. Still another "pointer."

Miss Anna E. Chase, our Northern California secretary, is a fraternal delegate to the state conference of the Y. W. C. A., which convenes May 20, and is in session ten days. Here she will meet young women from every part of California. Let us pray that she may get in some "entering wedges" for the Y branch.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh is one of the staunch friends of the young woman's cause. Last month she organized a Y of sixty regulars and ten honorary members at the State Normal school at Athens, Georgia. Since they are to be teachers they will make a special study of scientific temperance. Mrs. Unruh is soon to bring out a new booklet: "A Rosebud Garden of Girls." Photographs of some of the Y's will probably be in it, and she hopes it will be very helpful to the cause.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be congratulated that they have so able and energetic a representative in Japan as Miss K. G. Smart, and the several temperance societies of this country have much cause for thankfulness that her coming to this country was at such an auspicious time.

Soon after her arrival last year, a reception was given her at Tsunohazu in the suburbs of Tokyo. At that first meeting with the friends of temperance in the capital she urged the immediate publication of the temperance text-book, "Health for Little Folks." She recommended also that the temperance organizations take steps to inaugurate a temperance movement at the coming Osaka Exposition. The first of these recommendations was greatly accelerated by her influence, and it is quite certain that the Osaka work could not have been organized and carried on in the successful manner that is being done, without her leadership.—From the *Kuni-no-Hikara*, organ of the Japan Temperance League.

Some Phases of Life in the Philippine Islands

By

Mrs. Carrie C. Faxon

A COUNTRY RESTAURANT.

Proposed Industrial School.

OWING to a knowledge of the general immoral conditions here, gained chiefly through instances brought to our immediate attention, the Manila union recently appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Burtner, Mrs. Stuntz and myself, to interview Governor Taft with reference to establishing an institution for incorrigible girls, which should be similar to those in the United States.

We were most graciously received by Governor Taft, who promised to recommend, before the Commission, the establishing of such an institution as we outlined. The Commission will hold its meetings at Benguet during the hot months.

In our regular meetings at the Leper Hospital we pass through San Lazare Hospital where the girls from the Sampaloc district are sent. The driveway is directly through the building. We have visited the patients twice, but could do nothing for them, for lack of a woman interpreter. Dr. De Mey called our attention to the youthfulness of some of the girls, one of twelve years and two of fourteen. Commissioner Worcester, and Dr. De Mey agreed with us all that something should be done to rescue and reform these girls, but we disagreed as to the kind of institution; Commissioner Worcester believing a charitable home would best meet the need.

Again, in visiting Bilbid (the prison) which now contains more than 2,100, and is to be enlarged to accommodate 6,500 prisoners, mostly insurrectos, we found sixty-four women prisoners, fourteen of whom were practically life prisoners sentenced for murder.

In the department of the short-term prisoners was a girl of fourteen. Something should be done for this class of girls, and it should be done without delay.

Traffic in Japanese Girls.

I had planned to embark for home, by way of Singapore, March 29, but on application for transportation, I providentially found every berth taken, and was compelled to delay going until the 12th of April. The delay gave opportunity to begin work against the traffic in Japanese girls. The girls in the cities of Japan are too wise to be caught by the procurers, but many of them are lured from the interior of Japan by the promises of large wages in tailor shops.

They are brought from their homes and kept at some hotel, either in Japan or China until a board bill has accumulated, then shipped here, and kept at a Japanese hotel where the board bill increases beyond hope of paying; then the girls are told there is no work for them, and there is no other alternative but to go into the notorious Sampaloc district. They have no friends and cannot speak the language, and are obliged to accept the alternative.

Many of these girls, we are told by the assistant superintendent of the hospital, beg him to help them find some way to leave the life they lead, protesting against their return to the despised district when they are discharged from the hospital.

Our interview with the Japanese consul proved rather unsatisfactory. He expressed himself as not desiring to interfere with the American government; it required a personal application to him from the girls themselves, which they are afraid to make. But the matter will not rest here. With Miss Smart in Japan it may be possible to work both ends of the line.

Civil Commission Issues Order.

The increase in crime among the civil employes (Americans) has led the Civil Commission a step further in the effort of good government. Believing that extravagance, as well as licentiousness, has much to do with the employes absconding with public funds, an order has been issued notifying civil employes to marry their queridas at once or leave them. In consequence there have been many marriages and many desertions of the women. The penalty of not obeying instructions is loss of position. But this rule does not apply to the military.

In the Cockpit.

Some wit has styled the rooster "The Filipine God." He is in evidence everywhere. One cannot pass the length of Calle San Marceline after five o'clock without seeing groups of men, and sometimes women, gathered round a few cocks which are being trained for a fight.

The legs of the bird (it is in fighting vocabulary called a bird) have been rubbed and manipulated until the muscles are hardened. The combatants are selected and are set down opposite each other, their owners keeping hold of a string attached to one leg. The birds are first pushed towards each other, then pulled back until they are sufficiently teased into flying at each other in earnest. This process is kept up until the fighting qualities have been sufficiently tested. Systematic training of this kind is practised until the bird is ready for business in the pit. Before he is taken there, however, steel spurs, as sharp as razors, enclosed in a sheath, have been fastened on, and the cock is taught to use them. When he is taken into the arena, and before the battle begins, the sheath is removed.

The sport has been so popular with the Filipinos that it was found to interfere with the laboring class, insomuch that no matter how important might be the work on hand, the hombre would fail to appear when a cock fight was billed, and government work was often at a standstill until the fight was over.

To "regulate" this evil a law was passed that cockpits should be open only on Sundays and legal holidays, and heavy penalties were attached for violation of the law. In regulating it by license, it has been made a source of income to the government.

The cockpit at Caleocan, which is the largest one in the vicinty of Manila, has a standing capacity of possibly 2,500. The buildings are made of bamboo and thatched with long grass. The Caleocan pit is within four miles of Manila, and is largely patronized by residents of the city. Malaben pit is somewhat further out, and is quite as well patronized from the opposite direction.

On Sundays the public which does not patronize that kind of institution, is handicapped for the want of vehicles, for all available carts are moving in a procession out to the pits. Every third conveyance, at least, is filled with natives, and contains, as well, a few roosters. The hombre who cannot afford to ride is trudging along in the dust, barefooted and bareheaded with his fighter under his arm.

The path leading from the road to the entrance of the pit is lined with venders of all kinds of eatables, including fruits of the season, cooked chicken, fish, rice and vegetables. Some of the dishes are so prettily arranged that they look appetizing even to an American, but the surroundings take away the desire to eat.

A fee of ten cents is taken at the door. At the rear of the building a large space is enclosed by a wire netting, where the fighting takes place. A platform is built above from which the spectator can have a direct view. Between the aisles leading from the door to rear are more eatables; two or three hundred birds, the "booted and spurred" in care of their keepers, and scattered along the side of the building are a dozen or more dead combatants.

At the side of the enclosed space an American runs a roulette wheel, and conspicuous among the gamblers are two Filipino girls not more than twelve years old. At the close of the day, the feast will begin. This kind of sport(?) sometimes lasts all night as well as all day.

When Buencamine gave a Sunday picnic in honor of General Miles, the guests were entertained by dancing, in which Governor Taft led, and a special feature of the picinc was a cockfight planned for the diversion of the "Americanos." In a building outside, there were fifteen monte tables, at which two women and five Americans were dealing. The money in sight on each table would run from fifty to two hundred pesos.

Civic Reform.

A stringent law against gambling was passed some three months previous, and this from the "Cable News" is a sample of its enforcement:

"Some of the prisoners, the most of whom were released on cash bond, feel sore about the occurrence and claim that they will contest the case on the grounds that it is one that comes within the jurisdiction of the province of Rizal, and not within the authority of the secret service or any other branch of the municipality of Manila. The last raid of the country club on similar grounds was made by the constabulary and the offenders were punished at the provincial seat at Pasig; the present offenders will have a chance to explain matters in the court of First Instance this morning.

"Notwithstanding the injured feelings of those taken in, with about seven hundred dollars of good coin of the realm, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the case will be contested at all, as prominent among those present were two army officers of rank and several of almost equal standing."

General Mention.

A pleasant surprise last week was a call by four soldier boys, members of the Burnham union of Portland, Me., among which was vice president Wilson and corresponding secretary Willett. They brought the list of membership in the 108th Coast Artillery, twenty-eight in number; a good beginning. We are to meet at the Y. M. C. A. to plan a meeting, the last before I am homeward bound. Mrs. Mitchell will be their Philippine president. She is a host among young people.

A box of comfort bags has been in the custom house for two months, and I have not yet succeeded in getting it through. Collector Shuster informs me that hereafter duty must be paid on everything sent to soldiers which does not come through military channels. One dozen bags came by mail. The wrappings were badly torn and there was no way of telling who were the senders.

Several letters have been received, saying bags have been sent. Mrs. Dunn, of Maine, sent six bags of mail, which were received in good condition. With the three boxes sent to the American library, make the sum total of bags received since Mrs. Moots went away.

Manila, P. I.

U. OF MD. LIBRARY

The Time to Trust Him. By Adelbert F. Caldwell.

WHEN I meet no opposition
In my way,
When no threatening cloud of doubt
Obscures my day,
When I feel my Master's presence
By my side,
When I hear His whisper, "Here,
My child, abide!"
When I feel temptation has no
Power to sting—
It is easy—easy then to trust
My King!

WHEN there's only opposition,
When I'm tempted so it seems
I cannot pray,
When I grope amid the darkness
For His hand,
When I fail His mysteries
To understand,
When to faith I feel I can no
Longer cling—
Then it is I need—I need to trust
My King!

Bloomington, Ill.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XI.

THE Friday in that week was memorable in Pitsmoor as a day which provided the parish with a unique experience.

Long ago, Enoch had promised that "some day" he would take Hugh into the pit of which he was "deputy," and when this promise had reached the ears of the adventurous Rose, there had been no peace for Enoch until he had promised to take her and Mrs. Boyd as well. Whereupon, Mrs. Langley insisted upon being included in the party. Dr. Mann denounced the proposed expedition as a piece of feminine foolhardiness, while Mr. Boyd resignedly joined it in pursuance of his duty towards his wife and Rose. Ever afterwards he accused them both of having revelled that day in a debauch of sensations. Even the tremors she suffered were delightful to Rose, not excepting the fearsome joy of that irrevocable step from the bleak hillside into the "cage," and the swift glide down, down, down into the bowels of the earth. Hugh was on one side of her, smiling reassurance, and Enoch, grimly protective, on the other. As the cage touched the bottom, the girl stepped out on to the beaten ground, and looked eagerly about her with a strange sense of entering another world. As if to carry out the illusion, the first object on which her eyes rested was the reprobate, Sellers. In the grime incidental to his calling, Billy stood blinking his bleared eyes and grinning horribly at the startled young creature, who gazed as if fascinated into his blackened face. The girl even shrank a little, for, in this weird place, the old rascal looked more like a satyr than over. At a little distance, Sam Widgery the younger openly gaffawed at the young lady's shrinking gesture, and Hugh, at one masterful glance, took in the fact that here the odd dozen felt themselves at home. His manner towards Rose became protective.

"Come into the cabin. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are there," he said, with the coaxing sort of authority we use towards a frightened child, and an unexpected thrill ran through his veins when, in passing close by Sellers, Rose pressed perceptibly closer to his own side. But notwithstanding her momentary shrinking, the girl was no coward, and as Enoch served round a candle to each member of the expedition, her eyes sparkled with anticipation. The reason for the use of naked lights having been duly explained, Enoch and one or two others, who were to accompany the party into the workings, fastened their candles, by means of a lump of clay, to the front of theirs caps, and declared themselves ready to start. Having donned the rough garments provided to protect their clothing from the drippings of the roof, the visitors set off merrily. A halt was called at the terminus of the miniature railway, which, starting from a small clearing, was quickly lost to sight in the blacker regions beyond the wider space in which the little party stood.

"What are we waiting for?" asked Mrs. Langley of Rose's protector. Enoch had just finished an explanation to which she had not taken the trouble to listen.

"For the trucks that are coming up from the workings. You see, it is only a single line," said Hugh.

As he spoke, the train of trucks appeared with their load of iron-stone drawn by two of the pit-horses. Sam, and other young colliers who were waiting, fell to work forthwith, and as soon as the trucks were unladen and swept out, they proceeded to prepare them for a new freight. Placing inverted packing-cases in each of the foremost trucks, they roughly covered these and the floor with empty sacks, the strangers looking on the while with dawning intelligence.

Mrs. Langley uttered a little cry of dismay, causing Mrs. Boyd and her sister to laugh outright.

"You don't mean to say that we are to go down in the trucks that have just been used for the coal?"

"Certainly we are. You see, they don't profess to carry passengers. Allow me to help you in," and Mr. Boyd offered his hand.

With her usual readiness, Mrs. Langley accepted the situation, and laughed as merrily as the two girls.

"What fun!" she exclaimed, as she seated herself precariously on her packing-case, with a mental thanksgiving for the forethought that had prompted her to put on a black dress.

"Now, look 'ee here," said Enoch, confronting the cavalcade, "I'm a-goin' in this here front truck, and so fur as they went, I've put these ladies and you gentlemen turn about."

Hugh wondered whether it was by accident that he and Enoch had Rose between them.

"Now ye mun all keep your eyes on me, and do as I do. I knows the pit, every turn of un, and ye'll be right as long as ye follows your leader. If ye don't—well the road's only narrer, like another we've heard tell on; and, here and there, there's nasty projections of this here iron-stone that'll happen make ye remember the day when, choose what, ye'd see the pit."

For Enoch did not approve of the complaisance that permitted women wilfully to run into danger.

Thus admonished, they started slowly, and a weird procession it was, every dimly-lighted form swaying, now to this side, now to that, in abject obedience to Enoch's lead, a fantastically grotesque spectacle in the light of the thin line of candle flame.

Presently, perhaps in some spirit of mockery, Sam Widgery, who occupied the two last trucks—his feet in one and the bulk of his person in the other—broke lustily into one of the Sankey hymns used by Hugh in his open-air meetings.

"Down in the valley with my Saviour I will go—"

"Reet, lad, so us will!' shouted Enoch out of the gloom ahead, and soon along the line of trucks the words were taken up, heightening tenfold the effect of the strange scene. No West Riding lad can withstand the allurements of concerted singing, and, led by Sam, they were drawing to the close of the second hymn when the train stopped in the far workings. Here were more men at work, elders of the church, and members of the odd dozen, hardly distinguishable the one from the other in their covering of grime. While the wonders of the pit were being explained, a group of miners gathered round the unusual visitors, and when his duty as guide had been amply accomplished, Enoch whispered eagerly to Hugh. The young man looked alarmed, but, without waiting for a reply, Enoch had turned decisively to the group of men in the background.

"Mates," said he, "it isn't often that we get a chance of praising God out of the pit, so we're a-goin to do it now, and when we've done a-praisin' God, Mr. Brotherton here'll give us a word o' good counsel. Let us now priase God by singin' hymn No. 7, 'Dare to be a Daniel.'" He promptly struck the first note as he finished speaking, and half derisively, half in earnest, it was as promptly taken up by the men who had lounged around. After the first line or two Mrs. Boyd and her sister added their sweet girlish voices, but Mrs. Langley looked about helplessly. It was Sam Widgery who, divining her need, gallantly stepped forward with a tattered and grimy book which he had snatched from a better lad. She thanked him with a radiant smile that sent him blushing to the rear, and in another moment her rich, full notes were echoing through the narrow roadways, and bringing scattered miners hurrying, pick in hand, to the spot.

The last note died away, but Hugh stood motionless.

"Let us further praise God by singing, 'I have a Saviour'—the first two verses of 'I have a Saviour,'" said Enoch, with determination. He meant to be master of the situation, and having started the first line, stepped aside and peremptorily motioned Hugh toward the first truck. "The Lord have mercy on your backwardness! Mount it, lad! He has delivered them helpless into your hands this day, and gi'en you a chance wi' 'em as ye've never had afore, and may never have again. It's temperance teachin' as they wants, but they won't come to you for it. Here they are; gi'e it to hot and strong!"

Hugh flushed and paled, then cast a distracted glance at Mr. Boyd, who, by one slight contortion of the eyebrows, conveyed his emphatic renunciation of all responsibility.

"Get in, lad, and the Lord help you," commanded Enoch sternly.

Slowly Hugh stepped into the truck, and faced the oddly mingled group, with a secret feeling of sympathy for the hunted animal at bay. Enoch was right. Many of those to whom he had never yet had an opportunity of speaking were before him now, and, taken unawares as he was, he had not a word to say. He saw the expectant grin on the faces of each of the Widgerys—father and son; he noted the sly exchange of glances between the scattered members of the odd dozen, and his tongue grew parched within his mouth.

"The last verse," he said, as the second verse came to an end. But the last verse came to an end, all eyes were fixed with varying expressions upon him, and something he must say.

"Men," he began, "perhaps you are wondering why I have kept you from your work to sing that last verse—well, it was to gain time."

That was adroit in Hugh. He admitted the fact because his observation told him that both Mrs. Langley and Sam Widgery the younger had seen through his device, and were amused by it.

"When Enoch asked me to say something on the subject that he—that some of us—have so much at heart—the subject of temperance—a certain thing came to my mind. It came naturally enough, for it is a thing that has troubled me much of late. But, at the first blush, it seemed to me not at all the sort of thing to say to you men here today. So I asked for that last verse, and waited to see if there was no other thing for me to say, and still that one fact—that one man of whom I have been thinking—thinking most sorrowfully—holds possession of my mind. What if, through him, God would have me give a word of warning to you. To all of you, whether you are abstainers or no."

Unconscious of blasphemy, and fully master of himself at last, he paused and ran his eyes once more over the intently listening group, reassuring the odd dozen, and confirming Enoch's confidence in his being led to say the right thing.

"I am speaking now to men who have different ways of thinking on this subject. Some of you who take intoxicating drink do so in what is said to be strict moderation. Others, perhaps, do not," (Sam Widgery nudged his neighbor slily, and for a moment Hugh's eyes rested upon him in a somewhat disconcerting way.) "Others, again, abstain altogether, and think themselves safe."

"Ay, lad, and none safe no other way," commented Enoch; but Hugh paid no heed.

"Safe?" he echoed, with sudden fire, that startled not Enoch alone, but the most desultory of his hearers, into amazed attention. "Which of us on this side of the grave can dare to say that he is safe?"

Exulting in his rebuked condition, Enoch planted himself squarely on his honest feet and prepared for a treat.

"It seems strange," said Hugh, "that, with all you men before me, my thoughts turn persistently to another man whom, as a boy, as a lad at school, and again at Cambridge, I knew well. Quite recently certain facts concerning him have come to my knowledge, and I am not breaking any confidence in giving an outline of his terrible case to you. This man is little—very little, if any—more than my own age, a fellow-townsman of my own, and well known, as I have already said, to me. So much I may tell you without betraying his identity. He is not at all 'a bad sort,' as they say; quite the contrary," said Hugh feeling his way carefully. "There is, or at any rate was, much that was manly and genuine about him. Without forgetting anything that one cannot but condemn, I can admit it fully; and mark this," said Hugh, with sudden energy, "he was a man of sincere religious conviction and principle, but—but—" and he paused significantly on the repeated word. "unfortunately for him, and unsuspected by himself, he had inherited a taste for strong drink." The tension of his hearers was unmistakable, and again he paused impressively. "Unsuspected by himself until the knowledge came—too late to save him."

Enoch frowned involuntarily, and even Mrs. Langley stood pale and still.

"Don't forget that his has been lifelong abstinence, and, half an hour before he got drunk for the first time, he had no more suspicion that he was capable of doing it than has any one of you abstainers here before me. But, through circumstances into which we need not enter, his curiosity was aroused, and he determined to test for himself the power of this temptation. Only to test it, you understand. The love of drink meant damnation to thousands of his fellow-creatures. He knew that, ay!" and as Hugh paused his eyes darkened, "and it meant damnation to him no less; but that, as yet, he did not know. He burned to find out in what consisted the charm of that accursed stuff, and he got a lesson that might have satisfied him. Yet do you suppose that he was satisfied?" demanded Hugh passionately of Sam Widgery, and as Sam fidgeted under the burning gaze, himself answered the question with scorn. "Not he! Little by little, little by little, he yielded up his manhood, for the soul-destroying craving that hitherto had lain dormant awoke and fastened upon him, growing in its damnable power as the strength of his will weakened, until to-day he stands before the

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(Continued on page 15.)

Children's Cozy Corner

"GRANDPA IS THE FUNNIEST MAN."

When Grandpa Plays With Me.

By Ida B. Cole.

GRANDPA is the funniest man,
And he loves little boys,
And he can do the mostest things
And aint afraid of noise.
You ought to see him playing bear,
The way he growls and kicks;
But I stick tight upon his back,
For I just know his tricks.
And then I laugh so very loud
That mamma runs to see
Just what the noise is all about,
And then she smiles at me
And says, "Oh Robert, such a laugh,
What will the neighbors think!"
Then Grandpa says, "Now, let's be good;"
He says it with a wink
That makes me laugh so loud again,
And fairly shout with glee,
Oh, I do have the bestest fun
When Grandpa plays with me.

Chicago.

Jack's Queer Dream.

"I WANT somebody to come and button my shoes," called Harold down the stairs.

He wanted, but no one went to his help, for the reason that Aunt Amy had told Emma, the girl who cared for the children, not to go.

"I can't find my brush," came another call. "Emma, you come here."

Emma did not go.

"I think you're mean, Emma," in a fretful tone. "You can leave Harry as well as not. Bring some warm water with you;" but Emma still played with little Harry.

"Emma," called another voice, "won't you please" —Emma jumped up, and was half way upstairs before Jessie had finished saying—"tell me where my slippers are?"

That was it. The mother of the children had been ill for a long time. Now she had gone away for help, and Aunt Amy had come to take charge of them. She found them pleasant and well-disposed children, but sadly lacking in the small graces of speech which takes all the care of a strong mother to form into a habit.

"I suppose it's because they're the 'little things,'" said Jessie, when they finally gathered at the table and Aunt Amy talked to them about it, assuring them that no children could ever hope to get along agreeably in the world without a good supply of nice small change as , "If you please," "Thank you," "Excuse me," and the like. "You see," she went on, "we wouldn't any of us tell a lie, or steal, or slap Harry, or say bad words, because they're big things. But 'please' is so little we always forget."

"And so poor Aunt Amy has to keep dinging away at us," said Harold.

"Oh!" said Jack, bursting into a laugh, "I had the funniest dream last night. I dreamed there was a garden—oh! beautiful. All flowers and grass and trees. And you never, never could guess what grew on those trees."

"Apples, pears?"

"Peaches, cherries? Or chestnuts?"

"Oranges, bananas?"

"Now, I knew you couldn't. It was all sorts of toys. You can't think of a thing that wasn't there. There was a top-tree and a bat and ball-tree, a doll-tree and a balloon-tree. There was a jumping-jack-tree and a tree full of dogs and cats and elephants, and monkeys that would wind up and go. There was a candy-tree and a lemonade-creek. And then there were boys and girls running about and picking things —all they wanted."

"Did you get any?"

"No, I didn't. I was outside. Lots of other boys and girls were outside, and we all wanted to get in."

"I guess so!"

"I saw some of them going up and asking if they could go in. And they came back and said that the man said that the man at the gate—he looked fierce and grim—said no one could go in without a golden key, and any one could easily find one. So we all hunted and hunted, but we couldn't find any golden keys. Then I saw a boy go up and ask to go in, and the man looked as pleasant as anything, and let him right in. But I hadn't seen that he had any key. And as I looked after him I saw a tree full of cars and steamboats, and I was wild to try it again, and I went right up and said to the man, 'Oh, please, mister, let me go in. I've hunted and hunted for the key, and I can't find it.' And he smiled like everything, and he said, '*Please* is all the key you need to get in here.' And I was just going in when the rising-bell woke me up."

All laughed at the dream.

"I think," said Aunt Amy, "that my dinging and dinging must have done some good if I have made you dream about the golden key. You will keep it for every day use, I am sure; not only for dreams."

"That's what I'm going to do," said Jack.—Selected.

A Horse That Can Write.

GERMINAL is the property of Dr. M. Roubet, and among the many tricks for which the animal already has more than local celebrity, Dr. Roubet prides himself upon the beast's ability to write the doctor's name in a manner to satisfy the most exacting of primary teachers.

By means of a penholder of special design the horse prints the name "Roubet" with the greatest ease and facility. More than this, the animal learned the trick in about twenty days.

The doctor began to teach the horse, guiding it by the reins. The first results were of a nature to have discouraged any one but a horse lover and enthusiast. Gradually, however, the animal began to see design in the task to which he had been set, and as he progressed his willingness grew until with the evolved writing staff the plainest lettering was obtained.

The penholder used by the horse is a long, light staff of wood, with a roll of cloth wound round the end. This carries the pigment with which the letters are made, and in making them Germinal now does so without the least direction from his trainer.

A Mother's Lullaby.

THE winds kiss the tree-tops and murmur "good-night,"
Sleep, little one, sleep;
The sun bathes the mountain in warm mellow light,
Sleep, little one, sleep;
The birds hush their songs, the lambs cease their play,
The darkness of night steals the fast-fading day,
And fairy lamps twinkle in skies far away,
Sleep, little one, sleep.
The tired eyes close with their lashes so long,
Sleep, little one, sleep;
While mother sits rocking and crooning her song,
Sleep, little one, sleep;
The little hand loosens its hold from the toy,
And now for the land of sweet slumber and joy,
Where angels keep watch o'er my bright bonny boy,
Sleep, little one, sleep.

—Thomas H. Wilson.

Some Pie Conundrums.

What pies are very conducive to sleepiness?—Poppies.

What pies were considered very annoying in olden times?—Harpies.

What pies do school-boys usually dislike?—Copies.

What pies consider themselves quite swell?—Chappies.

What pies might bite you?—Puppies.

What pies might we sit under?—Canopies.

What pies are noisy and mischievous?—Magpies.

What pies prance around the water?—Kelpies.

What pies are placed on the table but never eaten?—Nappies.—Elizabeth R. Burns.

Teacher: Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct.

Little Bessie: Dick!

Teacher: Dick? What sort of a bird is that?

Little Bessie: Our canary—the cat extincted him!

Little Girl: If I was teacher I'd make everybody behave.

Auntie: How would you accomplish that?

Little Girl: Very easy. When girls was bad I'd tell them they didn't look pretty; and when little boys was bad I'd make them sit with the girls, and when big boys was bad I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

1.—Charade.

Is my FIRST the cup you're drinking?
Heaven speed you fair or foul,
Like the fabled stream of Marah
May it give you health of soul,
And at last you find my SECOND
Take the tiresome taste away,
While my WHOLE in balmy autumn
Blooms beside the dusty way.

C. A. A.

2.—*Acrostic.

1. The name of a city in Italy.
2. An almost extinct race of people.
3. Another Italian city.
4. The ancient name of one of the great powers of Europe.
5. A disbeliever.
6. A French gold coin.
7. That branch of Zoology that treats of fishes.
8. A soldier and statesman who lived at Athens in the 4th century B. C., and was called "The Just."

The initial letters of the answers is one of the original thirteen states. GRACE.

3.—Word Building.

Begin with one letter, and add one letter at a time, forming a new word each time, changing the order if necessary.

1. An article.
2. A preposition.
3. A rodent.
4. A snare.
5. Divisions.
6. Articles made from leather.

E. W. B. F.

4.—*Names of Books.

1. As I daily go to my work I see a portion of a shoe lying in the street.
2. Opposite my window I see some newly-caged birds, which are constantly trying the bars and watching the door in the hope of escape.
3. During a walk in the woods I saw a hawk catch a mother bird as she was feeding her young. I also saw a fox as he caught for his dinner a plump young duck.
4. A magnificent bird, emblematical of freedom, soaring upward, was lost to view in the fleecy clouds.
5. A little boy, not being allowed to blow his tin horn, was content for the time to know that it was his and to hold it in his hand.
6. While I was observing some children playing, one of them secured the coveted ball, retreated to the barn lot, shut and barred the gates, leaving his playmates out. W. L.

Answers to Puzzles of April 30.

1. Motherhood.
2. Syntax. 1. S(cant)y. 2. N(ices)t. 3. Ax.
3. 1. Dance, caned. 2. Paled, pedal. 3. Despair. praised. 4. Roved, drove.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, May 14, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A People Favored of God.

SAID former President Cleveland, at the conclusion of his noble oration in St. Louis at the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

"We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that every one within its citizenship should be clean minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God."

In the equally noble and befitting address of President Roosevelt on the same occasion there was the same pervading thought of what it means for us to "belong to a people favored of God," and of that purer and higher life which this great thought is fitted to inspire, said Mr. Roosevelt:

"The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity, and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality, and corruption in public and in private life alike."

Those who love to trace the hand of God in history see in the history of our own country—notably and most impressively, in the peaceful acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase, out of which fourteen of our now free states in our American Union have been created—that graciously guiding Hand as plainly as ever it appeared in any pillar of cloud by day or pillar of fire by night. And this latest world's fair at St. Louis, to be opened one year from now, will have a significance of the utmost interest and moral value, reminding the country, reminding the world, what it is to belong to a people so favored of God.

"Out of Politics."

THE Mayor of Owosso, Michigan, finding that the environment of political life—which has led to his dissipation—was more powerful than his own will, has withdrawn from office and from public life. The world respects the individual who courageously accepts his mental and moral limitations and does not try to go beyond them. Without looking too closely into the motives of the mayor, one recognizes a certain dignity in his withdrawal.

Resignation from public office, however, does not always indicate wisdom. Oftentimes it is another term for cowardice. In explaining his course the Michigan mayor says, "In politics all men have their weaknesses; mine you know." Entering politics is not unlike going into a miasma-infected region. It severely tests a man's moral health, and the individuals who dare risk it are few. They fear its contamination to reputation and honor. They are willing to be the "salt of the earth" were it not for the unpleasant necessity of contact with that which is corrupt in order to test their preservative qualities. They fear to lose the fine savour of their integrity by such contact, and to them the retention of that savour is paramount.

The individual whose sole aim is to keep himself unspotted from the world will never lift the world a single inch out of the mire of degradation. Such pettiness of motive undoubtedly keeps many men clean of hand and pure of heart, out of politics. The only way in which to eliminate the evil from politics is to fill it to overflowing with a wealth of sanity, honor and integrity, and these elements must be furnished by the strongest and most virtuous of our citizens.

Such an enterprise requires a fine type of heroism, yet to most men the council chambers and city halls of our great cities offer no attractions comparable with the battlefield. To be maligned, to have one's motives misunderstood and distorted, to have one's every thought, word and act subjected to unfriendly criticism is to the average man far more to be dreaded than the impact of cannon balls, bullets or sabre strokes. The possibility of being compelled to drag about a mutilated popularity, as the result of a year of honest, plain speech and righteous action in the city council chamber, is far more repugnant than the thought of an empty coat sleeve.

The fact remains, however, that war must be waged in these places of political power, or society must accept the alternate and permit the white flag of surrender to vice and depravity to float over the cities of our land. Somewhere there must be found men whose characters are of such heroic material that they will unflinchingly face battalions of criticism and misrepresentation in order that politics may be freed from corruption.

To Loyal Temperance Legion Superintendents:

We desire the name and post office address of every member of your L. T. L., that we may send to each a sample copy of The Crusader Monthly. Please send immediately the roster of your Legion to Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, Dept. L., 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Moral Sanitation.

THE Hull House has started what seems about to prove a vigorous sanitation crusade. Miss Jane Addams and others associated with her have some theories, but first of all, they believe in facts. When, as in their own own Nineteenth ward, they find themselves confronted with a condition, a condition that ought to be changed, they appreciate the importance of getting at the exact facts in the case. The unsanitary character of the conditions in their ward have been found and shown to be atrocious. All manner of diseases lurk in unclean alleys and backyards and abominably neglected tenements. Had the Health Department of the city government been vigilant and faithful in using the power committed to it for the purpose, the state of things might have been immensely more wholesome.

In this fine and brave sanitary crusade, the newspapers of the city are strongly with those who are moving in the matter. Even the mayor, who has not been any too quick to act, is reported as being determined that the official investigation shall be earnest and thorough with hints that some of the officials are liable to lose their heads if the case is proved to be as bad as reported.

All this is good, and is of good omen, so far as it goes. A startled sense of safety in a community is something. An aroused sense of civic cleanliness and civic decency is next thing to an awakened civic conscience. The one suggests the other, if it does not also lead to the other. In all our large cities, as also in the smaller ones, and in not a few country villages, there is need of a general clearing-up crusade. Dangerous conditions, nuisances, evils of many sorts, are tolerated because they have been tolerated, and nobody brave and wise enough has offered to arouse public interest and start the determined movement.

In efforts to promote moral sanitation in communities, many kinds of arguments may have place. Some persons are influenced by one kind of motive, others by another. There is use for tact as well as for courage. Then, what it would not be possible for any one person to do alone, may perhaps be readily accomplished when a number can be got to see eye to eye and join hands in the common undertaking.

The direct cost of crime to the public in the United States amounts to over $200,000,000 every year. This is an enormous burden and drag on the common prosperity. If there were prevalent in the cities, towns and villages all over the country a duly enlightened and awakened passion for preventive efforts, in the way of material and moral sanitation, such as might be entirely practicable, what swift reductions there might be in the horrible costs and miseries of crime!

A Forward Movement.

"NINETEEN centuries of Christ—what of the twentieth?" This was the stirring topic of discussion on "Bishops' Night" at the Methodist Union in Boston recently.

Federation was the key-note of the meeting. The twentieth century will, it was declared, witness the federation of the Christian churches of the world, and this will prepare the way for a world evangelization.

"Let the great Methodist church announce this plan as a purpose," said President Washburn, "and it would thrill to magnificent co-operation every sister denomination."

Said Bishop Mallalieu: "We are marching on to victory, and the nineteen centuries that are past justify me in this statement. It took 1,000 years to number 50,000,000 Christians, 1,500 years to number 100,000,000, but tonight the Christian population of the planet number 475,000,000. We have gained more in the last century than in all the eighteen centuries that preceded. That tells us indirectly what the twentieth century is to be. Before it closes the world will be evangelized."

Bishop McCabe, introduced as leader of the great American University at Washington, said: "We are going to win. We are going to take the world for Christ. We are going to do some things, and among them we will put the infernal rum traffic in its grave."

Bishop Hamilton, presented as the exponent of chivalry and as the "plumed knight of Methodist Episcopacy," emphasized the progress of the centuries as shown especially in the emancipation of the slave and the emancipation of woman.

Letters were read from Bishop Potter, of New York, Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, from bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church north and south, bishops of the Protestant Episcopal, and bishops of the Reformed Episcopal, all breathing the same spirit of amity and unity and victory.

This movement for a closer union, for co-operative effort on the part of the Christian churches, is significant as a sign of the times and deserves a place in the records of THE UNION SIGNAL'S "Optimists' Club."

Mr. Carnegie as a Peace Promoter.

IN his munificent gift of $1,500,000 for the erection of a Temple of Peace at The Hague, Mr. Carnegie indicates his peace sentiments in a most convincing and practical manner. He has taken a deep personal interest in the Hague tribunal ever since the first international conference met at the call of the Czar.

In his letter to the representative of Queen Wilhelmina's government at Washington he expresses the belief that "the creation of the permanent court for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward of world-wide character which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain."

The proposed building will be erected upon an estate which formerly belonged to the grand ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, and will consist of a court-house and library, the government assuming responsibility for the disbursement of the fund. It is intended not only as a meeting place for the arbitration board, but as a monument symbolizing world-wide peace.

This is not the first time that Mr. Carnegie's sympathies with the peace movement has taken practical form. At the close of the Spanish-American war, realizing that the policy of the United States in the Philippines meant bloodshed, he offered $20,000,000 for the freedom of the Filipinos. Again, in order to insure peace and tranquility in South America, he offered to pay to the allied powers the debt of Venezuela, and on many occasions he has raised his voice in indignant protest against war.

The Hayes Sideboard.

The White House sideboard, which has been advertised through the public press as given to Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes by the W. C. T. U., is to go into a bar-room fashioned after the East Parlor of the White House, at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The latest effort to connect this sideboard with the W. C. T. U. is to the effect that it was given by the Cincinnati women of the organization. A letter of inquiry to that city discloses the fact that there is no information extant to the effect that any such present ever was made by the W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati to Mrs. Hayes. This is evidently only one more effort to make money out of the old side-board, which was disposed of according to law when the White House was lately renovated. If the owner has an offer, as he affirms, of from $5,000 to $10,000 for his entire collection of White House furniture he would better let the sideboard go with the rest of it, as the W. C. T. U. will take pains to have it known that his history of it is spurious, and he will not be able to bolster up his bar business by connecting it in any way with the W. C. T. U. We are, however, bound to acknowledge the indirect compliment which is paid us by the liquor element, who now wish to join the almost innumerable throng seeking to use the mystic letters, W. C. T. U., in order to promote their own financial enterprises.

We Want the Best.

A writer in an English paper, "The Pall Mall Gazette," gives some interesting details concerning the Turkish army. The disciplinary methods of this semi-barbaric nation are, it appears, in certain respects far ahead of those of more civilized countries, and its army has of late rapidly increased in efficiency. Among other things which make for the strength, endurance and general ability of officers and men, is strict teetotalism. The soldiers are not allowed to drink even coffee. The barracks are supplied with Turkish baths, the men are provided with wholesome food and are watched over by an efficient medical staff. So long as we must have soldiers—or think we must—let us give them, while in barracks, plenty of nourishing food, baths, medical care, reading-rooms, entertainment, but no beer. If we must have fighters, let us have the highest grade of fighters which an intelligant civilization can produce.

American Organizers Wanted.

Alarmed at the trend of public sentiment as exhibited in recent elections, the liquor dealers of South Australia and New Zealand are making strenuous efforts for the "protection" of the trade. Having in mind the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its enormous power as an organizing and missionary force, they urge the "meeting of opponents with their own weapons," and among the recommendations of the leaders is the "organization of the moderate women from one end of the colony to the other." For this purpose they propose to import American women!

Personal Mention.

THE UNION SIGNAL editors were favored with a pleasant call from Levi B. Salmans, a missionary from Guanajuato, Mexico, accompanied by Miss Effa M. Dunmore and a Mexican friend. Miss Dunmore is president of the local union at Guanajuato. This union has held seven silver medal contests and one gold medal contest, the latter being the first gold medal for temperance declamation ever given in any of the Spanish speaking countries. The union has also prepared a thirty-two page book of temperance songs, entitled "Caucionero Escolar de Temperancia," the first ever issued in the Spanish language. Miss Dunmore is on her way east to visit friends. Mr. Salmans will remain in Chicago for several weeks.

W. C. T. U. Storiette.

ONCE, in the good old days down south, "befo' de wah," in a town famed for its culture and learning, dwelt a happy young woman. Surrounded by a loving husband, bright-faced children, with sisters, brothers and cousins galore, the dearest and truest, and trusted servants who served their mistress gladly because they loved her, she spent many happy, useful years.

Then there came a time of separation, when the family removed to another state westward. Many were the friends they found and pleasant was the home established, but they did not forget the old home. The mother's heart, especially, turned back to the old, familiar place, and she longed for the church where she made her first vow to serve the Lord, and the old friends, whose names, so oft-repeated, became household words, familiar to the children that were born into the new home.

Years passed. War came with its cruelty and desolation. The town was sacked and burned, homes were pillaged and destroyed; families, both white and black, were scattered—its glory had departed. At last a spark of hope revived in the breasts of the few that remained, and though the march of progress had carried trade and enterprise to the railroads, that had left the old town slumbering along its country road, the "Square" (once closely built on every side and the scene of much activity) saw scattering rows of houses rebuilt, while the college once more called the students to their studies.

With tender memories of the past, but with hope and faith in the future, the mother, after long years, sent her youngest daughter forth as a worker in the white-ribbon army, to which she herself is true and loyal. Thus it chanced that in early springtime, the daughter, in her journeying, came to the old town, of which she had so often heard. She trod the streets and entered houses which she recognized at sight. All, all were gone—the friends and relatives of the aged mother, many of them sleeping on the quiet hill, where with reverent feet her daughter lingered.

It was indeed a precious privilege to speak in the church which her parents attended and next day to organize in the parlor of her mother's old home a little company of earnest women, as the "Lou V. Carter W. C. T. U.," of McLemoresville, Tennessee—thus perpetuating, amid the scenes so dear, the name and good works of one who dwelt there long ago.

CARRIE LEE CARTER,
National Organizer.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

If it is true that knowledge is power, it is doubly true that knowledge of God is spiritual power.—Rev. J. Hudson Taylor.

***

God hides himself within the love
Of those we love the best;
The smiles and tones that makes our homes
Are shrines by Him possessed.
—W. C. Gannett.

***

Ah, they are these bits of struggles, in which we learn to fight the great ones; perhaps these bits of struggles, more than the great ones, make up life.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

***

I do not know when or how it may please God to give you the quiet of mind that you need; but I tell you that I believe it is to be had; and in the meantime you must go on doing your share, trusting in God even for this.—George Macdonald.

***

Ideals must ever lie a very great way off, and we will right thankfully content ourselves with any not intolerable approximation thereto! Let no man, as Schiller says, too querulously "measure by a scale of perfection the meager product of reality" in this poor world of ours—Thomas Carlyle.

***

Looking back from the next world, how shall we desire to have made the most of the Bible, our best guide to it. How shall we grudge the hours we have wasted on any—be they thoughts or books or teachers—which belong only to the things of time!—Canon Liddon.

***

We are not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our daily bread and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all—Carlyle.

***

Come joy, come sorrow,
'T will be better to-morrow.
Come pain, disaster,
Relief but comes the faster.
The love that feels
Also heals.
The Christ who keeps
Never sleeps.
Do not yield; God is thy shield.
Do not fear; God is thy cheer.
All perils past,
Then home at last.

***

The promise of God in James v: 14-15, has been remarkably verified in my experience, and it may encourage and cheer our comrades to know of it. Stripped of health and all the blessings that must leave with it I have been laid aside for two years. Rest and change of climate failed to restore the shattered nerves and heal the broken body. But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ, by obedience and faith, I am permitted to buckle on the armor again to begin a service which I trust, by His grace, will be more joyous, calm, wise and effective than heretofore.—Edith Hill-Booker, National Evangelist.

***

Evening has come. The day's work is done or undone. Hast thou lifted up holy hands, or unclean ones, or empty ones, at thy evening sacrifice? What! nothing done, nothing wrought, through the precious moments of the day, now gone forever, to glorify thy Lord, to honor His promises, and to extend His kingdom of love? His grace is so full and free! Hast thou come empty-handed? O, come closer to thy Father God, and, hungering for the spirit of His Son, pray that thou mayest be a better worker on the morrow, if the light of earth dawns for thee in the morning.—C. E. Eberman.

***

The world judges a man by his past, and is always flinging it in his face. But Christ judges a man by what he is, not by what he was.

No one can be sure himself that he is a true Christian, still less make others sure, except by doing what a Christian should do.

Self is the only prison that can ever bind the soul;
Love is the only angel who can bid the gates unroll;
And when He comes to call thee, arise and follow fast;
His way may lie through darkness, but it leads to life at last.
—Henry Van Dyke.

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Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: It is an indication of life in the Manila union that its corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Light Burtner, sent me a report of that new and far-away union to be incorporated in my general report for the World's W. C. T. U. Among other things, she says about 430 comfort bags and 1,500 pounds of literature have been distributed among the soldiers. The union holds regular meetings twice a month at the Leper Hospital and the pitiful, hopeless lives of the leper children and the slowly dying older inmates are brightened thereby. At Christmas time there was a special service and distribution of gifts. A hygienic reader has been introduced into the public schools; also mercy books and leaflets. The flower mission work has been much appreciated in hospitals and sick rooms and other departments are making headway.

Mrs. Faxon expects to be present at the World's Convention and from there to return to America. The Manila union has petitioned Governor Taft and the Civil Commission of the Philippines to establish an industrial school for incorrigible girls. Mrs. Faxon also expects something to be brought to pass in regard to the Japanese girls who are brought to Manila for immoral purposes. Mrs. Mitchell, the president of the union, was about to leave for Japan and would interview our American representative there and secure the co-operation of Miss Smart.

A new liquor law has just been passed by the Philippine Commission. A few months ago the National Officers asked the various states to move as rapidly as possible toward securing state laws against the sale of liquor within four miles of military camps, posts, et cetera and we have advocated from time to time that the military commanders be held to a stricter account for the deportment of their men. It would seem now that the initiative is being taken in these far-away islands. Here are some of the points of the new law: "No license shall be granted by a municipal council or other municipal authority or provincial authority for the sale of any intoxicating liquors, beer or wine, at any place, or on any premises situated within a distance of two miles now used or hereafter to be used by the United States for military purposes." Thereafter are enumerated the various camps, with, however, some exceptions to the two mile limit, making it in some cases, one mile. The punishment for each offense of selling, furnishing or giving away any intoxicating liquors, wine or beer within the boundaries prohibited, is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars in money of the United States, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments. Those holding unexpired licenses are to be reimbursed from the treasury into which their license fees have been paid, in proportion to the time yet to run, but are subject to all the penalties as soon as the Act comes into force, which was to take effect May 1.

But here is the most remarkable part of the entire provision: It is made the duty of the commanding officer of the United States troops, stationed at each of the places named, to notify the municipal authorities of all the provisions of the new law, and the commanding officers are to have the powers of justices of the peace and prosecutions are to be before such officers. Any order for arrest issued by authority of this Act may be executed by a military officer or soldier designated for that purpose by the officer commanding as justice of the peace; the imprisonment of those convicted is to be in the civil jail of the province or the city of Manila; neither the commanding officers nor the soldiers making arrests will be entitled to fees for said service and all fines and costs imposed are to be paid into the treasury of the municipality in which the offense was committed or into the insular treasury for the benefit of the city of Manila.

If the Philippine Islands can inaugurate such a system as this, is there anything to hinder the same provision in the states? If our saloons could be removed from two to five miles from the posts, camps and homes, and the military authorities made responsible for the enforcement of the law, the present anti-canteen provision would be made doubly effective and the whole question of drunkenness among the soldiers be solved.

Yours, cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With The Treasurer.

I AM hearing cheering reports from some of the states that promise good gains, and am hoping that we shall come up to Cincinnati, in November, with the largest gain reported in many years.

There are many encouraging signs of the times. There has been much agitation in legislative halls that has shown an awakening of temperance sentiment. Now comes the news that the Knight Templars of California have decided that wine shall not be served at their banquets in future. They give as reasons that they wish to keep abreast of the eastern spirit on this line, and because they believe the practice is contrary to the helpful teachings and spirit of the principles of masonry. Other large societies have taken similar action, and we think that these straws indicate an increase in temperance sentiment that is very encouraging.

Willard memorial fund received, as follows—$2.00 except as noted:

MAINE: China, Greene, East Steuben.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Hamline, Le Droit, F. E. Willard union and South West, Anacosta, Capitol Hill.
VIRGINIA: Richmond.
VERMONT: Greensboro.
WISCONSIN: Centreville.
WYOMING: Manville.
NEW JERSEY: Lumberton, Burlington, Bridgeboro, Cookstown, Florence, Mrs. E. M. Thacher, Jacobtown, Moorestown $5.00, Mt. Holly, Palmyra and Riverton, Pemberton $4.00, Riverside, Absecon, Atlantic City $3.00, Madison, Morristown, Morristown Y, Morristown L. T. L., 25 cents, Chatham, Denville, Pitman Grove, Woodbury, Hancock Bridge $1.75, L. T. L. 25 cents, Elmer, Daretown, Toms River, Manahawkin $2.50, Bound Brook, South Bound Brook, Millstone, Somersville, Gladstone and Peapack, Crawford, Dunellen, Elizabeth No. 1, Elizabeth No. 2, Stanhope, Newton.
SOUTH DAKOTA: Willow Lakes.
MASSACHUSETTS: Baldwinville.
KENTUCKY: Chilesburg.
MICHIGAN: Ganges, Mason.
DELAWARE: Wilmington, New Castle.
NORTH CAROLINA: (Thurman) Salisbury, Livingstone College Y, Bennett College Y.
OHIO: Cincinnati Central.
ILLINOIS: Pittsfield, Joliet, Griggsville, Olney (German), La Moile, Elgin, Champaign, Sycamore, Genoa, Elva, $1.10.
TEXAS: Cisco.
Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois and North Carolina, Thurman, have sent dues. HELEN M. BARKER.

If Your Physician

prescribes a milk diet, for its easy digestibility it will be well to use Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream to get a rich, deliciously flavored milk food, perfectly sterilized, according to latest sanitary methods. For general household uses. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Superintendents. School Savings Banks.

THE School Savings Banks system has been taken up in public schools in thirteen different states during the present school year. These schools are in four towns in Maine, in four towns of Pennsylvania and in each of the other eleven states in the schools of from one to three places. This is very encouraging, because some effort of the W. C. T. U. is always required to arouse sufficient interest on the part of the school authorities and patrons to have the work adopted.

The first step to be taken by a local union to introduce this popular and excellent method of saving the children's pennies for them, and making the saving an object lesson in good habits, self-responsibility and thrift, is to send for literature on the subject and give it to the teachers, school directors and editors (twenty-five cents worth of leaflets is usually enough for this initial purpose). Then hold a School Savings Banks meeting, for which a printed program will be mailed you with the literature, get the teachers and those interested in education to attend the meeting. Have the subject discussed after the program is rendered, and a resolution passed favoring the introduction of the system into your public schools. Ask those present to aid in gaining the co-operation of a reliable bank near at hand, to take care of the scholars' deposits.

The circular, "How to Institute School Savings Banks," makes the system very clear. If there is any point you do not fully understand, write for information to your state or National superintendent. The plan is simply calling the roll in the schools every Monday morning for the collection of the pupils' savings and placing them in the bank to their credit. The cards on which the deposits are credited, the special roll books, and the few other forms used in the administration of the system, are shipped to order anywhere, by the National superintendent, at printer's prices.

The blanks for national reports of the department are forwarded at this date to each state superintendent. Please dear superintendents, use these for your own reports next fall, ordering duplicates for your county and local superintendents, at 50 cents per 100.

I expect to sail May 16 for the World's Convention at Geneva, but if your orders are not in before that date they will be duly filled by members of my family during my two months' absence. All orders for literature, School Savings Banks supplies, W. C. T. U. music and recitations will also be promptly filled. There must be no pause in the good work. Let me find report of much active service on my return, please. Address as usual Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, 1905 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Faithfully in this great branch of the temperance work,
SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER.

Promoted.

After a long life of faithful service for the Master, Mrs. Lydia E. Moorman, of Windfall, Indiana, passed away April 8. She was a valued member of Phlox union and superintendent of Mothers' Meetings. While Mrs. Moorman had known sorrow, yet she was always cheerful and ready to give an encouraging word. She will be greatly missed, but the good she has done lives on.

Mr. Thomas Quinby, the father of Miss Anna Quinby, Edenton, Ohio, died April 17, 1903, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Quinby was an honorary member of the Burger W. C. T. U., of Edenton, and was much interested in the flower mission work. His funeral was conducted by a white ribbon minister, Rev. G. F. Callon, and a very impressive W. C. T. U. burial service was read by Mrs. Matella Doughman, president of Clermont county, Ohio, union, assisted by the members of several unions. Miss Quinby was doing institute work in Illinois at the time of her father's illness, but arrived at home a few hours previous to his death.

Convention Calendar.

WORLD'S: Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11.
NATIONAL: Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13-18.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: San Diego, May 18-22.
MICHIGAN: Adrian, May 26-29.

A LAST RESORT

Pure Food Should Be the First

When the human machine goes wrong it's ten to one that the trouble began with the stomach and can therefore be removed by the use of proper food. A lady well known in Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., tells of the experience she had curing her only child by the use of scientific food: "My little daughter, the only child and for that reason doubly dear, inherited nervous dyspepsia. We tried all kinds of remedies and soft foods. At last, when patience was about exhausted and the child's condition had grown so bad the whole family was aroused, we tried Grape-Nuts.

"A friend recommended the food as one which her own delicate children had grown strong upon, so I purchased a box—as a last resort. In a very short time a marked change in both health and disposition was seen. What made our case easy was that she liked it at once and its crisp, nutty flavor has made it an immediate favorite with the most fastidious in our family.

"It's use seems to be thoroughly established in western New York, where many friends use it regularly. I have noticed its fine effects upon the intellects as well as the bodies of those who use it. We owe it much." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

BIOGRAPHY OF A NOTED OCULIST

BY DAVID LEE TAYLOR.

From the good old Scotch-Irish stock which has been such a factor in the history of the world's progress, Dr. Oren Oneal, the noted oculist of Chicago, undoubtedly inherited much of the initiative and spirit which has enabled him to break the bonds of the old school practitioners and develop along lines in his chosen profession which has made him a peer among his fellows. Inbred has been the spirit of the Revolutionary days in Virginia, where his forefathers played a prominent part in that history-making period, and later in Kentucky, where they mingled with the adventurous heroes who fought out the salvation of that great state. It is to the blood of such as these that the world is indebted, in a great degree, for a man of such remarkable achievements.

It was not the result of chance that Dr. Oneal was enabled to give to the world what he has. It is due solely to his rare intellect and knowledge of anatomy, particularly that of the eye; his human desire to save his fellow beings from the cruel tortures of surgery, and the indomitable will which obliged him to relentlessly pursue his experiments until he had established the treatment for which he is now honored.

When Dr. Oneal graduated with the highest honors from his medical college he had not yet attained his majority. The subsequent years until he was 25 years of age were spent in post-graduate work, both in the United States and Europe, and this was followed by a few years of general practice. During this time he devoted every moment of his leisure to experimenting with a treatment for eye diseases which would not include the knife, a method that he believed to be both barbarous and needlessly cruel. In his clinic work he had expounded the theory that a majority of eye diseases were caused primarily by an obstruction to a perfect circulation of the blood in the eye. Taking this for his premise, he believed that in restoring the circulation he could counteract the effect of any disease, and it was along these lines that he worked. The result has been told in the history of thousands of people who have been benefited, many of them almost miraculously, by the Oneal Dissolvent Method, which absorbs and dissolves all diseased conditions in the eye without the possibility of injury, recreating a perfect circulation and restoring the eye to its normal functions.

It is needless for the writer to discourse upon the many people he has talked with in the course of his acquaintance with Dr. Oneal who have been cured by him. He has read letters that at first were absolutely astounding, but which now are accepted as a matter of course, they are so numerous and the instances so universally similar.

Dr. Oneal once told the writer that so great was his confidence in his method that in no case where any sight remained and the treatment was given a fair trial did he believe it would fail in performing its marvelous work. So much for the professional man.

The father of Dr. Oneal's mother, Rev. John P. Thompson, removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and for half a century expounded the doctrine of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war and had a brother killed at Bunker Hill. Dr. Oneal's father, still living, has been practicing medicine continuously for over 50 years, and has just retired. One brother of the latter was quite a renowned surgeon, and another brother was a noted physician. It can be readily understood that his tendencies in this direction are by right of birth, and accounts in a degree for his wonderful skill and superior knowledge, which has placed him in the front ranks of the world's benefactors.

A long personal acquaintance has given respect and a high regard for this man of letters. He is erudite, cultured to a degree, quite unassuming and studious, with all the tenderness of a high bred woman in his association with his patients. In his home life he is happiest, save when engaged in the work to which he has devoted his life. He has a charming family, and every little pleasure or recreation in which he indulges is invariably in the society of his wife and son, to whom his devotion is remarked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

World's W. C. T. U.

General Officers.

President—Lady Henry Somerset, Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England.

Vice-President-at-Large—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.

Honorary Secretaries—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.

Honorary Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson Danville, Quebec, Canada.

General Secretary Y Branch—Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 W. 103d St., New York City.

General Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A

Great Britain.

THE National executive committee of the British Women's Temperance Association met in London, on April 27, with Mrs. Price Hughes, acting vice president, in the chair. A telegram was sent to Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Camborne wishing him success in his arduous campaign, and letters of condolence were sent to Mrs. Canie and Mrs. Farrar on the death of their beloved husbands. Mrs. Atkey proposed and Miss Swankie Cameron seconded the following resolution as a recommendation to be brought before the council meeting with regard to the management of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

"That this executive of the N. B. W. T. A. desires to express the earnest hope that the international representative character of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union may be maintained by continuing to give the executive committee control over all matters affecting the constitution, thus giving the various countries comprising the World's W. C. T. U. power and control. Unless this is agreed to one country alone would have full control, as the delegates from one W. C. T. U. considerably outnumber those of all other countries combined. The National B. W. T. A. emphasises the necessity for special rules to regulate an international society, which would be quite inadequate for a national W. C. T. U."

References were made to the forthcoming World's Convention at Geneva, June 9-11. It was reported that over 200 had already undertaken to join the British party, America sending over 100 delegates, including the leaders of the American W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Stevens, of Portland, Me., is president. A telegram of loving greeting was dispatched to Lady Henry Somerset. The speech of Lord Salisbury and the prime minister to representatives of the liquor trade, and also the compensation proposals, were freely discussed and the following resolution adopted:

"That this meeting of the National Executive of the B. W. T. A. has learned with deep regret the opinion expressed to the representatives of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defense League by the prime minister *re* the action of the Licensing Justices in the matter of the reduction of licenses, as they feel that this places the interests of a private trade before the public welfare."

References were made to the annual meetings to be held in London, May 25-28, when Lady Henry Somerset is to deliver her farewell address as president, in the Queen's Hall on May 28. The next National Executive Committee will meet in London on Tuesday, May 26, at 9:30 a. m.

At the conclusion a reception was given to the Misses Vincent and Cummins, the successful white ribbon missionaries who are shortly leaving for South Africa. On behalf of the National Executive Miss Agnes Slack presented two beautifully silver-mounted umbrellas, Lady Henry Somerset sent a special gift, and silver-mounted purses were also given by Miss Slack.

AGNES E. SLACK,
Hon. Cor. Sec. N. B. W. T. A.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A gold medal contest will be held at the Yamhill county, Oregon, convention, May 26.

Rev. J. W. Pierce, a temperance evangelist, will address the next meeting of the Mt. Ayr, Ia., union.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, is in Omaha, Neb., for two weeks. She is speaking in various churches and before different organizations.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice, National L. T. L. secretary, spoke at the last meeting of the Springfield, Mass., Central union. Mrs. Rice dwelt upon the work of the Legions in Springfield and vicinity.

The Y's of Baltimore, Md., held an all day conference April 23. Interesting addresses were given, a basket lunch enjoyed, and in the evening Col George W. Bain, of Kentucky, spoke on "The Safe Side of Life for Young Men."

Rev. Frances E. Townsley, National evangelist, was in attendance at the Saginaw county, Mich., convention, April 21-22. She presented the gold medal, preached the convention sermon and lectured on "Visions and Visionaries."

Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, National organizer, is now in Massachusetts where she will remain for two months. Unions desiring her services can secure one of the few dates which are open, by addressing Mrs. Additon at Abington, Mass.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, is busily engaged in holding institutes in New York state. She sails for London May 16, enroute to the World's Convention at Geneva, where she will have charge of the Purity conferences arranged by Dr. Mary Wood Allen.

The Eleventh Ward union of Rochester, N. Y., is holding a series of parlor meetings. The attendance is excellent and includes many who are not members of this union. At the last meeting Mrs. Effie Lambert, state Y secretary, gave a practical talk on why every woman should be a member of the wihte ribbon army.

The second annual institute of Tazewell county, Ill., met at Tremont, April 16 and 17. The sunny personality of Miss Frances Ensign, National lecturer, who was the leader, gave pleasure to all. Many instructive papers were read, $17 was raised for a county organizing fund and the following county motto chosen: "In the name of our God we will set up our banners."

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, spoke in Philadelphia, April 29. The various unions of this city are just entering upon a new year of activity. North Philadelphia union closed its seventeenth year of work with a public anniversary meeting, at which Dr. Henrietta Payne Westbrook spoke on "Will the Coming Man Use Cigarets?" The Northwest union will entertain the county convention June 2. This Union had a large audience at its annual meeting and added several new members.

Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, is engaged in a very successful campaign in Pennsylvania. She finds a marked and very encouraging revival of temperance interest in the state. During April Miss Kearney visited nineteen places, gave twenty-seven addresses, organized two W's and two Y's and secured 458 new members and 204 pledge signers. April 30 she spoke at Sunbury for the Y, which numbers 145 members and May 1 addressed the faculty and student body of the Evangelical college at Myerstown. Miss Kearney's present address is 812 North 20th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$19.00 To Boston and Return $19.00

With membership fee of $2.00 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational Association. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road July 2d to 5th, inclusive, good returning from July 8th to 12th, inclusive, without being deposited with Joint Agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents for execution. Superior train service and excellent dining-car meals, on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00; also a la carte service. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

Fat Folks

BEFORE—267 lbs. AFTER—180 lbs.

Mrs. E. Williams, 55 Chatham St., Rochester, N. Y., lost 87 pounds, 8 in. bust, 10 in. waist, 20 in. in abdominal measure, on a 6 months' course of the Dr. Snyder Obesity Treatment.

DR. SNYDER guarantees his treatment to be perfectly harmless in every particular. No starving, no detention from business, no wrinkles or discomfort. A 40-page booklet, telling all about it, free. Call or write to-day.

O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.,
21 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
or 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Every Local W. C. T. U.

Whether newly organized or many years in the work, should possess and study

Do Everything,

By Frances E. Willard,

An invaluable hand book for ALL WHITE RIBBONERS Containing full information of the work in all departments

Price, 35 Cents

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The Helping Hand

By Caroline B. Buell

Which tells HOW to organize, and assists ORGANIZED unions to conduct their meetings in the most orderly manner . . . . . .

Price, 10 Cents

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
CHICAGO

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ABOUT WOMEN.

Orange blossoms are no longer used by fashionable brides, lilies of the valley being now in favor.

Mrs. Ellen Sulley Fray, a woman suffragist of national repute, died at her home in Toledo, Ohio, April 24.

Mrs. Mary Shenck Woolman has been named as professor of domestic art at the Teachers' College in New York.

Mrs. J. E. Scott, of Evanston, Ill., has been re-elected president of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Association.

Mrs. Clementine M. Leroy, the first woman student of Harvard, is dead. Mrs. Leroy was a member of one of the well-known families in Chicago.

An American bed in the Victoria Hospital at Conners, France, will be endowed by Mrs. Robert Goelet, of New York, in memory of her daughter.

By imperial decree Prussian women are allowed to belong to political organizations during elections. After the election the club must be immediately dissolved.

Mrs. Elizabeth Millbank Anderson, of New York, has given land valued at one million dollars to Barnard college. The property is to be called "Millbank Quadrangle."

Mrs. Thomas Hastings, of New York, is the best woman four-in-hand driver in America. She learned of Hewlett, in Paris, and won the commendation of her instructor.

Among the most treasured possessions of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are her books of clippings. They contain all the pleasant notices given her by the newspapers.

Emma Talbot Odell, of Chicago, has published a book on palmistry. In the introduction she mentions Balzac, Montaigne and Aristotle as all having been believers in the art.

Miss Kathryne E. Lamb is said to be the only woman in Indiana who owns, edits and operates a newspaper. It is a weekly, seven column folio, called the "Bloomingdale World."

The Home and Foreign branches of the Baptist Missionary Society have been united in Chicago. At the annual meeting the need of work among the Mormons was discussed.

Wenonah Stevens Abbott, National president of the Women's Socialist union, spoke to a large audience in Plattsmouth, Neb., on the social conditions of women and children.

Don't Stay Sick

When a Postal Will Bring You Help.

Write me today, for each day's delay means a day more of ill-health. Just tell me which book to send.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

While you are waiting, thousands of others are cured. Out of each 40 who make this month's test, there are 39 who pay for it gladly, because they get well. I willingly pay for the rest.

You don't need to have faith in me. I have the faith, for I know the remedy; and I take the risk. Won't you simply try to get well?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Mrs. James M'Kay, of Chicago, is gaining fame as a sculptor. She is a society woman, much given to entertaining, who yet finds time to do some remarkable work in her studio.

Miss Blanche Booth, a niece of Edwin Booth, has established a dramatic school at Minneapolis. She was formerly a member of her uncle's company and played Ophelia to his Hamlet.

The Pioneer Club, of London, is considering the establishment of a Croly memorial fund, to be devoted to some charitable or useful purpose, in memory of the late Mrs. Jenny June Croly.

Miss Anna Morgan, the daughter of J. P. Morgan, is an indefatigable worker along charitable lines. She is eminently practical and not easily imposed upon by the professional beggars.

The women of English universities are engaging in more varied occupations than formerly. For the first time the reports show a diminished proportion entering the teaching profession.

The Woman's Union Labor League of America has been organized. It is to be a union of housewives, whose duty it will be to promote and encourage the trades union movement of the country.

In an address before the Ohio University, Senator Hanna said he hired girl stenographers in preference to men, because they were "more industrious, more efficient and a good deal safer."

The expenses of Dr. W. H. Tolman's visit to Europe, to study conditions in the principal cities and collect material illustrating municipal progress in economics, will be met by Miss Helen Gould.

The $1,000 prize for the best thesis of individual research in biology, physics, zoology and chemistry, has been awarded to Miss Florence Sabin, of Denver, Colo., of Johns Hopkins University.

The American women are said to excel in cultivation, elegance in dress, fine carriage and in individuality. This praise comes from Count Robert de Montesquion, the "French Apostle of Beauty."

An interesting equal suffrage convention was held at San Jose, Cal., recently. Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunniway, of Oregon, sometimes called "the Susan B. Anthony of the Northwest," was in attendance.

Miss Celeste J. Miller has just returned to Chicago from her third trip around the world. She goes alone and unattended, finding that courage and determination invariably secure her good treatment.

Excessive smoking of cigarettes is given by Mrs. Annie Hoffman, of Chicago, as the reason for the strange disappearance of her seventeen-year-old daughter, who dressed herself as a boy and ran away.

Mrs. Eliza Rallings, for fifty years a fashionable dressmaker in New York, is dead. The tremendous Easter rush of work and the preparations for the Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding are said to be the cause of her death.

Mrs. Mabel Corey, of Chicago, spends two hours each day in looking about the streets that she may save horses from cruel treatment. She is not a member of any humane society, but is a great lover of horses.

By a recent ruling of the board of education, of Chicago, married women, whose husbands are incapacitated by physical or mental disease from earning a livelihood, may be employed as teachers in the public schools.

Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, principal of the school, and Mrs. Anna E. Rudd, a teacher, were the guests of honor at the meeting of the alumnae of St. Mary's Episcopal school for girls, at Knoxville, Ill. Fifty girls were present.

The Indo-American Woman's Restoration League of Chicago, will petition the King and Parliament of England to protect by special law the girls of India, under sixteen years of age, from the horrors of child marriage.

In a recent book Kasem Ameen, a learned Moslem jurist, discusses the present condition of Mohammedan women. He considers ignorance the cause of their degradation and admits that education is the only panacea.

Mrs. Elizabeth Budd Gallandet, of Manhattan, N. Y., the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Gallandet, famous the world over as an instructor of deaf mutes and a charity worker, is dead. Mrs. Gallandet was seventy-nine years old.

The latest development of the scheme for providing rational and healthy exercise for the working girls of Paris, is a class for fencing. After singing, dancing and declamation, "Mimi Pinson" is now being taught to handle the foils.

"Resolved, That economically it is not advantageous for the United States to possess territory in the tropics." This was the question discussed at the Wellesley-Vassar debate. The affirmative, supported by Vassar, was victorious.

Because Mrs. Margaret Hannigan Emmet, of South Bronxville, N. Y., by her timely action prevented a serious railway accident, all the engineers on the Harlem railroad salute her with three blasts of the whistle, while passing her home.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes of the Traveler's Aid Society, of Chicago, spoke recently of the dangers which threaten young women in the cities. She affirmed that the "traffic in girls" was as strongly organized as any business interest.

Mrs. Hannah Southwick, of Pawtucket, R. I., who died recently, was an original Daughter of the Revolution. She was born in 1815. Her father was of the party which crossed the Delaware with Washington and was the first man to land.

The Women's Federation of Clubs, of Saginaw, Mich., created consternation among law breakers by presenting a well-signed petition to the grand jury asking that the action of the city officials in condoning law violation be inquired into.

Many and varied are the openings for women in South Africa. The range of employments is wide. Laundresses are scarce and few women are willing to face the social ostracism, even though the occupation would bring large remuneration.

Eliza Boyle O'Reilly, second daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, will publish a book of poems next fall. She is said to have inherited much poetic fire from her distinguished father, who is generally regarded as the best Irish poet of the last half century.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, of Cleveland, will shortly make a tour of the largest cities to plead the cause of the waif cat and tramp dog. It was largely through Mrs. Bolton's efforts that a home for four-footed outcasts was established in Chicago.

Justice Mayer, of New York, has been telling the women of a local political association "how women can do good in politics." It is his frank opinion that the men of the present day have their minds made up, and that women should seek to influence the coming generation.

Holland has a national society for working women. This society has an insurance feature which allows the premium to be enlarged, diminished or suspended, according to the wish or need of the holder of the policy, without any change in value of what has already been paid.

Recent statistics show a pitiable condition among the woman wage-earners in Ohio. The average wages paid them is only $4.83 a week, while the average cost of living is $5.24 a week. The low average wage is said to be due to the absence of labor organizations among women.

Miss Anna Danielson, who is principal of the Stockholm Athenaeum, the largest school for girls in Sweden, has reached Chicago in her tour of the United States. Miss Danielson came to this country, as her government's representative, to make an investigation of American colleges and universities.

The Wellesley committee for establishing a memorial for Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer announces the foundation of a fellowship of $25,000, the gift of Mrs. D. P. Kimball, of Boston. The scholarship provides for study, either in this or a foreign country, for not more than two years, and is open to any graduate of Wellesley or any woman graduate of any college of high standing.

The only woman in the United States to receive the degree of chivalry from the I. O. O. F. is Mrs. Sarah Miles Hanna, of Kansas City. Mrs. Hanna was one of the first women initiated into the Daughters of Rebekah, and has devoted her life to work "for the good of the order."

Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman of the Manchu, or ruling, class, is lecturing before Chicago women on things China and Japanese. Dr. Kin is a graduate of the New York Woman's Medical College. She thinks the wrong ideals of women are responsible for much of the corruption in public life.

The Council of Jewish women, in New York, is preparing to establish a Jewish protectory. The need has been realized for some years as Hebrew children, arrested for slight offenses, are now sent to a common institution. It is hoped to sort out the hopeful cases and give opportunity for reformation.

The Warren Goddard House, which is the Settlement Home of the Friendly Aid Society in New York, has just received a generous gift toward the kindergarten branch of its work from Mrs. Frances Hackley. She has given $35,000 for an endowment fund, in memory of her little daughter who died many years ago.

Rev. W. H. Ramsey, pastor of the Unitarian church in Louisville, Ky., in his Easter morning sermon said: "The new woman of the highest culture will no more wear a bird's wing on her head than she would wear a human scalp. The Easter bonnet of to-day is too often the symbol of cruelty and thoughtlessness. Fashion makes barbarians of beautiful women."

Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, a western newspaper woman, by her thorough work has made a great success in London. When the servant question was an all-absorbing topic Miss Banks filled the position of general domestic that she might write of the subject from the servant's standpoint. She has also sold flowers and newspapers on the street, writing up her experiences.

Miss Julia M. Bracken, whose decorative work in the woman's building at the World's Fair won her recognition as a sculptor of decided ability, has received a commission from the art committee of the St. Louis Exposition. She is asked to model a statue of President Monroe, which will be one of the few statues erected on the grounds, representing the men of history who were identified with the Louisiana Purchase.

POOR DOMINIE

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea

A clergyman of Gresham, Neb., who drank coffee for many years suffered from chronic insomnia and from terrific headaches when he quit coffee. He says: "I have been a very heavy user of coffee for so long and have seen its effects so clearly that there is now no doubt in my mind concerning its injurious effects upon the nervous system.

"While a coffee user I was unable to sleep for hours after retiring at night and on the other hand terrific headaches resulted if the regular hour for drinking coffee passed and I did not get it, so I was in a miserable position.

"But I found a firm friend in Postum Cereal Coffee and from the very time that I adopted Postum all these evil effects vanished. I now enjoy sound sleep and improved appetite and a decidedly clearer complexion and I am convinced that better health and a longer life would be the result of its general use. I have a friend who has been a user of Postum for several years and the story of her recovery from neuralgia of the stomach simply by using Postum in place of coffee seems almost too wonderful to be true. Many times she was near death's door and the doctors had frequently given her case up as hopeless, but she was entirely healed by leaving off coffee and using Postum. It is a pleasure to say these good things about Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Local Union

A Flower Mission Program

By Lella M. Sewall.

Singing, "O God, our help in ages past."

Scripture Reading, Psalm, XXIII; XXXVII, 1-11; Matt., VI, 25-34; John, XIV.

Prayer.

Singing, "By Cool Siloam's Shady Rill."

Recitation, "Forest Hymn," Bryant; "Song to a Violet," Lowell; "Chaplet of Flowers," "In the Wood," Adelaide Proctor; "A Wreath of Flowers," given on this page.

Singing, "While the days are going by," page 133, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Address, Origin of the Flower Mission Department, the Meaning of the Day, the Life and Influence of Jennie Casseday.

Singing, Doxology, page 40, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Benediction.

Note: All flowers used in decorations should be sent to the hospitals or to the shut-in.

A Brief Sketch of Our Flower Mission.

By Lella M. Sewall.

So many times has this story, this beautiful story of the origin and growth of the Flower Mission, been told that it might now be almost called an old story, and yet the sweetness, the simplicity, the wonder of it all is refreshing even though it be repeated over and over again.

It was a Boston school teacher, whose heart prompted her "to carry some of the beauty and freshness of the green world into the stifled lives she saw about her," as she went each day from her home in the midst of beautiful trees, flowers and green lawns to her duties in the heart of the hot city. This noble thoughtful woman made such an impression in this busy, noisy, active world of ours, that some one was moved to tell the story, hoping others might be influenced by the portrayal of the Divine Love in the heart of one of God's children.

The story was told in one of the religious papers of the day and thus, in a city many miles away in the sunny southland, in her sick chamber, the eyes of another of God's children fell upon it and the words seemed to burn through her very soul. In the midst of her terrible affliction and intense pain (the result of an accident long before this time making her an invalid for life) as she was carrying her heavy cross with resignation and true nobleness, this story came as a sweet message direct from God. It was a ray of His bright sunlight, piercing the dark clouds about her and seemed like an uplift to her already pure soul.

She at once thought of others like herself, lying weary upon sick beds, of sorrow-stricken ones everywhere and of those behind prison bars in jails and almshouses. Immediately the idea flashed upon her mind that she might form a mission of flowers, get others to gather and distribute while she pointed out the way, and that some of God's words might go with the flowers of His creation in this mission of love. She instituted the text cards which were attached to each and every greeting; and so this beautiful work began and under her wise leadership grew far beyond her expectations.

In the midst of this wonderful work, our sainted leader, Frances E. Willard, at that time our National president, while visiting Louisville, Kentucky, to speak for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, called upon Jennie Casseday. Miss Willard was so impressed with it all, the work and the pale, sweet worker that, always quick to grasp anything for the advancement of the W. C. T. U., she at once suggested a Flower Mission department, and Jennie Casseday was made its first superintendent. This was the beginning, many years ago, of our work on this line.

Since then the Flower Mission has so extended its activities, that few are the local unions which do not take up the work, while many other charities have been added to the mission of the flowers. Truly any comfort or helpfulness that can be shown those who need a hand stretched out to them in His name, might be and is included in this blessed Flower Mission department. The number of earnest unselfish consecrated lives devoted to this work is scarcely to be counted.

A Wreath of Flowers.

By Six Girls and Leader.

LEADER: Hepaticas, emblems of hope. Reads, Song Sol. ii, 11, 12; Psalm xlii, 11.

No. 1. (With bouquet of hepaticas.)

"Ere the snow has all departed from
the shaded hollow,
Ere the first glad piping of the robins
and the swallows,
Ere the brook has fairly riven all its
crystal chains,
Or the south winds whisper of the
advent of the Spring,
Heralding her coming over sunny hill
and plains,
Peep these welcome messengers,—
what joy to us they bring.

"What a glorious mission theirs — with
their 'witching graces
Lighting up the lonely woods! Bless
their winsome faces!
Not Spring's harbingers alone, heaven-
sent spirits they;
Oh, to fearful hearts, to souls en-
wrapt in gloom and sorrow,
Just to be like them, the heralds of a
brighter day.
Messengers of hope divine of a bliss-
ful morrow."

LEADER: Anemones, emblems of grace. Reads, II Peter, iii, 18.

No. 2. (With bouquet of anemones.)

"Reflected in the dreaming brook
I saw their winsome faces;
They brightened many a quiet nook
With artless wiles and graces.

"O daintiest blossoms of the spring
So sweetly shy and tender,
The happy birds their carols sing
Tribute to you to render.

"Fragrant and fair anemones
Haunting the lonely places,
Would I your pleasant arts could seize
And make my own your graces!"

LEADER: Mayflower, emblem of lowliness. Reads, Matt. xi, 29; I Peter iii, 3, 4; Phil. ii, 3.

No. 3. (With bouquet of mayflowers.)

"My little darling, have I not won thee
From thy safe covert on bleakest hill-
side
Where in thine innocence, humble and
lonely,
Thou wast content mid the storms to
abide.

"Give me, I pray, of thy heaven born
beauty,
Beauty that blossoms in life and in
heart,—
Blossoms in sweet words of blessing
and duty,
Wearing a charm all unequalled by
art."

LEADER: Apple blossoms, emblems of fruitfulness. Reads, John xv, 4, 8.

No. 4. (With handful of appleblossoms.)

"Dainty blossoms, appleblossoms,
Fair and fresh and pure and sweet
Gathered from the sunny orchard,
Where below on fairy feet

"Swing the pearly clover blossoms,
O'er the meadows green and lush,
Where is heard the spring birds' praises,
Song of robin and of thrush.

"Do you wonder that these blossoms
Are so sweet and fresh and bright?
Ah, they draw their rarest beauty
From the sun's rich warmth and light.

"There rich fruit will grow and ripen
All the summer through,
'Neath those heavenly influences—
Kindly sunshine, rain and dew."

LEADER: The Columbine, emblem of courage. Reads, Joshua i, 9. Psalm xxvii, 14.

No. 5. (With cluster of wild columbine.)

"Among the bleak and lonely hills
Her tender seeds were cast
Where 'neath the sun all day she thrills,
Or bends before the blast.

"Which here with fiercer might prevails;
Yet firmly rooted in
A deep rock-cleft she never quails;
She is 'resolved to win.'

"My soul, take courage when oppressed
By trials, grief or sin;
Firm in thy Rock-cleft thou are blest—
Thou, too, resolved to win."

LEADER: The Pansy, emblem of thoughts. Reads, Is. lv, 9. Psalms xl, 5; cxxxix, 17.

No. 6. (With handful of pansies.)

"Only a delicate blossom just peeping
above the earth,
And thrilling with tender joy too solemn
and deep for mirth;
One of God's beautiful thoughts that He
strews the wide world through,
Beyond all man's designing, yet com-
mon as rain and dew.

"One of God's precious thoughts! O,
what a joy to be
Hid in His sacred mind from boundless
eternity!
A joy too sweet for woods,—to be sent
from His hand above.
A herald of infinite hope, a thought of
divinest love!

"This is your heritage, O children of the
King!
Since He so cares for them, you in His
love may sing.
They look up with trustful eye though
nestling in the sod;
But you, his human thoughts, are close
to the heart of God."

The group unite in singing, "Jesus bids us shine."

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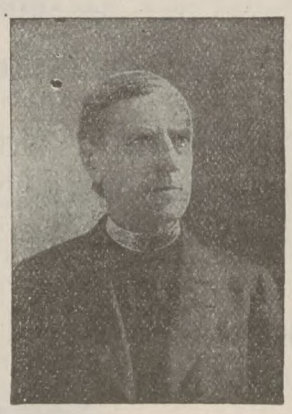

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May Magazines

The CENTURY gives first place to Arthur Schneider's story of his sixteen months' close connection with the Sultan of Morocco. The American artist was the instructor and daily companion of the sultan for more than a year, an intimacy never before permitted between an eastern despot and an American citizen. Following an introduction by Talcott Williams, Mr. Schneider tells of his arrival and reception in Morocco, his first meeting with and impression of the sultan, and the often laughable experiences with his odd pupil. Some of the many illustrations are reproductions of the royal student's work. Henry Loomis Nelson, in writing of "The Hampered Executive" says, "It is difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand why the President cannot accomplish any desire or affect any purpose which he may feel or upon which he may determine." From this text Mr. Nelson explains and defines the probabilities and limitations of the presidency. The second installment of Hermann Klein's modern musical celebrities includes delightfully intimate glimpses of Adelina Patti. Alice Katharine Fallows gives some excellent reasons why college girls should have the stimulus of athletic training. There is a Pa Gladen story among the fine fiction of the month.

The ATLANTIC commemorates the coming centenary of the poet Emerson with the illuminating article, "Emerson as a Religious Influence, by Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon. In presenting "The Evolution of a Trained Nurse," Mary Mass points out the rapid development of this so recent profession, traces the rise and progress of modern methods in handling disease, and discusses the duties, privileges, qualifications (and sometimes disqualifications) of the trained nurse. Discussing "The Mulatto Factor in Race Problem," Alfred H. Stone declares the existence and power of the mulatto already responsible and an accountable element in this troublesome problem. Prof. Hugo Munsterberg contributes an enlightening paper on the "St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences" as representing the serious thought of the twentieth century. J. T. Trowbridge gives delightful recollections of the latter days of Holmes, Longfellow and other Boston notables.

"Pittsburg; A City Ashamed," by Lincoln Steffens, author of "The Shame of Minneapolis," and "The Shamelessness of St. Louis," is given a prominent place in MCCLURE'S. It is the story of a citizens' party that broke through one ring into another, and shows a hopeful outcome, with the promise that something will be tried in Pittsburg to accomplish good government. "Waifs of the Street," by Ernest Poole, is a sad picture of the condition and character of street boys, whom the author pronounces "the most illiterate, the most dishonest, the most impure" of the juvenile class. Professor Simon Newcomb, of Johns Hopkins university, writes a powerful story, "The End of the World," which seems a plausible scientific prediction. It is strikingly illustrated by Henri Lanat, the famous French artist. Six well known authors maintain the reputation of this excellent magazine for bright, witty and refreshing short stories.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is primarily an exposition number. Frederick M. Crunden gives a history of the Louisiana Purchase as the world's greatest real estate speculation, and outlines the special features of the coming exposition. There are twenty accompanying illustrations. "St. Louis—A Strong Western City," is exhaustively presented in a well illustrated paper by William Flewellyn Saunders, and "The Significance of the Louisiana Purchase" is presented by Prof. Frederick J. Turner. George E. Hooker writes of "The German Municipal Exposition" to be held in Dresden from May 20 to September of the present year. Eight pages of this valuable magazine are given to "A Forecast of Great Gatherings," including the world's celebrations and anniversaries, foreign expositions and congresses, religious gatherings, conferences for social betterment, educational and professional meetings, summer schools and musical festivals.

ST NICHOLAS adds to its old English literature a bright, graphic account of a May day in 1359, entitled "In Chaucer's Youth." "A Family Measure Board," to record the heights of growing children, and their elders as well, will doubtless serve as a practical hint to scores of families, the tabulated evidence furnished by one of these boards is curious and interesting. The board shows that the daughter of the family grew more during one year of illness than during any other year; that between twelve and thirteen years of age, the girls grew faster than at any other time except during their first, second and third years; that boys shoot up most rapidly between fifteen and sixteen; that girls make a halt when fifteen; and that the little ones at one year old measure twenty-nine inches in height. Any ingenious boy by following the directions given can make one of these boards. The magazine is profusely illustrated and is brimful, as ever, with happy heartiness and entertainment.

A leading feature of SUCCESS is "Great Magazines and their Editors," by David Graham Phillips, presenting an interesting collection of pen pictures accompanied with numerous fine half-tone portraits. The editorial by Dr. Orison Swett Marsden, under the heading, "Gray Hairs Seeking Work," gives thoughtful consideration to a subject of widespread interest.

Among the good stories which PEARSON'S provides is one by Julia F. Deane, a frequent contributor to THE UNION SIGNAL. The subject, "A Modern Joan of Arc," deals with the recent strike among the children of one of Chicago's public schools. The fact that the author was personally acquainted with the youthful "ringleader", has given an added life and vim to her spirited recital of the occurrence.

LIPPINCOTT'S, in addition to its complete novel, publishes eight lively and varied short stories, also five poems of the springtime, by Bliss Carman. There are no heavy or instructive articles, a new departure of this magazine being to present only the amusing and enjoyable.

The usual departments of the HOUSEHOLD are of a high order, and its editorials are timely and pertinent. The Memorial Day season is given especial prominence. Hezekiah Butterworth contributes "In the Pilgrim Country," in which he emphasizes the need of another day to commemorate those devoted souls whose enterprise made this country possible. The article is beautifully illustrated.

The HOME SCIENCE MAGAZINE as a composite of "Motherhood" and the "American Kitchen Magazine" is a success. Its varied and beautifully illustrated pages are devoted to up-to-date solutions of the everyday knotty problems of practical and ethical import to housekeepers and to mothers.

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Doesn't Soil A White Vest.

The Lackawanna route from Chicago to New York has been making the announcement that one might travel the whole length of its road and not soil a white vest. The writer tried this the other day, and sure enough the trip on the Lackawanna Limited left his linen in better condition than it would have been after a day's running about in the city. The value of such service to ladies is obvious. This unique service is made possible because hard coal is used exclusively in the passenger service. It is useless to speak of the scenery of the mountains as we traverse them all day—such a relief from the dull monotony of the flat country and its wearisome sameness. It's the luxury of travel.—*The Evangelist.*

THEY GUARANTEE TO CURE RHEUMATISM. SEE AD OF JEBB REMEDY CO., Battle Creek, on page 13.

A Rich Woman

If you had the value of the clothes rubbed to pieces yearly in the wash, you'd roll in wealth. Millions worth of clothing are thrown away yearly, worn out by washing. Save *your* part anyway. Wash with Pearline; it does away with the rubbing; everything washed with Pearline lasts much longer. PEARLINE washing is easy, quick, economical. 695

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with superfluous flesh since the problem of its scientific treatment and cure has been solved by the leading and original Obesity Specialist of America, Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, of Chicago? See advertisement on page 11.

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Subject for May Reading,

Unfermented Sacramental Wine

By Mrs. Lillian F. Lewis.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

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Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

world that utterly despicable and hopeless thing—a secret drinker, in the guise of an advocate of total abstinence. Despise him if you will. Despise him as I do," said Hugh, in the midst of manifest sensation, "but abstainers and non-abstainers alike, let us take warning by his fate."

He quickly stepped from the truck as he spoke, and in the hush that accompanied Enoch's fervent prayer, his first conscious thought was an agonized cry to God for that unhappy victim of drink; his second the conviction that he, Hugh Brotherton, had once more made his mark; his third a suspicion that he had, very considerably, overstated his case. For the man of whom he spoke was a weak, presumptuous fool—ay, and a liar as well—but, as yet, he was by no means given over hopelessly to drink. However, he left the story upon the minds of his hearers as it stood. The men returned to their work obviously impressed, and even Sam Widgery went out of his way to be civil to Hugh.

"That is the sort of thing that tells with these men," said the vicar to his wife. "The humanity of it appeals to them; and rightly, too. I shouldn't wonder if that is what has been weighing upon Brotherton of late."

"I feel sure of it," said Mrs. Boyd softly.

Before they started, Mrs. Langley took an opportunity of thanking the curate warmly, while Rose Glyn stood by with tears very near to her eyes.

"I can sympathize with that poor fellow; I can, indeed," said Mrs. Langley earnestly. "Even in his present hypocrisy, I can feel for him. It is so dreadfully easy to live two different lives, and, to a certain extent, to mean them both. I hope that, if you should ever have the opportunity, and feel disposed to use it, you will tell that man that there was one who, when she heard the facts of his sad story, felt chiefly sorry for him."

"Should the opportunity arise, I will certainly tell him," said Hugh, much moved.

"He will be glad to know."

On the way home Mrs. Langley recovered her usual tone so far as to rally Miss Glyn on what she was pleased to style her "awe-stricken demeanor," but she was herself still under the spell of Hugh's impassioned eloquence when she gave a graphic description of the scene to her brother the next morning.

"Where does that entirely admirable young man get his experience? The manner in which he described—no, he didn't describe it—the manner in which he conveyed to one's mind the remorse of the—the wrongdoer was realistic in the extreme."

"Perhaps there's a drunkard in the family," said the doctor brutally. "Another cup of tea, please."

Was it possible that, after some touching up, the young ass had been making clerical "copy" out of his own little accident? It was worse than he would have expected, even of him.

There was a distinct pause before Mrs. Langley replied to the spoken comment.

"How nice of you to suggest that explanation!" She spoke with a dangerous sweetness, but Dr. Mann proceeded with his breakfast unmoved.

(To be Continued.)

"Social Purity."

A new book entitled "Social Purity, or the Life of the Home and Nation," just issued from the press of J. L. Nichols & Co., Naperville, Ill., discusses the above and many other similar questions. To say that the book is intensely interesting and instructive is putting it in a mild form.

President Roosevelt recently sounded the alarm in speaking of race suicide, and it is to be hoped that our people will begin to think seriously along these lines. Such books as these should be widely read, and we hope "Social Purity" will find its way into the hands of thousands of parents.

The chapters on Heredity and Prenatal Influences are especially valuable. "Every child has a right to be well born" seems to be the keynote in chapters like the following: Family Traits, Inheritance of Noted People, Blood-Marks of Crime, Heredity versus Environment, Prenatal Influences, Like Parents Like Children, Blood Will Tell, Preparation for Parenthood, etc. That too much ignorance exists on subjects like these cannot be denied. The appearance of the book is a hopeful sign—it is proof that there are those who are making a deep study of these most vital social problems, and certainly the authors of "Social Purity" are to be commended for the noble task they have here undertaken. The book is written by Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, Dr. M. J. Truitt and other noted specialists. Retail price in cloth, postpaid, $1.75.

Genevan Memories.

By Sarah A. McClees.

DURING the month of September, 1872, after five months' travel in European countries, it was an unspeakable pleasure to arrive at the famous city of Geneva, for here in Switzerland, was a sister republic with hosts of American visitors, all breathing an atmosphere of political liberty.

The acme of this spirit of exultation was reached, when, under guidance of our American consul, we were escorted to a beautiful home on the lake, from the roof of which floated in the breeze a large flag of our beloved land.

The ladies who presided over this attractive *pension* were French-Swiss. Their highest ambition was to entertain American families, that they might become familiar with the English language. Their guest of honor at that time,it was proudly stated, was no less a distinguished personage than the Hon. Caleb Cushing. This gentleman belonged to the tribunal of arbitration for the settlement of the "Alabama Claims." This great controversy, which had been pending, for so many years, between Great Britain and the United States, had just reached its final settlement through the splendid diplomacy and wise actions of this board of arbitrators, who had been assembled in Geneva, and had received such welcome hospitality from its citizens. We were glad to share in the joy on that notable day, the 14th of September, when their labors were closed at the Hotel de Ville by shouts of the people and salvos of artillery.

Says the historian of this grand spectacle: "It is impossible that any one of the persons present on that occasion should ever lose the impression of the moral grandeur of the scene, where the actual rendition of arbitral judgment on the controverted claims bore witness to the generous magnanimity of two of the nations of the world, in resorting to peaceful reason as the arbiter of grave national differences, in the place of indulging in baneful resentments or vulgar ambitions of war."

Is it not significant and appropriate that the greatest body of women in the world who are devoted to the sacred principles of peace and arbitration, should find in this neutral European city, a place to expand its lofty sentiments of good-will to all mankind?

Another memorable coincidence is the fact of the organization, in Geneva, of a society for "Succor of the Wounded," by the great General Dufour, who led the Swiss forces in the war between Germany and France. "Men could not fail to note the coincidence when they saw this great tribunal of arbitration organized under the auspices of the victorious commander of our own Union forces (General Grant), as the International Commission for the Succor of the Wounded had been under the auspices of the veteran General Defour. Its symbol of the Red Cross had been the harbinger of relief to many a suffering victim of battle."

We white-ribboners must take heart, therefore, in all our strenuous efforts to cause wars to cease on the earth, by these illustrious examples put forth by our military and civil authorities, not only to lighten the evils of war, but to overcome the necessity for such conflicts among nations by amicable treaties on the part of governments.

My reminiscences of Geneva would be incomplete without notice of the historian of the reformation, Rev. Merle d'Aubigrne, who closed his eventful life there, during our stay, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. He was owner of the beautiful residence occupied by our hostesses, and he wrote his famous book in the room where we spent two happy months. This room overlooked a spacious flower garden, where flourished a magnificent elm tree, under whose shade the reverend gentleman enjoyed his literary pursuits.

The delights of a sojourn in the most beautiful city of Switzerland can scarcely be realized by those who are not familiar with its picturesque scenery, the sublimity of its mountains and the indescribable beauty of its rivers and lakes.

Oakland, Cal.

A Slumber Robe.

SHE was a dear, quaint old lady, whose days were full of kindness and whose hands were seldom idle. She was showing some treasures of handiwork, and among other things brought out a soft, silken quilt, daintly stitched and finished. We exclaimed at its beauty, and then began slowly to recognize its component parts.

"Why, auntie, you did not make this whole pretty slumber-robe out of just those odds and ends of silk you were gathering?"

She nodded and laughed.

"There are bits enough in the world, child, to make almost any thing we want,if only we are willing to put them together," she said. "The reason for most of our doings-without is, that we want our material all in one piece—yards and yards of it—so that we can lay on what pattern we like, and cut it out easily. But it doesn't come that way usually. Strength, leisure, money, education—we seldom get any of them in the lengths we want, but putting the bits together will work wonders, if only we learn how to do it. 'Slumber-robe?' Is that the new name for this kind of quilt? Well, the 'happiness-robe' is made in the same way, out of the bright little odds and ends which come to us daily."—Forward.

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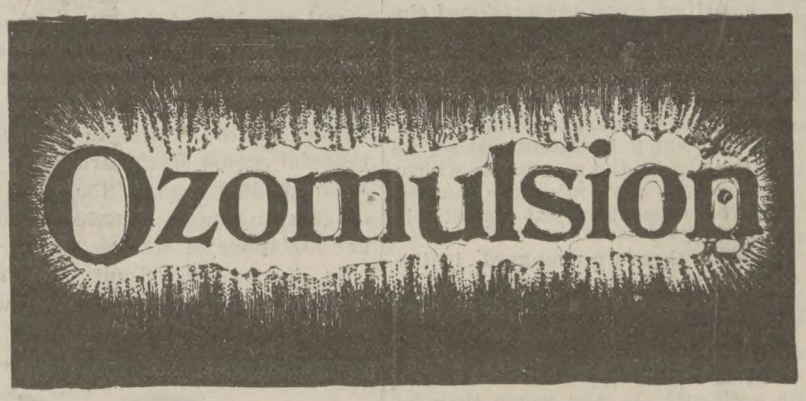

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The UNION SIGNAL

AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Vol. XXIX.—No. 21. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, MAY 21, 1903.

Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Headquarters and Public Rest Room of the Small Union at Boulder Creek, California. Recently Dedicated with the "Burning of the Mortgage." See Page 3.

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Anti-Cigaret Legislation in Canada.

Aroused Public Sentiment—A Problem Presented.

Elizabeth Griswold Waycott, Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 18.—The bill introduced by Mr. Robert Bickerdike in Parliament to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarets, was given on April 30 its first reading. All credit to the women of the W. C. T. U. who have fought the battle so far, and can be counted on to pursue the agitation until some effective legislation is adopted.

In 1900 the sale of cigarets in Canada was 110,000,000; last year, 132,000,000. Many prominent Canadian physicians have condemned the cigarets as injurious; among the list of names are some of the best known medical men in the Dominion. The Ontario school inspectors have all protested against the cigaret habit, and the increase of sales is viewed with alarm.

One member said: "I would like it made easy for our boys to do right and harder for them to do wrong. The women of Canada deserve all praise for the attention they have drawn to the cigaret habit." Another member expressed his opinion "that the existing provincial laws against juvenile cigaret smoking are ineffective. I will support this resolution because it seems to me the only possible way of arresting the evil."

Another member, a physician of national fame, said: "Parliament is indebted to Mr. Bickerdike for bringing this matter up. The injury to youths from cigaret smoking is indisputable. It checks physical development and has an injurious effect on mind and memory." The future readings of the bill are awaited with interest.

The temperance people of Ontario are very much in earnest just now. If anybody allowed himself to believe that they would be heard from no more after failing to accomplish the task set in the matter of the referendum of last December, such an one has probably by this time been thoroughly undeceived. So far from being discouraged and quiescent, the temperance people are actually most hopeful and more insistent than ever. They have with practical unanimity agreed to present to the political parties for solution a politico-socio-mathematical problem that might be expressed thus: If 212,000 votes would have entitled us to a prohibitory enactment, what are we entitled to on a vote of 195,000? They consider, on their own calculation, that they are entitled to have treating stopped at bars, an end of drinking at the clubs, and approximately no more sale of liquor under shop license.

A new city charter for Montreal was threatened with a disgraceful amendment which would regulate vice. The first protest came from the County W. C. T. U. who waited on the Ministerial Association. A deputation of these gentlemen went to Quebec and did grand work. The amendment was eliminated.

A member of the city council of Montreal has a motion that "Council shall confer with Federal authorities with the object of inserting a clause in the Criminal Code of Canada, prohibiting boys and girls, apparently under sixteen years of age, to enter any theater, circus, museum, dancing or concert hall, or any part of said building or ground, considered morally dangerous, unless accompanied by one of their parents, or authorized guardians, the latter not to be, himself, under 21 years of age; and to enact that any proprietor, lessee, or employe of any of the above-named places, contravening the same, shall be liable to a penalty fixed by the said Federal authorities." The W. C. T. U. will give its heartiest support to this measure.

Arkansas Celebrates Its Silver Anniversary.

An Enthusiastic Convention—Miss Willard's Picture in the Public School.

Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, Correspondent.

PRESCOTT, Ark., May 11.—The silver convention of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. has just closed its sessions in Camden. There seemed to be unbounded enthusiasm in the heart of every delegate and each member of the local union. We had with us that sweet-spirited soul, Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, of Tennessee, who was indeed very helpful.

The report of the corresponding secretary indicated an increase in the work along many lines, and the treasurer's report showed that we know how to work within our bounds, but oh! how we need more money to prosecute the work. Searcy union won the state banner for the greatest per cent gain in membership. Morvillton won the L. T. L. banner for best work done in this department.

There was a gold and grand gold medal contest held in the opera house, with a fine attendance. The winners of the medals were Miss Eunice Gardenhire, of Camden, and little Elsie Bowman, of Little Rock. This last named girl won the gold medal at last convention.

There are only two Y organizations in the state, and yet we greatly need the help of the bright girls all over Arkansas who are so willing and anxious to work. All of the officers were re-elected, and some changes were made in the superintendents of departments.

Camden union is blessed with having the prayers, the love and the sympathy of one long in the warfare, dear Mother Marshall, who has passed her ninetieth birthday. Her mind is clear and her judgment excellent. It was delightful to see how she appreciated the greetings tendered her by the convention, and hear her say: "Oh! I am so glad you women are taking up this blessed work. God bless you."

We left, in the public school, as an enduring remembrance of our convention, a handsome picture of Miss Willard. The principal of the school received it with a very appreciative speech.

Maine Answers the Challenge from Illinois.

Has a White Ribboner 102 Years Old—Rev. Bisbee in the Field.

Special Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Me., May 18.—Hancock county, Maine, has a member 102 years old. She takes an active interest in the work and is more intelligent concerning it than many of our younger women.

Rev. A. S. Bisbee, who has been prominently connected with prohibitory law enforcement in Cumberland county, has recently been giving some very effective addresses on "Prohibition and Law Enforcement," in various sections of Maine.

Hon. Frank L. Dingley, editor of "The Lewiston Journal," a leading paper in Maine, in speaking of Mr. Bisbee says: "Republicans, Democrats, third party men, scholars, students, all who believe in good government have recognized in Deputy Bisbee a stalwart friend of the statutes whose back could not be broken by silver mines nor by gold of standard fineness."

Mr. Bisbee is to make some addresses in the West and wherever he goes he will advance the interests of the temperance cause.

Pennsylvania's Efficient County Presidents—Sucessful Meetings—Department Work.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—We count ourselves favored in having a corps of up-to-date county presidents. Mifflin county, with Mrs. Emma B. Foster and her efficient staff, has recently completed a series of successful meetings. They opened with a parlor meeting, where an interesting program was carried out, members secured and money added to the treasury.

The parlor meeting was followed by several public meetings, at which our dear Syrian sister, Madame Layyah Barakat, was the speaker. Success crowned each service, appreciative audiences greeted her, seventeen new members were gained and another meeting will follow for organization in another place, the outcome of Madame Barakat's efforts.

Bucks county held its semi-annual convention at New Hope, April 11, with a fine program. Mrs. Emma D. Eyre, the county president, and her staunch co-workers are "zealous in every good word and work." The reports were encouraging, and the address of the president was received with appreciation. Among the many pleasing features was the presentation of the Temperance Light Bearer banner by the publisher of "The Bulletin," Mrs. Hauck, in the name of Mrs. Henton, state superintendent of T. L. B.'s. Mrs. Hauck was delighted to receive so many subscriptions to "The Bulletin," and we are sure THE UNION SIGNAL had a share also in this part of the program.

The workers were all glad to have Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis with them. An appreciative audience greeted her and each carried away food for thought.

We are proud to count two state superintendents from Bucks county, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, S. T. I. department, and Mrs. Esther Linton Graham, Flower Mission department. Both are busy in promoting the interests of their departments.

Special attention has been given recently to work in the S. T. I. department. A reply to the criticisms in the "Pennsylvania Medical Journal" upon the indorsed physiologies, entitled "Science the Arbiter," has been sent to the physicians, editors and school officials, as well as our unions and superintendents, to the number of 10,500 copies. A very instructive and entertaining program has been arranged by Miss Lloyd for a meeting to bring this subject before the people.

The Y's Rally in West Washington.

Margaret B. Platt, Correspondent.

COLUMBIA CITY Wash., May 11.—Miss Hollister closes her tour in our state this week. I think her work has been eminently satisfactory. She spoke to the Seattle High School, and two other Seattle schools last Monday and, to use the words of the one who accompanied her, "she captured all, including the principals." Her addresses have been very highly spoken of and every one has been charmed with her personally.

Monday night we had a Y rally at the First Baptist Church in Seattle. There was quite a large attendance from Ballard, Fremont, Columbia and Rainier Y's. The state Y secretary, Miss Ansorge, and the county Y secretary, Miss Stella Tyler, presided jointly and Miss Hollister gave the principal address. The meeting was a pronounced success.

Tuesday afternoon the W's had a rally at the same place, addressed by Miss Hollister and Miss Ansorge. A good attendance, refreshments, a social hour, to meet Miss Hollister, and an informal discussion of W. C. T. U. matters made it a most pleasant and helpful occasion.

Union Signal Day in Greencastle, Indiana—Pleasant Social Functions—University Students Addressed.

Rev. A. T. Riley, Correspondent.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 18.—The past week was one of great interest and profit to the members and friends of our local union. We had the great pleasure of having with us Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, who, on learning that we were to observe "UNION SIGNAL Day" at our regular meeting, kindly consented to leave her office duties and spend a few days with us.

Our meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Elmwood Place, the beautiful and spacious home of Professor and Mrs. J. B. DeMotte. Mrs. Jewett gave a very interesting talk on "The Active Management of the Official Organ," and Mrs. Florence Martin read an excellent paper on "The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association." Sketches of Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Stevenson, of the editorial staff, were given by Mesdames Riley, Doddridge and Brady. Miss Elsie Wood, a returned missionary, spoke on the subject, "How THE UNION SIGNAL Sets Ideals for the Women of the World," illustrating her talk by some of her experiences in Peru, South America. At the close of the program refreshments were served by several young folks, comprising the entertainment committee of the W. C. T. U.

A trip of ten miles to Mt. Meridian, a popular local resort, was made on Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. Jewett. Quite a number of white-ribboners went, and also provided a hay ride to the same place for the boys and girls of the entertainment committee. Thirty-six people sat down to a bountiful supper at the Half-Way House. After supper there was a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Many of the white-ribboners and their friends called on Mrs. Jewett at "Rosabower," the beautiful home of Mrs. McWhirter, on Thursday afternoon.

By invitation of President Gobin, of De Pauw University, Mrs. Jewett made a short address to the students on Friday. She spoke beautifully to the young women concerning their influence and the standard they set in society, and her address was an inspiration to all. Mrs. Jewett, by her attractive personality and the fine distinctions made in the presentation of her subjects, made a most pleasing impression upon the university students and the people of the classic town of Greencastle.

Mississippi Holds a Special Convention.

Co-Operation for Law Against Child Labor—Officers Re-Elected.

Miss M. L. Montgomery, Correspondent.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 18.—A special session of the Mississippi W. C. T. U. Convention was held May 5, in Jackson, the state capital. The attendance for a special session was good. Every officer was present and the interest was greatly heightened by the aid and inspiration which came from the presence of the National recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

The most important business of the convention was a change in the constitution, providing that the annual convention shall be held in October or November, as determined by the convention or by the general officers. It was voted unanimously to invite the National W. C. T. U. to hold the annual convention of 1904 on Mississippi soil.

Mrs. Mary Howe, secretary of the King's Daughters of Mississippi, and daughter of the lamented Bishop Thompson of the Protestant Episcopal church of this state, was presented. Mrs. Howe spoke in behalf of the co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and other woman's organizations in introducing at the next legislature a bill prohibiting child labor in factories in the state. To this end she urged that a delegate be sent to the annual meeting of the King's Daughters, convening in Vicksburg May 13. The convention had already resolved to work for such a measure, fixing the prohibitory age at fourteen years, and Mrs. Howe's invitation was accepted and the president, Mrs. H. B. Kells, appointed to represent the Mississippi W. C. T. U.

A resolution was passed appealing to the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution providing for constitutional prohibition.

The following delegates to the National convention were elected: Mesdames M. B. Curlee, Corinth; M. B. Longino and L. F. Ware, of Jackson; Annie E. Harper, Fayette.

The officers of the union were re-elected as follows: Mrs. H. B. Kells, president; Mrs. M. B. Longino, vice-president; Mrs. Clara C. Cox, recording secretary; Mrs. E. W. Featherston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella Stanley, treasurer.

Mrs. S. F. Clarke, the Mississippi delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. convention, sailed from New York with the official party.

The short session of the convention closed with an eloquent address by Mrs. Hoffman. The hospitality of the Jackson people was unfailing, as it ever has been.

An Anniversary Social.

Silver Milestone of the First Virginia Union—Notable Members.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Va., May 18.—May 4 the Lincoln W. C. T. U., the first union organized in the Old Dominion, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The union was organized by Mother Stewart and has done much in these twenty-five years to advance the work of the state.

The social was held at the home of the local president, with about seventy members and friends present. One feature of the program was a most interesting letter of reminiscences, written by Mrs. Phineas Janney, who was president for nine years. She has recently returned to the neighborhood after an absence of several years, and the union is expecting to be benefited by her presence. Greetings were read from Mrs. Stevens, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, the editor of the state paper, and from the county president. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the union is more determined than ever to press on and on though its members now live in a "dry" county.

There was but seven or eight charter members. Of these but two are now with us. Nearly all have passed from works to reward. The only one of these present last evening was Mrs. Daniel Hoge, who conducted the devotional exercises. She has been the Evangelistic superintendent for many years. The other charter member who still is spared to us is Mrs. Ellen J. Smith, the Literature superintendent. Mrs. R. Alice Brown has long been the faithful treasurer. She is also state and county superintendent of Non-Alcoholic Medication. In this department she is arousing interest in different sections of the state. The membership of the union is now over forty, and it is a country W. C. T. U.

MRS. R. ALICE BROWN.

MRS. HOWARD M. HOGE
State President.

MRS. DANIEL J. HOGE.

Encouraging Outlook in Illinois.

Successful Institutes—The Local Option Bill.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—Illinois is highly favored in having as institute workers Mrs. Hattie Brand, corresponding secretary of Indiana, and Miss Frances Ensign, who occupies the same official position in Ohio. These workers are much appreciated. The reciprocity practiced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to our advantage, as it has given us the brightest and best from these states.

Local elections are now over and the results very encouraging. Our prohibition area has been increased, and in some cases where the issue was not the license question, a better officiary, looking to the enforcement of law, has been secured.

There never was a time when the outlook in the state was better than today. A larger number of unions have been organized than any previous year, and members are continually being added. While all this is true, our law-makers at the state capital have not given us the best satisfaction. Bills in which we were interested have been voted down regardless of home interests. The local option bill was favorably reported from the committee, but was kept back on the calendar until too late for action.

While it is true that women cannot by vote induce these men who have so disappointed us to remain at home in future, we can and will keep them in memory. There is an ever-increasing number of independent voters. Many of them are members of churches that petitioned for the passage of the local option bill, and these will be heard from later.

Mrs. Hoffman in Mississippi.

Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., May 19.—Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman has just completed a four-weeks' engagement in Mississippi. She filled two evenings in Jackson, and had a great Sunday at Hermonville under the direction of the Baptist church. Rev. E. S. P'Pool, the pastor, a remarkably fine, progressive young man, of whom the world will hear more. She had another notable Sunday at Hattiesburg, where she made a profound impression, and spoke with such effect at a Sunday school convention of 300 delegates that the presiding elder of the Sea-shore district, which covers nine counties, urged every minister under his charge to open his church to her. Mrs. Hoffman has agreed to return in October to help in the constitutional amendment campaign. She organized two new unions and reorganized one. She has a great brain, a great soul and a fire-tipped tongue, with a transforming energy that moves to conquer. She is now at Yazoo City by the invitation of the Civic Order League, that a few days ago turned one thousand gallons of blind-tiger liquors into the streets.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

Good News From California.

Convention Happenings—A Dramatic Incident.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 18.—Mrs. Franc Lee, of Oakland, is our state superintendent of School Savings Banks. By way of bringing the subject before an appreciative audience she arranged for its discussion by the Human Interest Club, and had it so well worked up that nearly all the members were ready with some contribution on the subject of "Economy and thrift." Mrs. Dorcas Spencer opened the subject and was followed by several educators, aggregating a considerable fund of information on the subject. The city board of education was invited to be present.

MRS. FRANC LEE.

Santa Clara county has just held a brilliant convention. Morgan Hill is a very small town and the members of the union are scattered on the farms for miles around, so the problem of entertaining a convention called for special plans. One of the churches was in use for the convention, and another kindly lent its rooms for entertainment. Beds were placed in the parlor and the Sunday-school room and lunches served in another room; and all agreed that a convention in a little town was a big thing. This one closed with a diamond medal contest, in the best of style.

The little union at Boulder Creek, located in a crevice of the Santa Cruz mountains, formerly only a lumber camp, has just had its own jubilee. Ten years ago, the women secured a lot and built a public reading room, incurring quite a debt. Long before it could be paid, the building was destroyed by fire. With heroic courage the women rebuilt, better than at first, and now at the end of ten years have every obligation met, and their property clear of debt. The house is on the main street, and their reading room is always open. The sunny windows are full of growing plants, and the bright room, with its comfortable tables and chairs and plenty of good reading matter is very attractive. A white ribboner occupies the rear rooms and looks after the place. The rent of the second story defrays current expenses.

By way of celebrating the occasion the union held an all-day institute, in the reading room, closing with evening exercises at the Methodist church, at which Mrs. Dool gave a history of all their work and its difficulties, followed by the burning of their mortgage, a really dramatic scene. It was something fine to see that flower and white ribbon bedecked tray, surrounded by the faithful women who had served as directors of the corporation, while the eldest of their number held the lighted match to the once burdensome document upon it. As the mortgage turned to smoke the whole audience rose with the strains of the doxology.

That was not all that was fine. Boulder Creek has always been mindful of its young. The Junior L. T. L. sang their prettiest, and the Seniors—well, they outdid themselves. Their L. T. L. band of eight pieces discoursed excellent music, kindly responding to encores.

Miss Cooney, a teacher in the public school of Boulder Creek, has done some splendid work in School Savings Banks. Altogether the work of this union for the children is fine. Mrs. Dorcas Spencer gave the evening address. The whole day's work added seventeen names to the local union.

The pastor of the church spoke helpful words, and indeed helped all along; and that pastor is a woman, Mrs. Kail. The Methodist church cannot ordain her, but the conference acknowledges her ability and character, and has given her a regular charge for some years. Her ministry has been very successful and her record satisfactory to the conference.

The Work in Australia—Tasmanian Convention.

Mrs. C. E. Morton, Correspondent.

HOBART, Tasmania.—Two events during the past month have directed attention to the subject of temperance. One is the formation of a public-house trust on the lines followed by Earl Gray in England, the other is the annual convention of the state union. The plan of holding this convention alternately in Hobart, in the south, and Launceston, in the north, gives each local union two years in which to prepare for the visit of delegates, and spreads the interest over a larger area than if the meetings were always held in the capital, Hobart.

The convention began on the morning of March 10, and was presided over by the state president, Mrs. Rooke. One or two reports were read, and various business transacted, and in the afternoon Mrs. Rooke delivered her annual address. This briefly reviewed the position of affairs in regard to temperance in the states, and mentioned as a weak spot in the national life the increase of drunkenness among the women of England, and the large number of licenses held by women in the states for the sale of liquor. Mrs. Rooke was hopeful that the women of Tasmania would have the state franchise—indeed, it seems an anomaly that they should have the suffrage for the more important commonwealth elections while the state legislature still refuses it.

In addition to the usual business meetings there were two public evening meetings, at which several ministers and laymen spoke encouragingly, and Mrs. C. E. Clark, Australasian Press superintendent, gave some account of the great work now being done in New Zealand in the direction of prohibition, and gave the members some practical advice. The convention was marked by a spirit of harmony, and was very much enjoyed by those who had the privilege of meeting to compare notes of work done and to stimulate each other to more work in the time to come. The serious drop in the state membership is cause for consideration, with a view to some determined effort to arouse fresh interest. Last year's report showed that there were 258 active, thirty-seven honorary members, while this year there are 197 active, twenty-eight honorary. An organizer, such as Mrs. C. E. Clark, who has recently paid us a visit, would arouse more sympathy with the work and lead to an increase in the membership.

The election of officers resulted in Mrs. Rooke being again chosen as president; Mrs. W. S. Bell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Wilkins, recording secretary, and Mrs. Kirby, treasurer. Members were entertained at afternoon tea by the mayoress, Mrs. Storrer, who selected the most picturesque spot possible, in a lovely glen by the side of the Cataract Gorge, for the function.

Besides the members of what might be called the teetotal party, there are a number of thoughtful men and women in Hobart, as in most places, who deplore the evils of the liquor traffic, but who do not agree that drink itself is so much an evil as the way in which it is sold. It has been decided to form a public-house trust, with the leading principle of the elimination of private profit, as a step in the direction of reform. A resolution of the convention placed on record its apprehension of this growing tendency, and is distinctly out of sympathy with it, believing that no one has ever abolished any evil by making it respectable. That indulgence in alcoholic drinks is harmful under almost any conditions, that it is totally unnecessary, and that it is against the economic progress of the world, are so much a matter of creed with white-ribboners that they could scarcely do other than pass such a resolution. Yet the promoter of the trust has written a grieved letter to the press, deploring that a movement to help our cause has been so coldly received. The resolution might have gone further and given a clear presentment of the reasons for the attitude taken up by the W. C. T. U. It is certain there are still many who do not know why the union takes the stand it does. With the growth of the L. T. L. there should be more understanding on this important subject.

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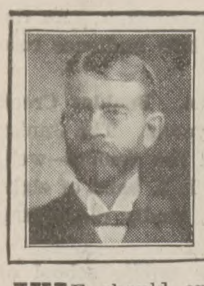

THE WEALTH OF HEALTH.

By David Paulson, M. D.

WE should enthusiastically co-operate with the Master Mechanic in developing the human machine—the masterpiece of all created works—to mental, moral and physical perfection. We see a great procession marching towards premature graves. One-half the infants die before they are five years old, and a large number of those who live soon drift into a life of miserable invalidism. Insanity is increasing three times faster than is our population. The insane in this country alone would form a procession 123 miles long. Consumption, comparatively rare a generation ago, now weeds out one-third of our adult population; while pneumonia is responsible for almost as many more deaths. Typhoid fever, which is an entirely preventable disease, carries away 50,000 of our people each year. The majority of the 27,000,000 cases of illness in the country each year is a legitimate harvest resulting from colossal ignorance, carelessness, and indifference to natural law.

In the advertising columns of some of the popular magazines may be seen, in bold display type, a dozen or more advertisements of morphine, cocaine, and other drug cures. Conservative authorities estimate that there are 60,000 morphine fiends in Chicago; and it has been estimated that there are 1,000,000 persons in the United States addicted to various drug habits.

It is no financial dream that there is something radically wrong with society, which demands that the public conscience should be aroused to cultivate mental, moral, and physical health. If it were possible for some one to go out and raise several persons from their graves, the very next day it would be heralded in two continents; but is it not a grander thing to save a thousand people from having premature funerals? Nothing is easier than to do that very thing. A health officer in Buffalo instituted sanitary reforms which lessened the death rate of that city 2,400 a year. That was surely a greater work than would have been the raising of an equal number from the dead.

There is being developed among us a class of sedentary men whose health is being undermined by office work and who are physical wrecks when they should be in the very prime of life. Every individual requires daily the exercise that would be taken in climbing a ladder more than a mile high.

Every intelligent physician knows that our mothers, daughters, and wives, are sacrificing their health and happiness in the effort to make their bodies fit their clothing, instead of adapting their clothing to their bodies; and the wretched ill-health of their children testifies to the far-reaching evil result.

If there were a business investment in sight which would be certain to realize 10 per cent, what a rush there would be to take advantage of it! Yet the average individual can readily lengthen his life at least ten years and add twenty-five, fifty, and, in many cases, even 100 per cent to his physical capacity and endurance. Notwithstanding this fact, most people are content to drift along, day after day, in their present enfeebled condition, soon to drop into untimely graves.

Only good food can be transformed into pure blood and sound muscle. It should be intelligently cooked and should be free from all injurious substances. It ought to contain the maximum amount of nutrition, with the minimum quantity of waste material. It should be palatable and should be eaten slowly and at regular times. A fact worthy of mention is that the honors in feats of physical endurance are invariably earned by men who live exclusively upon the natural products of the earth.

The almost magical results secured from dashing cold water into the face of a fainting person are just as certainly secured when it is applied to the entire twenty square feet of body surface. A short daily cold sponge or tub bath acts as a sort of fire-alarm to the heart, lungs, liver, stomach and other vital organs.

Recent scientific experiments have shown that sunlight possesses almost miraculous restorative powers. We should, therefore, covet every opportunity to be exposed to its benign influence.

There is a far larger number of honest people who are dying from wilful deprivation of pure air than there are criminals who are forcibly deprived of it by being hanged for their crimes.

We must not be content with merely looking and feeling well to-day; we must take into consideration how we shall look and feel ten years hence, unless we change our present wrong physical habits.

It is important to accept the divine truth that the body is a temple wherein God dwells. We teach our children not to mar costly pictures and rare furniture; how much more important is it that they should recognize the abundant evidences of God's miracle-working power in the human body, so that they shall be inspired to properly care for it, and shall endeavor to glorify God in body and spirit.

Chicago, Ill.

THE ATTITUDE OF CAPITAL.

By Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks.

IF anyone has doubted that the struggle between organized capital and organized labor is war to the death, the action and spirit of the National Association of Manufacturers recently in convention at New Orleans, must remove such doubt. President Parry's address was one long, bitter arraignment of organized labor and denunciation of its aims. He accuses organized labor of knowing but one law "the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and Vandals." "All its purposes," he says, "are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force." Another speaker, Mr. Post, asks, if ever "in all the history of the world there existed such a condition of oppression, cruelty to men, women and children, terror, anarchy, beatings and murder as now exists under the acts of desperate members of labor unions." No reference is made to the oppression and cruelty which the investigations of the strike comsion showed to be the continual condition under the reign of the mine operators, and which exceeds all the oppression and cruelty which existed during the strike, under the "desperate members of the labor unions."

In accordance with the suggestion of the president that it was desirable to secure "organization among manufacturers and employers which shall embrace the last employer in the United States, the various minor organizations to be combined in one grand national federation," a committee was appointed with power, at the request of five members of the association who are employers in kindred trades, to call a meeting of the employers in those trades with the view of forming an organization. The president and secretary of the Manufacturers' Association were instructed to co-operate with the officers of such organizations when formed, "to form a permanent central organization that will create a clearing house for ideas and provide means for co-operation on matters of common interest."

In the resolutions adopted, the association declares that it is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it also declares that "employers must be free to employ their work-people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts," and further, that "employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable."

To the ignorant, the unthinking and the prejudiced, this sounds plausible, but it means that while employers are preparing to organize on a national scale to set the rate of wages and arrange the conditions of labor, laborers are to act as individuals in accepting or rejecting these terms. True, they assert they are not opposed to organizations of labor, but of what use are such organizations if they can have nothing to say as to the wages paid the individual? And who is to decide what "methods or systems of pay are equitable and just?" Obviously the employers and the employers alone. These resolutions carried out mean the practical enslavement of labor.

Speaking of organized labor, President Parry says, "It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty." Once this was true, but conditions have changed since the days when our forefathers saw in the right of each man to compete with his fellows in an open field the ideal of liberty. The time has come in our industrial development when the laborer who "sees fit" to dispose of his labor on starvation terms imposes upon his fellow workmen the necessity of disposing of their labor on similar terms. His right to accept starvation wages is curtailed by their right to a living wage. In denying this "individual right" the labor unions are undermining, not American liberty, but capitalistic tyranny. This "hard-earned freedom" of our ancestors has "withered to a bond."

President Parry's arraignment of organized labor is flatly contradicted by the strike commission, which indeed reported that violent methods had been resorted to in some instances, but completely exonerated the leaders from any complicity. In other words, not organized labor, but, as Mr. Post said, "desperate members" of the unions were guilty of violence. Organized labor is striving to get its disorderly element in hand and is succeeding fully as well as could be expected.

There has been some violence in the uprising of labor, although not nearly so much as has been reported by the press. But there was a time, not so far distant "in the history of the world" that Mr. Post need have forgotten it, beside whose "terror and anarchy" the most exaggerated reports of the present are peace and tranquility. That time was when the downtrodden and oppressed overthrew society in the earthquake which we call the French Revolution.

We may be profoundly thankful that the laborers of today organize, and that they demand recognition for their organizations. It means the difference between the French Revolution and the bloodless English Revolution of 1688. The starving mob, frenzied by the sufferings and by its sense of its own helplessness, can destroy bastiles, overturn thrones and massacre with the bloodthirstiness of tigers. When its rage is spent, it has nothing to show but ruins. The excesses of the French Revolution were the inevitable accompaniments of the uprising of a people who did not know how to organize. The patient, dogged, steady march through the centuries of the English people toward political freedom was the natural progress of a people accustomed to united action. The one, in impotent fury turned on its oppressors with fire and sword; the other, through its representative, deliberative parliament, demanded, with a voice which could not be denied, "redress of grievances." The French mobs secured speedy and terrible vengeance; the English parliament established the liberty of the English people.

Our industrial struggle is but the continuation in a changed form of the struggle of our English forefathers. "It is an endless battle to be free." Once the conflict raged round the English parliament; now it rages round organized labor. Now, as then, it is the battle of the whole people, for the enslavement of labor means the loss of our civil liberty.

South Atlanta, Georgia.

MRS. HENRIETTA MONROE
Long-Time President.

OHIO THE CRUSADE STATE

PAST AND PRESENT

MRS. ANNIE W. CLARK
Present-Day President.

Greetings from Mother Thompson to the National Convention

Hillsboro, Ohio, May 5th, 1903.

Dear White Ribbon Comrades:

When we heard that our National Convention was certainly to be held in Cincinnati next November, and that a delegation from said Convention expected to visit Hillsboro, a vote of grateful appreciation was sent by our union to the National officers for their compliment and good will. To this allow me to add my assurance of a hearty welcome and my personal benediction to everyone in attendance at the Convention in Ohio's Queen City or to those who make the additional trip to the "Old Fort." If it is God's holy will that I still remain we will join in the exclamation: "What hath God wrought since December 23, 1873!"

Yours sincerely,

Eliza J. T. Thompson.

Early Days.

By Mrs. Antoinette H. Clevenger.

AS I read, in the February Magazine Number of THE UNION SIGNAL, the sketch, "An Organization Memorial," my thoughts ran back to many memorable happenings during those stirring days when the heroic women pioneers established our great organization.

No one doubts that the hand of God was marvelously manifest during the Crusade, and that His controlling power was also apparent in shaping the destiny of the same "called" womanhood.

Two state mass conventions followed the early weeks of the Crusade at Columbus, in February and at Cincinnati, in April. While entirely distinct in call, Doctor (now Bishop) Walden presided over both. Each of these conventions, by unanimous action, named Mrs. Harriet C. McCabe of Delaware, whose husband, Doctor McCabe, was then and for years afterward until his death, officially connected with the Ohio Wesleyan University, as the "leader" for the "risen host."

At the Cincinnati Convention, a committee was appointed to meet at Delaware, draft a constitution and select a name for a permanent state organization of temperance women. Mrs. McCabe was chairman of this committee; Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, secretary, and the constitution was duly prepared.

To Mrs. McCabe the name Woman's Christian Temperance Union came as an inspiration, and it was promptly accepted by the committee on organization, and finally permanently adopted by the convention held in Springfield, June 17. This convention elected as officers of the new organization: Mrs. H. C. McCabe, President; Mrs. Frances Wait Leiter, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, of Hillsboro, Treasurer. The three officers were women of unbounded faith. It was Mrs. McCabe's remarkable insight into the future which gave her the courage to say to a committee composed in part of some of the ablest men of the state, that the organization growing out of the Crusade should be composed of and regulated by women only.

The first few years were spent organizing districts according to the political divisions of the state. Some of Ohio's most talented women at that time manned these districts. After five years of efficient service Mrs. McCabe declined re-election to the presidency, as the growing work was proving too arduous for her strength.

The W. C. T. U. does not need to be told of our dear Mother Thompson, who served Ohio union as treasurer for a number of years. The story of her life and of her gifts are known to all.

The leader of that first praying band that went out December 24, 1873, was for years an inspiration to this work, as to every work for Christ with which she has been associated. She always claimed that she "never could make a speech," yet she never failed to say something worth hearing, and she possessed the happy faculty of seeing and presenting the witty phase of even serious things; frequently at the expense of herself, her husband, or some member of the sisterhood. Her wit was always forceful and to the point, never failing to produce a ripple of mirth as it captured all hearts. This was in the days when our beloved was one of the expected at state convention.

The third member of this "Central Committee" (then so-called), Mrs. F. W. Leiter, was the great-granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin Wait, of Revolutionary fame, in memory of whose sterling worth in that eventful period, the people of Waitsville, Vt., have erected a monument. Probably from him she has inherited her fine executive ability, courage, and indomitable perseverance. At the time of the Crusade she was young, highly educated, cultured, happily married, and with a brilliant social life before her, yet when God's call came to her in a memorable experience in a saloon, she gave herself willingly, joyfully to the work, and she has never since faltered. For a little time she doubted whether God meant that a wife and mother should enter public life, and it was Miss Willard's personal plea for the "world which needs mothering," which finally resulted in Ohio's claiming Mrs. Leiter for service. She began in the Crusade and has never ceased effort along state lines.

MRS. H. C. McCABE President. MRS. E. J. THOMPSON Treasurer. MRS. FRANCES W. LEITER Secretary.

First State Officers of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

In the beginning of the organization a yearly membership fee was greatly opposed by many because this was a religious work, and it is due to Mrs. Leiter's earnest endeavor that the union was placed on a financial basis.

Having been principal of several of the leading high schools in the state, Mrs. Leiter possessed innate fitness for the educational phases of temperance, and to her untiring and efficient service during a period of four years as state superintendent of the department, Ohio is indebted for her first Scientific Temperance Instruction law (1889). The same fitness for service is evidenced also in her national work for physical education.

May our state, National and World unions never cease to honor these pioneers to whose consecrated ability we owe so much of the success of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Wilmington, Ohio.

MRS. Annie W. Clark, state president of Ohio W. C. T. U., was born at Meadville, Pa., where her father, Rev. Homer J. Clark, D. D., was for many years president of Allegheny college. Dr. Clark's ancestors for several generations, lived in Vermont, his native state. Mrs. Clark's mother was Agnes Wilson, daughter of Hon. Thomas Wilson of Morgantown, Va., and her ancestors were Virginians. Vermont and Virginia is a good combination for ancestry. Annie Clark was married in 1866 to Captain Charles T. Clark, then but recently returned from the civil war. She thus remained loyal to her family name. Captain Clark is now a lawyer at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have five children, two sons and one daughter married, and two younger daughters now students in the Ohio state university.

Mrs. Clark and her husband joined the Good Templars soon after they were married and they have been good haters of the liquor traffic ever since. When the Crusade reached Columbus in December, 1873, Mrs. Clark joined the crusade band led by Mrs. Desellum and worked with it daily. Her official work in the W. C. T. U. began in 1889 when she was elected county president. Prior to that time her energies, outside of home duties, were given to Sunday School, Missionary and Woman's Relief Corps work. As president of Franklin county, Mrs. Clark visited every place where a union might be sustained, organized a dozen new unions, and systematically carried the work forward.

In 1899 Mrs. Clark was made state superintendent of Fairs, and a year or two later she was invited to address the state Board of Agriculture, her views being received with such favor that the board recommended county boards to encourage W. C. T. U. work on the fair grounds, especially in the furnishing of rest tents or rooms.

In 1895 Mrs. Clark was elected state corresponding secretary and two years later, state president, to which office she has been re-elected each succeeding year.

Ohio W. C. T. U. has gained in membership since Mrs. Clark became president an average of one thousand a year, and the work in all departments has increased and become more effective, a fair share of the credit being due to the improved methods introduced by the general officers.

Mrs. Clark goes to the World's Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, sent there by offerings from over two hundred Ohio unions, who rejoice in thus showing her their love and appreciation.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XII.

ON the following Monday morning Hugh packed his bag, made a pleasant little farewell call at the Vicarage, and, a few hours later, walked quietly into the midst of the family circle at home. The hubbub of welcome subsided at last, and he sat, not without embarrassment, in the midst of his womenkind, sipping tea. The embarrassment was caused, at any rate in part, by the disconcertingly personal nature of their remarks.

"Only ten months; and how changed you are, somehow," said Madge, again and again.

"Ten months implies a change at my age," said her brother good-humoredly.

"He has grown into more intimate acquaintance with his clerical clothes; but it isn't only that," said his mother reflectively. There was a hint of trouble in her voice, or Hugh fancied so.

"He looks older and graver," put in Constance, before her brother had time to change the subject; "but it isn't only that—"

"No, it's something in the—"

"Come, I say, drop it!" interrupted Hugh hastily. "If you must discuss a fellow's looks, you needn't do it before his face."

With a general laugh the point was waived, and within a day or two most of the family had forgotten that they had noticed any change.

The solicitor's only remark was made in private to his wife.

"He has lost his cock-sureness, which isn't to be regretted. It surely isn't disillusionment already, poor chap."

Grandad, the incorrigible, lapsed at first sight of his grandson into the old refrain:

"A parson! Just such another as his grandad before him. He, he, he!"

Mrs. Brotherton looked intensely annoyed. It was really intolerable that the boy should be pursued in this way.

For the moment Hugh looked as if he could willingly have slain grandad, but meeting his scowling look, the old man sniggered apprehensively; and turning away, with an agonized mixture of loathing and pity, his grandson abruptly left the room. Soon afterwards he went out, and as he wandered in desultory fashion about the quaint, picturesque old city, his face gradually lost its gloom. At the very worst, life, as yet, was before him, not behind, as with grandad. Thank God, at any rate, for that. Through devious ways, his wanderings led him to the quiet, decorous close, and entering the majestic cathedral, he passed slowly up the long nave to the choir. Yes, as nearly as he could remember, this was the exact spot where, but ten short months ago, he had knelt in the unbounded confidence of youth and excellent intentions. But for the presence of one or two vergers, he would have knelt there again; in no confidence this time, but in utter abasement of spirit. Well, and why not? He was a clergyman. Should not that fact sufficiently account for his action in the eyes of the inquisitive? There, where he had knelt, in the loftiest spirit of self-consecration, less than a year ago, he fell on his knees once more, and his agonized cry went up to heaven:

"God help me! God help me! God help me!"

It seemed to him that God *must* help him; he was so young, and meant so well. Even granting that, so far, he had not done much to help himself, surely God would intervene to save him! Surely He could not, would not suffer him to fall utterly away! He knelt on in an agony of self-pity which he accepted as penitence, and having forgiven himself for his most shameful sin, he arose at last and passed from the cool deep shadows into the sunlit air, with the serenity of a conscience at peace with itself upon his face.

Poor grandad! Poor old grandad! In his pitiful mood, his thoughts, even of that old reprobate, were more tender than they were wont to be. He would like to know more than he yet knew of grandad's history. Poor old boy! Hugh strolled away from the gray cathedral, through the quiet meadows beyond, going over all that he already knew. Suggestive as his father's words had been, Hugh's actual knowledge of the facts of his grandfather's downfall amounted to very little, but over that little he had deeply brooded, from that day to this. As he lingered along the banks of the slow transparent river (how deliciously transparent it looked after the murky streams to which his eyes had been accustomed of late), and watched the darting trout, his thoughts were of grandad still. He wondered had the poor old fellow ever really taken himself in hand. Suppose that, when he had first discovered the vulnerable spot in his manhood, he had made a determined stand against the attacks of the enemy? Hugh was far from imagining it to be an easy thing to do, but suppose that grandad had been man enough, while still young, to do it! Ah! how different things might have been; how much better for himself; how much easier, in all probability, for those who came after! Doubtless a man must take his nature, as he must take his life, as he found it, and work out his own salvation; but when it came to the doing of it, surely it was a little hard not to feel fierce resentment towards those from whom his characteristics came!

Hugh sighed heavily as he sauntered under the shade of ancient lines towards his favorite almshouses. There was old Smithson, as usual, sunning himself on the bench outside his porch, and there, on this side of the almshouse garden gate, on their usual log sat the Kenrick girls. Hugh found it necessary to school his features to decorous gravity as he passed the sedate row. The five impassive, mask-like faces were all young; yet for a lifetime, as it seemed to Hugh, these girls had been wont to sit upon this self-same log, prodding their parasols into the grass, and gazing stolidly at the passers-by. He knew them well by sight, but neither he nor any of his friends had advanced to a speaking acquaintance with the shy sisterhood. The fact was not one likely to cause him any regret, for although, after his absence, his eyes gladly recognized them as a well-remembered feature of the landscape, the girls were not otherwise interesting. Under their steady, observant scrutiny, he passed on, through the quiet haven of the trim gardens, stopping only to exchange a kindly greeting with old Smithson. How obsequious the old man's salutation seemed after the amusing brusqueries of Tummas Windle. The smile called forth by the recollection still lingered upon Hugh's lips as he turned into the road, and so home between the flowering hedgerows that were a feast to his eyes after their months of familiarity with stone walls. On re-entering the house, he repaired at once to the comfortably appointed room in which grandad spent the greater portion of his days, and dismissing the attendant, made a patient and determined attempt to penetrate into the inner workings of the old man's senile mind. At the end of a painful half-hour he was driven finally to the conclusion that of ordered or deliberate thought or intention there was nothing left. The nearest approach to coherence was invariably achieved when some tone of his grandson's voice seemed to arouse a dormant brood of recollections into temporary activity. Hugh was conscious of a sickening conviction that in him the old man recognized the promise of his own youth.

"I believe there are moments when he sees what no one else sees, that I have started on the same line, and am, perhaps, booked through to the same hateful end. But it touches him not a bit. He doesn't care—not he! In fact, it amuses him."

"He! he! he!" gurgled grandad suddenly.

The haggered young face opposite blazed with instant fury, and grasping the old man's shoulder, Hugh shook him fiercely.

"Hold your tongue! Do you think I want all the world to know what you have done for me? Hold your abominable old tongue! Have you no sense of decency left?"

The terrified old man shrank from him, cowering, but just then Hugh's heart was hard. In the hope of arousing some momentary attention, he once more shook the shoulder beneath his grasp.

"You wretched old sot, with your abominable jest over the most miserable inheritance to which a human being can be born! Think of my fate, if you can! But what do you care for my fate? What do you care for your own? Did you ever care? You shall answer me!" with another shake. "Did you ever care?"

The old man burst into tears.

"I don't know. Yes, I do care; God knows I do!" he cried, with the remorse of many years ago. "Where's Milly? Milly, where are you? Don't let me taste another drop! Don't let me see it! Don't let me smell it even, or I can't resist it. I can't, I tell you—I can't, indeed, and I don't want—I don't want—"

The quavering tones had sunk into senility again. He stopped, looked bewildered into his grandson's face, and feebly struggled under his hand.

"What do you want? Nurse! I want nurse!"

Hugh came to himself at once.

"There, there, don't be frightened! It's all right," he said soothingly. "Poor grandad! Poor old grandad!"

With conscious magnanimity he soothed and coaxed the old man until he resumed his wonted chuckle, then summoning his attendant, went hopelessly away. Milly was his grandmother's Christian name. She had died comparatively young. For a day or two he brooded over what he had gleaned, and at last attacked his father recklessly.

"About grandfather," he said one day abruptly. "You may as well tell me the worst at once. My imagination is pretty sure to carry me beyond the truth."

"I don't know whether that is possible," replied his father gloomily, "but perhaps you are right. I hoped that his memory was gone. It seemed the best that one could hope. But it appears that your clerical dress, and perhaps an undoubted likeness to what he once was, has dimly recalled his own youth. He was ordained at about your age, and seems, soon afterwards, to have contracted the drink habit. If he had but been found out things might never have gone to such lengths, but he seems to have been clever—or hypocritical enough— to keep suspicion at bay. For some years he did his clerical duty—preachments, services, visits, and all the rest of it—diligently enough, and something about him, his good comradeship probably, made him a general favorite. That was by day. At night, when he knew himself to be safe, he got drunk. Now and again he seems to have made some sort of a stand, and to have tried to pull himself together. In one such interval he got married, and for a time things were better. Unfortunately, the improvement in him didn't last. He was soon at the old game. With his wife's help he kept it dark for a time, but he might have forseen what would happen. The cares of housekeeping, children, and parish duties, all came upon my poor mother, and there was no home happiness to make the burden seem lighter. He had only himself to thank for it when she, too, gave way."

"'Gave way? Gave way to—to it?" stammered Hugh, horror-stricken.

"Aye,' said his father bitterly. "At the time to which my first recollections go back she was a good woman, but latterly there was little to choose between them. In point of fact, he did, here and there, make an attempt to pull himself together, but by that time she was beyond all care to do it. I have never told this to any living soul except your mother, and only tell it to you now for your own good. There are times when you are horribly like your grandfather, Hugh."

It was thoughtlessly said, and he realized it even before the blood rushed to his son's face.

"Father, do you mean to say—"

"No, my boy; no, no, no! I spoke without thought. I have better hopes of you. Still, forwarned is forearmed. It was so in my own case, as you know."

"What became of her?" asked Hugh hoarsely, and without looking up.

"It caused her early death. That pulled him up for a time, but whispers were in the air, and he knew it. Perhaps the knowledge—or remorse—made him reckless. Anyway, he made a public exhibition of himself in the end."

Involuntarily, Hugh groaned.

"Ay," said his father bitterly. "Of course, there was a scandal, followed by an inquiry, and in the end he was suspended. At that he cast off the last shadow of pretence, and let himself go. There is no need to go into further detail, but I am sorry to say there lives no more unmitigated scoundrel than your grandfather has been in his time."

Beads of perspiration were standing on Hugh's pallid forehead.

"You believe that his efforts to pull himself together count for nothing. You hold that hypocrisy was at the bottom of it all?"

Mr. Brotherton's reply was prefaced by a short laugh.

"As regards his zealous ministrations, what else would you suggest? 'By their fruit ye shall know them.' That's orthodox guidance, I believe," he said drily.

His son drew in his parched underlip, and moistened it.

"Might not his have been, in the early days, at any rate, a real faith, hard to kill, yet gradually weakened by despair after repeated yielding to temptation?"

Mr. Brotherton shrugged his shoulders.

"I can't say that I ever argued the matter out, or cared to do so. It's enough for me to know that, within a year or two of his ordination, he was proved to have been a drunkard, although he continued to press upon the acceptance of other people a faith that he had found powerless to effect his own salvation. Said to have been more than ordinarily earnest and convincing about it, too. Faugh, it sickens one to think of it!"

Yet, having cooled down, he began to regret having allowed his indignation to carry him so far. Until recalled to himself by the pallor of his son's face, he had overlooked the fact that a sensitive fellow like Hugh was sure to brood over the family disgrace.

(To be continued.)

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THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Notes.

MAKE early and careful preparations for that most beautiful of all Red Letter Days, June 9, the birthday of Miss Jennie Casseday. Let your program include the cheering of sad and lonely hearts by gifts of flowers, God's own messengers of comfort.

If your Legion has not held a Hospital Meeting this year, it should make haste to do so. This meeting should not only include donations of money for our L. T. L. room, but the preparation of bandages and other hospital supplies; also papers upon the principle of Non-Alcoholic Medication, for which the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital stands, and upon the work which the hospital has accomplished. For needed information address the president of the hospital board, Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 179 Pearson St., Chicago.

In regard to the L. T. L.'s offered prizes for this year, the effort has been to make the conditions absolutely fair so that the smaller and newer states should have an equal chance with those already well organized. In working for the prize offered by the National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, it will be of great advantage to make a study of her leaflet, "To Hold and to Gain." Order from Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, 212 La Grand Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

The "Anti-Cigarette Speaker," compiled by Mrs. Ida B. Cole and published by W. T. P. A., 184 LaSalle St., Chicago, is a valuable and timely adjunct in the preparation of entertainments. The price is ten cents per copy.

Miss Anna A. Gordon has recently spent two weeks in Indiana, everywhere meeting and addressing the boys and girls, and speaking to the grown people in behalf of the young.

Mrs. Clara E. Beede, General L. T. L. secretary for Illinois, and formerly a teacher in New Hampshire, is doing much field work in her state, and securing excellent results in the organization of new Legions.

The Maine L. T. L. secretary reports several new Legions organized since the National Convention and much interest manifested. The Michigan secretary writes: "I am having a great deal of encouragement these days."

New York: "A Senior Legion has recently been organized near Syracuse for Indian boys and girls. Their leader, the principal of their school, read of the L. T. L. in THE UNION SIGNAL and at once realized that it was just what his young people needed. He called some W. C. T. U members to help him organize. This Legion is prosperous and we are hoping to have their male quartette at our state convention." "A Senior colored Legion has just been organized in Ithaca. The president and secretary are bright, young high school girls, who can conduct a meeting with credit. They are about to have a medal contest. Our Seniors take turns in assisting this new Legion in its regular meetings."

PENNSYLVANIA: Reading, always busy, seems busier than ever. The "Fishing Club" plan recommended at Portland is working beautifully in the Neal Dow Legion. The alumni has again served coffee and buns to the trolley men at the barn, a service which was highly appreciated. If these men are not won as members of the L. T. L., their friendship is being secured. The "Anna Gordon" observed Peace day with suitable program, and made a visit to the Widows' Home with oranges, flowers and a program to entertain the inmates. The Legions of the city also gave an entertainment at the "Hope Rescue Mission" and fine department work is being done. A county superintendent says she likes Perry pictures the best of anything she has tried for rewards.

Williamson School L. T. L. recently gave an entertainment, including fine musical selections and recitations. President Shrigley and Superintendent Bitting each made a short address. A most enjoyable feature was a "Musical Romance," suggested in THE UNION SIGNAL, in which one asks a question and a few strains of a selection played on the piano gives the clue to the answer, the audience guessing the words that fill in the story. The pledge was written on the blackboard and all joined in repeating it.

The Frances E. Willard Senior, assisted by the Elma M. Preston Senior of Harrisburg, had charge of the closing evening of the week of the temperance revival service in Thirteenth street Methodist Episcopal church. Recitations and songs were given by both Legions. They had the opportunity for this service and used it. A bouquet social is in preparation by the Elma M. Preston. The Elma M. Preston Juniors held a social January 16 with good program; gained four new members.

Convention Calendar.

Michigan will hold its state L. T. L. convention the last week in May. Place not stated.

New York convention meets in Hornellsville, July 6-8.

Wisconsin convention at Darlington, July 7-8.

Illinois convention at Aurora, July 7-9.

Suggested Program for June Meetings.

From New York State.

First Week.

Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Nation.
Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Pocket-Book.
Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Mind.
Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Body.

Second Week.

How to Reach the Drunkard.
How to Reach the Drunkard's Children.
How to Carry Sunshine to the Sick and Needy.

Third Week.

Invention and Inventor of the Cigar.
The Cost of Tobacco.
Parables, Poems and Pithy Points.

Fourth Week.

Analyzing Summer Drinks and Patent Medicines, with Reference to Alcohol.

How Senior L. T. L.'s Can Gather Miners' Children into the L. T. L. and the Sunday Schools.

By Mary E. Kuhl, National Superintendent Miners.

ORGANIZE for a membership contest. Elect a captain for each side, calling one the Body Guard and the other the Home Guard, let each guard work two months for new recruits, carefully enrolling names of new members and giving to each a membership badge or button after exacting a promise to attend all meetings regularly. Give each Legioner five credits for every new member secured, and make the one receiving the largest number of credits the guest of honor at the membership rally.

Arrange to hold the membership rally at the end of the two months. Have good music, recitations and decorations provided by the major wing, and a nut party or fruit social to be furnished by the minor wing.

Do not fail to have on hand the pledge cards, good literature, benefits and picture cards to be distributed where they are needed. Sometimes a china sociable is very profitable and enjoyable. Each pupil earns enough to buy a cup and saucer, or small piece for decoration; these brought together make a very pretty display, and may be sold or given away, as may seem best; the former plan is the better, since the principle of working for what is possessed ought to be instilled into the life of every boy and girl. Wisely directed efforts are the basis of character-building, and the combining of beauty with utility is a very important lesson.

In every possible way keep the temperance ball rolling. Agitate, educate, undertake, until the death blow is dealt to the saloon power.

Chicago.

Timely Hints.

ONE of the New Jersey Legions last summer maintained an ice water barrel on the main street of the town. On the barrel was printed, "Loyal Temperance Legion," and no doubt many a thirsty passer-by who stopped to drink of the pure cold water, was impressed by this silent testimony for temperance.

Encourage the members of the Legion to have their own flower-beds and raise flowers for the Flower Mission work. It will mean more to them if they are gathered from their own gardens. Observe Flower Mission Day, June 9, in the Legions. Teach the boys and girls about Jennie Casseday and the work she inaugurated.

Place temperance and mercy books in the Sunday school or town library.

Send THE YOUNG CRUSADER to poor children or to Institutions for children in your vicinity.

Entertain the Sunday school teachers at a reception and inform them on the work of the L. T. L. and Seniors. Often their prejudice can thus be turned into sympathy.

Remember the Sunset Prayer Pledge: "I will faithfully endeavor to observe seven o'clock as the hour of prayer for the Loyal Temperance Legion, particularly for the advancement of L. T. L. work in our own community."

Introduction of L. T. L. County Presidents.—Continued.

Response of Herman W. Zimmerman, Berks County.

There is never a time when I feel more like turning face about and fleeing than when I am required to do public talking. I would rather any time do individual temperance work.

On behalf of the L. T. L.'s of Berks county, I extend to you greeting, and welcome to our beautiful city by the hills, hoping that your stay with us may be one of the most pleasant memories in your L. T. L. career.

At Pittsburg last year we bade you come to Reading. Our invitation was accepted. You have come, and have almost overwhelmed us with numbers, with enthusiasm, and with good reports. We are glad you came to this convention—to us Berks contains the "grandest" in our recollection—to be fired with a holier purpose and higher aims for our glorious L. T. L.

Response of Gertrude Rhoads, Chester County.

Dear Legioners of Pennsylvania: In coming before you to-night to represent Chester county Loyal Temperance Legion, I feel how great a responsibility rests upon the county officers of this organization. They and the superintendent determine, to a large extent, the power of the Legion, for they must be the leaders. The work of our county as an organized body has just begun, although it has known the Legion for many years. There is no doubt that it has now begun to move forward with more zeal to accomplish its work. Since organization we have felt more life and enthusiasm in our midst and proved it to you by the number of delegates to this Convention. We trust that the progress will be good during the coming year.

The Loyal Temperance Legion has not discharged its duties when it fulfills its own requirements. It owes much to its mother, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and every true Legioner will remember his duty and be glad to discharge it. This mother taught us to hate the liquor traffic and to join the army fighting to put it down. She taught us how to fight and encouraged us in all our efforts, and there can be no doubt that she is glad to have this Loyal Temperance Legion of Pennsylvania as an ally. May we be ever true to the principles they have taught us.

Response of Mary A. Wert, Cumberland County.

The Legioners of Cumberland county send you greetings. We, of Old Cumberland, have endeavored to make our work a success, and in the future we mean to press on till the victory is won.

"Press on! there's no such word as fail;
Press nobly on! the goal is near;
Ascend the mountain! breast the gale!
Look upward, onward, never fail!
Why shouldst thou faint? Heaven smiles above
Though storm and vapor intervene;
That sun shines on, whose name is love,
Serenely o'er life shadowed scene.

Press on! surmount the rocky steeps,
Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
He fails alone who feebly creeps;
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp on eternal snows its way,
And through the ebony walls of night
Hew down a passage unto day.

With "Press on" for our watchword, with our minds and hearts possessed with an enthusiastic and untiring perservance, our efforts along the line of this, our chosen work, are bound to culminate in glorious realizations of those things for which we have so long prayed and toiled. We have been traveling through a wilderness surrounded by manifold evils, which we have been constantly combating, and we have been content to see in imagination the end toward which we are striving. But we know that soon the sun of truth shall scatter the mists and we shall stand in full view of the glorious Land of Promise. Then shall we indeed wear the victor's crown. Let no one despair and become faint of heart. Noble, consecrated women have led us on to victories in the past, and as they responded to the summons, "Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord," their mantles have fallen upon other noble, consecrated women, who shall lead us on to victory after victory, until we, too, may hear the divine benedic-

"Well done."—From Pennsylvania State Report.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, May 21, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Double Standard.

THE opening of a tea room and cigaret parlor for women by a prominent New York society woman, has afforded opportunity for masculine editors throughout the country to free their minds and tell the public just what they think of the type of woman that deliberately appropriates their long cherished vices. One of them thus expresses himself:

"If the women take to staining their pretty fingers and befouling the feminine sweetness of their breath with nicotine in its nastiest form, what shall we have left to respect them for? This will be a dreary old world when women are merely lightweight men. If they cease to maintain the standard of refinement, what chance will there be for the survival of social ideals?"

Why this epidemic of protest and remonstrance on the part of the men? Can they not tolerate in their wives that which for years they have been diligently cultivating in their own lives? Would they deprive their women friends of that sweet solace which furnishes them so much joy? Volumes have been written on the delights of the weed. It is the exceptional man who fails to spiritedly defend it when attacked by a woman. Why this somewhat hysterical expostulation when woman would share with him these pleasures? The editor before quoted even suggests with some force that if the cigar and cigaret habit is to be prevalent among womankind, marriage will become unpopular.

Much as one must deplore the tendency on the part of a certain class of women to befoul their dainty persons with this disgusting habit, may it not be possible that it will afford the cigar-smoking portion of mankind the opportunity to see themselves as others—especially feminine others—have long seen them? If a man who finds enjoyment in the weed, first hand, cannot endure the nicotine-tainted breath in his wife, let him try to imagine how the mothers and wives, the sweethearts, sisters and daughters have borne with it since the days when Sir Walter Raleigh borrowed the uncleanly custom from the savages.

Perhaps woman has grown weary of being regarded as the sole fountain from which shall flow all the ideals of purity and refinement for the race. We do not believe for a moment that she has; no true woman does believe it. With Mrs. Russell Sage, we would affirm our confidence in the women of this country in saying: "My faith in American women is so great that I do not believe she ever will do anything that will lower the moral tone of her country." Men need not fear that the springs of refinement and true womanliness are drying up in the souls of the women of the nation, nor that in the near future will be experienced a social famine of those old-fashioned graces which beautify the home life. If such calamity should befall, man could blame only himself. Woman, dainty and cleanly by nature, would never have taken the initiative in such a habit, neither will she pursue it if she find it is belittling her in the eyes of the men whom she respects and loves. With men lie the remedy, and the more severe their condemnation and criticism, however unjust it may be in the light of their past attitude, the better for women, for such expressions will act as a positive deterrent with the better class of women.

Still more swift would be the reform if, coupled with the criticism, there might be a chivalrous appreciation of a common weakness and a realization that the same high standard of cleanliness of body, mind and soul must be maintained by man and woman alike, without which the future of society is imperiled.

British or American Workman?

IT was Mr. Mosely, a sagacious and wealthy English manufacturer, who conceived the plan of sending a large commission of British experts to make a comparative study of the British and the American workman. And it was Mr. Mosely himself who defrayed the expenses of this remarkable commission. The members of it, picked from the various trades and leading industries, were instructed to make a thorough study both of men and of labor conditions in this country. The report of this comparative investigation has been published, and it makes exceedingly interesting reading.

Some of the leading questions set before them were these: Which workman, the American or the British, is better equipped by early training and education for his work? Which workman, on the average, does more in an hour? Which has the longer hours of work? Which needs most "overlooking?" Are the American employers more accessible to their men than are English employers? Can the careful, sober, steady man, whilst keeping himself efficient, save more in America than in England? Is the American working man temperate and sober? How does the value of the American wage compare with that of the English, cost of living being taken into the account? On the whole, in which country are the general conditions of life of the workman most favorable?

On nearly all these points the answer of the Mosely commission are emphatic and in favor of the American conditions of labor and of wholesome living.

The gratifying statement is made that "drunkenness is here comparatively unknown." Says one of the commissioners, "Americans have seen clearly enough that the greatest force to enable them to win their way in the world's markets is education, and they have made wonderful strides of late to improve this."

Mr. Mosely, summing up the results of this very notable line of international study, says for the British employer:

"If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, both masters and men must be up and doing. Old methods must be dropped, old machinery abandoned. Practical education of the masses must be instituted and carried out with efficiency. The bulk of our workmen are already both sober and intelligent, but with many of them there is urgent need for them to become more sober, more rational, more ready to adopt new ideas in place of antiquated methods, and improved machinery whenever produced, and to get the best possible results from a day's work."

But the most significant thing about all this unique form of so open-minded investigation and study is the evidence it gives as to how closely the questions of education, of temperance, of personal character, are now seen to be linked in with the whole labor problem.

A Bill of Particulars.

"THE saloons pay $1,200 into the treasury," says a South Dakota paper, "and we need the money to run the village government and pay outstanding indebtedness."

There are people who live continually in the comfortable consciousness of accumulating credits on one side of their account books, never taking the trouble to turn the page to see what debits may be entered thereon; who never strike a balance until some sad day when they are obliged to face a disconcerting overdrawn account. The citizens of this Dakota town seem to be related to that class. What they need is a full, detailed bill of particulars, revealing to them not only the credit but the debit side of their account and presenting for their inspection and contemplation a truthful balance sheet. No more interesting nor fascinating piece of bookkeeping can be imagined.

Another Dakota editor, in commenting upon the situation, furnishes interesting data for the experiment. Over against this credit of $1,200 secured from saloon licenses, he says, must be placed an enormous debit of $10,000 of uncollectible debts incurred in the legitimate business houses of the town, caused by the drinking habits of the debtors. There should follow a long list of impoverished homes, many foreclosed mortgages upon homesteads, a few bank defalcations, likewise not a few burglaries, a goodly number of accidents and consequent damage suits resulting from unsteady legs and hands—traceable directly to alcoholic indulgence—an unusual accumulation of doctor's bills for lacerated heads of wives and children, and various sicknesses caused by lack of food and fuel.

We are told by sociologists that the value of any man who has an average earning capacity of $500 per annum, viewing him solely as a piece of mechanism, is at a low estimate $10,000. If this be true, one more stupendous item must be added, for it is an insignificant liquor enterprise that does not each year make way with a dozen men.

It is quite clear, therefore, that even though the catechism of this Dakota town reads: "The chief end of man is to accumulate the almighty dollar," the result at the end of the year will be a financial disappointment. This, however, is viewing the question from a mere money standard. Viewed from a manhood standard, one is appalled at the awful discrepancy that the town must face. There is no quicker nor easier road to civic bankruptcy than by this route. A city's capital ought never to be estimated by the amount of wealth in its treasury, but rather by its potentialities of manhood, its enterprise, its industry and thrift as manifested in the persons of its citizens. Nothing will more rapidly drain such resources nor depreciate their value than the placing of a few legalized saloons and dram shops in their midst. Even if at the end of the fiscal year the municipal treasury be overflowing—and no such instance is on record—that which represents real value in the community will be found wanting, and on its municipal ledger will be discovered an awful minus balance of integrity and virtue.

Kansas Women and Resubmission.

DR. JOSEPH T. BERRY, editor of *The Epworth Herald*, spent three weeks in Kansas recently, visiting all parts of the state. He says editorially:

I had opportunity to talk with all sorts of people about the prohibitory law. I obtained the views of ministers, teachers, lawyers, merchants, politicians, editors, and hotel men. There is not the slightest question but that prohibition is more thoroughly entrenched in the confidence of the people of Kansas than ever before. During the session of the legislature recently adjourned an agitation looking toward the resubmission of the issue to the voters of the state was begun. I do not think those who started the agitation had strong hope that such a movement would succeed. It was intended to test public sentiment. Well, it did that very thing. The proposition was buried under an avalanche of 'nays,' and the agitators wished they had not invited the protest. It will be many a day before anyone will make another attempt to secure resubmission. And even if the legislature could be induced to submit the issue to the voters of the state, prohibition will be reaffirmed by a majority which would fairly startle the country.

This refers to the petition work carred on by the state W. C. T. U., which placed in the hands of the Kansas legislators 20,460 signatures protesting against resubmission in any form.

Flower Mission Day. The approach of June 9, the Red Letter Day which commemorates the birthday anniversary of Miss Jennie Casseday, our first superintendent of the Flower Mission department, should inspire all workers to a special effort along this line. The program given in our last issue will require but little time for preparation and it is certain to awaken the interest of those who are not familiar with this beautiful work. Our missionaries to foreign countries find that the Flower Mission opens the way to hearts and homes otherwise unresponsive to our special message. Mrs. Addie Northam Fields writes from Mexico: "The ninth of June last year we observed Flower Mission day by a parlor meeting, the most successful meeting of the year. About sixty of the finest ladies of the American colony were present. We had a very interesting program and the number of flowers sent in would have astonished anybody from the States. Immense bouquets were sent to each person in the American Hospital and many to people who were ill outside." Mrs. Fields asks for suggestions for further work in this department. Those of our workers at home who have not a perfect understanding of what we aim to accomplish by means of "God's messengers," should address the National superintendent, Miss Lella M. Sewall, 330 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

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Summer Meetings. In the program for the Thirtieth Annual Assembly at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., one week, August 3-8, is dedicated as "Liquor Problem Week." There is to be "a broad survey of this field from the physiological, sociological, moral and religious points of view." An hour on Tuesday afternoon, August 4, is given for the presentation of the work, plans and principles of the National W. C. T. U. On August 11-13 there will be a New England W. C. T. U. Institute at Old Orchard, Me. The presidents of all the New England states and other white ribboners will participate.

The World's Convention. From letters and reports received we judge that the coming World's Convention will be the most successful in our history. Many of the most remote countries are sending their full quota of delegates, and the party from England will be unusually large. Our American contingent sailed from New York on May 16 and will reach London in time to attend the annual meeting of the B. W. T. A., at which time Lady Henry Somerset will deliver her farewell address as National president. An acting vice-president will be elected for the year, in the hope that Lady Henry's health will be restored sufficiently to enable her to accept the presidency again twelve months hence.

⚜

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Bertha Fitch-Forbes, former Y secretary of Michigan, accompanied by her husband, made a pleasant call on the editors recently. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes were en route from Sparta, Mich., to the Pacific coast, where they expect to locate. Spokane, Washington, will be their home for the present.

Miss Annie A. Robbins, National lecturer, spent last week in Chicago and took occasion to exchange greetings with the editors. Miss Robbins has recently closed a successful itinerary in Florida, and now goes to the state of Minnesota for a year. Her address for that length of time will be 721 12th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Delegates and visitors to the World's Convention have looked in upon the editors while passing through Chicago on their way to New York, the sailing port. Among these were Mrs. G. W. Brown, of Augusta, Kansas, president of the local union; Mrs. Findley, of Pond Creek, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Satella Penman, of Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Experience Corner

COMRADES, ALL:—Not long ago, THE UNION SIGNAL, with characteristic wisdom, urged upon members of the W. C. T. U. prompt and uniform and unremitting payment of dues into the local treasury. A friend of this corner, a white ribbon woman, whose employment usurps the entire first five working days of the week, writes that since she could attend the union meeting only on Saturday, and as it is never held on that day, she is inclined to count this "taxation without representation."

Granted. But we live under majority rule in our organization, and one of the lessons we women have to learn and need to learn is peaceful submission to rightful authority. In this case that authority is the majority. A Saturday meeting bars out more than the day now used, evidently, or the day would be changed.

But who would fail to be counted with the host now holding hands forward "without wrath or doubting," the host composed of the very elect in all churches and in all communities? Not I, surely, nor this busy correspondent. Whether or not we may take part in discussions that determine the local polity of the society, we know the foundation principles, and with our badge always proclaiming them, "we all belong."

Some sort of influence has sent into this quiet corner a regular rush of items and opinions on the attitude of the medical fraternity towards us; especially in the line where some of them may think we meddle with their dignified and circumspect and professional business, in a certain very practical department of ours. No set of earthly residents believe more in minding their own business than we do, we working white ribboners. But when it comes to the kind of "remedies" given our children—and every child belongs to us—we firmly take our stand against alcohol.

If I might use three columns this month, I should love to reprint an editorial from a secular paper, headed "Once More the Insidious Peruna," in which this "exhilarating beverage," common alike to prohibition and license territory and sometimes bearing the endorsement of ministers of the gospel and other folks who ought to learn better, is held up to the most withering and well deserved contempt. Its wholesale invasion of the best side of advertising newspapers and the blind side of respectable homes calls for a bugle blast of remonstrance, in which let us all help that doughty reformer Martha M. Allen.

How? Send to her, at Syracuse, New York, for the documents in which she gives the chemical analysis of this and of some other juices of Inferno. If you do not happen to know she is National superintendent of non-alcoholics in medicine, get up a "National Drill" in your union, from our "Annual Leaflet of the W. C. T. U." The patented nostrums of the country, with Peruna well in the lead, are likely to take every stronghold of family life with their alcoholic potency, and Christian women, intelligently armed with the facts of the case, are the only effectual resistants of this immediate danger.

"You cannot get many of the women of your town out to the union, to listen to such facts?"

Go to them, then. Few parlors will close their doors to a social gathering or a mothers' meeting where this is tactfully interwoven with a general good time. There is no "cannot" in all the W. C. T. U. dictionary, you know.

On this very line, of such interest to each of us, I am glad to note that the late meeting of the American Medical Association, through its hygiene and science department, is trying to impress upon physicians throughout the country the necessity of co-operating with the Census Bureau, not only in trying to more perfectly record vital statistics, but in improving on the methods of determining the causes of death.

It might be startling, but it would be an undisguised blessing to the future if the obituary column sometimes had these added words: "Died of Boggs Bitters;" "Died of Health Beer;" "Died of Mrs. Winslow." May these medical solons and their governmental co-adjutants in the Census Bureau be given full sway!

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

There are no disappointments to those whose wills are buried in the will of God.—F. W. Faber.

***

The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place.—Ps. lxviii., 17.

***

They who tread the path of labor follow where
My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining do the holy
will of God.

***

It is a recognized law of the spiritual experience that the truth which is not imparted withers, and the character which is satisfied with its own attainment dies.—Phillips Brooks.

***

"Every sin-exiled soul makes its own wilderness. Sin is a perpetual desolation and loneliness. But whenever the wanderer kneels down and calls upon God, his desert instantly blossoms into a garden."

***

Be thankful for the darkness into which you have been led. If the way to the light that never shall go out must lie through darkness, be thankful for the darkness.—Phillips Brooks.

***

"Sobriety of mind has a very close connection with sobriety of body, and that indeed it is the safe foundation, the firm foundation, on which physical sobriety rests."

***

As you are ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you, in a book, or a friend, or best of all, in your own thoughts—the eternal thought speaking in your thought.—George MacDonald.

***

Soul! wouldst thou from the battle shrink,
And flee before the foe?
Dost thou beneath the burden sink,
And in the dust lie low?
Oh! waste not thy vain tears and sighs:
The trumpet soundeth clear;
O'ercome, and to My glory rise!
O'ercome and triumph here!
—Thomas H. Gill.

***

We are not ashamed to go to others for bodily healings; why this reluctance or hesitation to go out of ourselves and beyond ourselves for spiritual healings? No sick man apologizes for going to the physician.—Joseph Parker.

***

I hold not with the pessimist that all things are ill, nor with the optimist that all things are well. All things are not ill, and all things are not well, but all things shall be well, because this is God's World.—Robert Browning.

***

We shall be glad—really glad—of everything that has come to us, no matter if it is sorrow or pain, when we find that our experience fits some one's else need, that some one else can build our lives.—Maltbie Davenport Babcock, D. D.

***

There are cheerful hearts and lives that are glad,
Which wake to a day of praise;
There are those whose hearts for a weary while
Have long forgotten the joy and smile
Of life's sunshiny days.
Let those who gather the joys of life
So easily day by day
Remember the lives which grieve and are sad,
And, remembering, strive to make them glad,
And brighten life's sombre gray.
Mary D. Brine.

***

It is true that love cannot be forced, that it cannot be made to order, that we cannot love because we ought or even because we want. But we can bring ourselves into the presence of the lovable. We can enter into friendship through the door of discipleship. We can learn love through service.—Hugh Black.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Red-Letter Day.
June 9, Flower Mission Day.
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS JENNIE CASSEDAY.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: Mrs. Annie G. Darley, National superintendent of the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, is having calls for Japanese literature. If she succeeds in publishing leaflets in that language, it will be the twentieth different language in which she prints literature for her department.

Mrs. A. S. Bowen, president of the Georgia No. 2 union, is seriously ill and may have to go to a hospital before she is better. Owing to her condition the state convention will have to be deferred beyond the date originally intended. Mrs. Lucy Thurman is now in Georgia, having visited several of the colored state unions, organized locals, addressed colleges and seminaries and assisted at state conventions.

Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John is reported as ill and probably will not be able to do much work this summer, but her husband, Dr. St. John, a staunch temperance worker, who has been in the field for a number of years, is available for Chautauquas and other summer gatherings.

An elaborate invitation to the dedication of the St. Louis Exposition was received at National headquarters. It bore an embossed cover and the invitation proper was duly signed by the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, David R. Francis, and by Thomas H. Carter, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission; also by the joint committee on ceremonies, but no one at this end of the line was able to grace the occasion by her presence and doubtless we were not missed among the thousands upon thousands that thronged St. Louis upon this notable occasion.

Rest Cottage had a call lately from Dr. Levi B. Salmans, a missionary of the M. E. Church to Guanajuato, Mexico, and Miss Ella M. Dunmore, also a Methodist missionary to the same place and president of the largest W. C. T. U. there. They were accompanied by a Mexican gentleman greatly interested in temperance and education. Dr. Salmans was about to bring out a temperance song book for Mexico, some months ago, when his office and papers were burned. He is endeavoring to replace the material for the book.

The party reported Mrs. Fields as doing a great work in Mexico. The educated classes there seem to be greatly aroused on the question of temperance and are ready to work not only along moral suasion and educational lines, but along legislative lines as well. Dr. Salmans said it would be a great calamity to take Mrs. Fields from Mexico at the present time as the City of Mexico alone keeps her busy by constant calls upon her for advice and information in carrying out their plans for temperance, and other places are calling for her also. A number could be kept busy all the time in helping the people who are so eager for information. In the City of Mexico they have closed the saloons on Sundays, feast and fete days and indeed on all holidays, which is most remarkable, as these are the days when the populace most do congregate in the saloons.

We were sorry to hear some time ago that Miss Anna Downey, one of our most active National evangelists, was suddenly forced to stop work because of serious illness from which we hope she may speedily recover.

White ribboners will sympathize with Mrs. L. E. Bailey in the damage done her home by the fire which destroyed the auditorium at Prohibition Park, Long Island, and partially destroyed her house. Mrs. Bailey is absent in Florida and at this writing had not ascertained the extent of her loss, but felt almost heart-broken at the damage to the home she had toiled so hard and patiently to acquire.

Mrs. Ella M. Thacher has gotten out a new Memorial Day leaflet for her soldier boys. The cover has a little medallion head of Miss Willard in blue and the American flag in colors and the leaflet is tied with narrow red, white and blue ribbon. It is right to the point—and may it reach and save many of our boys.

Word has been received at National headquarters that the niece of Miss Anna and Miss Elizabeth Gordon has just passed away in Iowa, and that Bishop Foster, father of our National press correspondent, Miss Eva K. Foster, has closed his life's work here on earth. I am sure the sympathy of white ribboners will go out to these and all other sufferers from loss of friends and sickness and they seem to be not a few these days.

Saturday, the sixteenth, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon and our other white ribboners steamed away from New York bound for the World's Convention. Let us follow them with our prayers as well as our love.

Yours for the work,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With The Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Willard Memorial Fund have been received as follows, $2 except as noted:

SOUTH DAKOTA: Vermilion.

VERMONT: Forest Dale, Rutland.

OHIO: Eagleville, Middlefield, Springfield.

INDIANA: Lafayette.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Treasurer, $28.32.

MAINE: Eastport, Turner.

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport.

RHODE ISLAND: Westerly, Woonsocket Y.

TEXAS: Treasurer $5.

FLORIDA: Orange City.

LOUISIANA: Welsh, Hammond.

COLORADO: Castle Rock.

WISCONSIN: Waupun, Iron River, Platteville, Racine.

IDAHO: Idaho Falls.

OKLAHOMA: Woodward.

WEST WASHINGTON: Seattle (Green Lake), Snoqualmie, Montesano, Marysville, Arlington, Tacoma (Central), Tacoma (Seventh Ward), Tacoma (Harford), Tacoma (Holt), Seattle Lake, La Conner, La Conner (Rhoda), La Conner L. T. L., Rhoda Evergreen L. T. L. $1.80, Seattle (Willard), Shelton, Thurman Y, Centralia and Centralia Y $2.35, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Satsop, Kamitche, Seattle (Fremont), Puyallup, Caupville, Bay View, Sedro (Wooley), Rentan, Chehalis, Seattle (North), Shelton, Olympia, Ballard, Hoquiam, Elma, Aberdeen.

MINNESOTA: Medelia, Elliott, Cleveland, Pleasant Prairie, Dover, Crookston, St. Cloud, Rochester, Preston $3, Minneapolis (Frances Neal), Wabasso $1, St. James (South Branch) 50c, Brownsdale $1, Huntley, Garden City, Stockton 50c, Maine Prairie, Madelia (Cereseo), Fairfax $1, South Troy, Brainard, Pleasant Grove, Hancock, Luverne, Rushford, Vernon Center, Cream, Wadena, New Paynesville, Minneapolis (Lucy Hayes), Halsted, Atwater, Hastings, Minneapolis (Nelle Burger) Y, Byron, Minneapolis (Camden Place), Argyle, Rollis (Wild Rose) $1, Brown's Valley, North Mankato $2.55, Tracy, Frazee, Granada, West Duluth $2.62, Winona (West), Minneapolis (Eighth Ward), Truman, Minneapolis (Como).

Generous remittances of dues have been received since last report from Michigan, Southern California, West Washington, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin.

HELEN M. BARKER.

One Fare for the Round Trip

via Nickel Plate Road, account Decoration Day. Tickets will be sold to stations within a radius of 150 miles from starting point, on May 29th and 30th, with return limit of June 1st, 1903, inclusive. When going east, patronize the Nickel Plate Road. Vestibuled sleeping-cars on all trains and excellent dining-car service, meals being served on the American Club plan, from 35c to $1.00; also service a la carte. For detailed information, address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS St., Room 298, Chicago.

Superintendents.

Soldiers and Sailors.

DEAR COMRADES: The work is broadening and extending until the "Isles of the Sea" are being heard from. Memorial Day will soon be here and the special new leaflet is ready at $1.00 per hundred not punched for the ribbon to tie the little bow of white, or red, white and blue; if punchod, $1.25 per hundred. This leaflet is called "The Blue and the Gray" and is to be given the Confederate as well as the Union soldier and sailor.

I like the new custom of sprinkling the "waters" with flowers, in the memory of our sailor dead. If it is not done in your town or city, the W. C. T. U. can introduce this solemn rite, and show that we remember the sailor as well as the soldier dead.

We need more comfort bags; there are over 150 pledged boys awaiting this little token of our love and sympathy. More than 200 bags are in my house awaiting supplies.

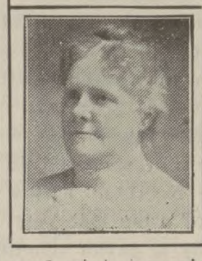
The Frances E. Willard room in the Sailors' Rest, at Newport News, where thousands of our jackies congregate under good Chaplain Steele, still needs some articles of furniture. As your National superintendent of this department gave the $25.00 for this room, she would be glad if part of it, at least, could be sent her by the white ribboners.

Our union at Delaware City is progressing finely. A framed picture of our dear Miss Willard is needed there, to place under the flag which I sent them; who will help in these gifts? What is done must be done quickly.

Yours for service,
ELLA M. THACHER.

Florence, N. J.

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.



MY DEAR CO-WORKERS: As I read the reports from the various states in THE UNION SIGNAL, I am pleased to know that you are holding social meetings, and that you do not forget the Red Letter Days. This is very encouraging and I shall be disappointed if I do not receive a fine report from each state superintendent next September. I think that the unions holding membership contests always close with a social, and the members gained on this evening could be counted in our department. Please bear this in mind.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, our National President, has requested me to prepare a sketch of Miss Anna A. Gordon, to be read by members of the W. C. T. U., and its two branches on the Red Letter Day, July 21, which is Miss Gordon's birthday. A portion of this sketch was written by Miss Willard June 8. 1897, a few months before she left us. This appreciation, with contributions by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson and Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster greatly enhance the value of the sketch. This booklet and those of "Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens," "Why We Belong," and "Our Work," can be purchased from the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or from me; price ten cents each.

The name of the street where I reside has been changed. Please note the address given below, which also appears on my newly printed leaflets.

Yours with the desire to serve,
MARY D. TOMLINSON.

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

Proportionate and Systematic Giving.

LAST year's offer of five dollars' worth of literature to the state superintendent who gives evidence of the most careful, thorough and painstaking work for this department, is renewed this year. It is not so much for the amount of work accomplished as for the real effort to reach out. Last year New York and California South stood so nearly equal as to outreaching and constant care that five dollars' worth of literature was sent to each. Now, to whom shall it go this year?

ESTHER PUGH.

Selma, Ohio.

FROM THE BENCH.

A Judge Commends Pure Food.

A Judge of a Colorado Court said: "Nearly one year ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts as a food. Constant confinement indoors and the monotonous grind of office duties had so weakened and impaired my mental powers that I felt the imperative need of something which neither doctors nor food specialists seemed able to supply.

"A week's use of Grape-Nuts twice each day convinced me that some unusual and marvelous virtue was contained therein. My mental vigor returned with astonishing rapidity; brain weariness (from which I had constantly suffered) quickly disappeared; clearness of thought and intellectual health and activity which I had never previously known were to me the plain results of a few months use of this food.

"Unhesitatingly I commend Grape-Nuts as the most remarkable food preparation which science has ever produced so far as my knowledge and experience extends." Name and address furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The judge is right. Grape-Nuts food is a certain and remarkable brain builder and can be relied upon. There's a reason.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Miss Fay Vaughan won the medal at a contest held in Potts Camp, Mass.

The Reading, Pa., W. C. T. U. will erect a public drinking fountain in Penn square.

After June 11 the address of Rev. Frances Townsley will be Crystalia, Frankfort, Mich.

The Belle Kearney union, of Marinette, Wis., is making a quilt for the Eau Claire Home.

The unions in Rochester, N. Y., will resume the Sunday afternoon public temperance meetings.

Mrs. Cora Seberry, National organizer, is engaged for a week's campaign in Delaware county, Pa.

The Anna Gordon L. T. L. of Reading, Pa., has decided to take up the study of department work.

The W. C. T. U. of Rochester, N. Y., will place several drinking fountains in different parts of the city.

The union at Chester, Pa., has arranged for a grand rally and an effort to secure a larger membership.

The curfew law was the subject of discussion by the Central union, of Jackson, Mich., at a recent meeting.

At a meeting of the Wauwatosa, Wis., union the best methods of advancing the temperance cause were discussed.

There were ten contestants who took part in a medal contest at Glenwood, Texas. Fern Hightower won the medal.

At the annual Y meeting of the Worcester, Mass., union, Miss May B. Goudey of Boston was the principal speaker.

Miss Mattie Cheever was the winner of a silver medal given by the Little Rock, Ark., union for the best temperance oration.

"Mothers' Meetings and Purity" was the topic of the Westville, Pa., union at its last meeting. Several visitors were present.

The city council of Moline, Iowa, is co-operating with the W. C. T. U. in placing barrels of ice water in many parts of the city.

The Union at Marquette, Mich., is interesting itself in the qualifications of those who are presented as bondsmen for the liquor sellers.

Mrs. Nannie Curtis, state lecturer, is meeting with success in Waco, Texas, where she is recruiting boys and girls as members of the L. T. L.

Capitol Hill union, of Washington, D. C., has interesting meetings each month. Its next program includes an address from one of the district officers.

The union of Lexington, Ky., is engaged in finding homes for young mothers who desire to reform, and for infants born at the city hospital.

The local W. C. T. U. conducted the "Stillwater Daily Democrat," Oklahoma, last week. Saloon advertisements were ruled out as a matter of course.

According to the press reports the First Milwaukee W. C. T. U. has started a crusade against the nude pictures found in the saloons of that city.

The gifted author, Mrs. Bernie Babcock, of Little Rock, is superintendent of the newly adopted department of Christian Citizenship in Arkansas.

"What hinders temperance most, ignorance, greed or selfishness?" This topic will be discussed at its next meeting by the Tekonsha, Mich., union.

The Newburg, N. Y., union holds regular department meetings which are of special interest. Health and Heredity was the topic most recently considered.

Ashland, Wis., union held a cradle roll contest. Helen Peterson, in the girls' class, and Everett Edwards, in the boys' class, were the prize winners.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Work Among Miners, is conducting a series of meetings under the auspices of the Boise, Idaho, union.

In the Midland, Mich, union the ladies whose birthdays occur each month are in charge of the arrangements for the monthly social meeting.

The May Flower tea given by the Hochelaga, Canada, union was an enjoyable affair. Many guests were present and an excellent program was given.

Hastings, Minn., observed UNION SIGNAL Day with a nice program. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. Emma Scott, the superintendent of Social Meetings.

The Apache, Okla., union contains a mother, daughter and granddaughter, all earnest white ribbon workers. They are Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Tobin and Miss Nellie Tobin.

The Avon, N. Y., union has arranged for an illustrated lecture by Rev. Irving Bristol on "Trampdom and Hobotown." The proceeds of the lecture will go to the fountain fund of the union.

An effort is being made by the Central union of St. Paul, Minn., to provide a library for the new jail. The books they provided for the old jail are worn out and a new supply is necessary.

Nineteen members were added to the Mt. Ayr, Iowa, union, as one result of the meeting held by J. W. Pierce, the gospel temperance evangelist. An L. T. L. of 125 members was organized.

The Carrie Dougherty union of Baltimore, Md., held a musical and literary entertainment. Humorous monologues by Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of the Superior Court, were a feature of the occasion.

The Consumers' League was the subject of animated discussion at a mothers' meeting held by the Pierre, S. D., union. Much interest was shown, which it is hoped will be crystallized into practical action.

The Detroit union entertained, and were entertained by, Dr. Mary Wood Allen, editor of "The American Mother," during her attendance upon the National Congress of Mothers, which met in Detroit.

Through the efforts of Rev. A. L. Dodge of the M. E. church an appointment was made in Caledonia, Minn., for Miss Margaret Wintringer, National organizer, and a union of fifteen members was organized.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National organizer, addressed the Union county, N. J., convention at Dunellin. About 150 delegates were in attendance. Mrs. Emma Bourne, state president, had charge of the question box.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, state president, is afield in West Washington. A union of twenty members was organized by her at Cosmopolis, while nineteen members were added at Aberdeen and thirteen at Hoquiam.

Madison county, S. D., held its institute in Mitchell. The attendance was good and much interest taken in the discussions. The county will make its president, Mrs. Flora Wilson, a life member of the state union.

The April meeting of the Middleville, N. Y., union, developed intense interest in the L. T. L. work. Excellent papers presented the need of work in this department and the good accomplished by the Legions in other places.

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, state president, spoke in Medford, Oregon, recently. The union here has sixty-five members. There are many saloons in the town and the white-ribboners are vigilant in the effort to do away with them.

Wayne county, N. Y., held its convention at Clyde. The convention was largely attended and great interest was manifested. Mrs. Cora E. Seberry and Mrs. Louise S. Rounds were in attendance.

Readings from the lives of Florence Nightingale, Helen Gould and Mrs. Ophelia Dounce, the former county president, formed part of the program at a parlor meeting of the Elmira, N. Y., union.

"The Senior L. T. L." was the topic considered by the West Side, Buffalo, N. Y., union. The Seniors were present and gave several papers and recitations. Miss Lucia Coffran had charge of the program.

The W. C. T. U. of Garfield, Wash., have engaged Col. Holt, to hold a series of temperance meetings. The people are aroused and are determined to ferret out all the violators of the local option law of the city.

Mrs. Anna Palmer, National evangelist, has been conducting a helpful series of meetings at Galesburg, Ill. The afternoon Bible readings were well attended and the ladies present listened eagerly to her words.

The Butler, Pa., union has just been engaged in a membership contest by which eighty-two new members were secured. The union is making careful and systematic preparation to contest the granting of liquor licenses.

Several members of the Central union, of Bloomington, Ill., are interested in the domestic science work in the public schools. The union was invited to a luncheon prepared by the cooking class of the Irving school.

The Central union of Springfield, Mass., held its regular social meeting in Rescue mission. In response to invitation many members of the Armory Hill union were present. Rev. G. A. Reinl gave a stirring address.

A reception to the W. C. T. U. of Collinsville, Texas, was given by Mrs. G. D. Campbell of that city in honor of Mrs. G. W. McNeelan, county president, and Mrs. Bray of Denison. After a good program refreshments were served.

Two medal contests were held in connection with the county convention at Carrollton, Ill. Frank McIver, of Roodhouse, was awarded the gold medal for oratory and Miss Ethel Reed, of Carrolton, the silver medal for musical skill.

An attractive program was given for the Grafton County, N. H., convention which met in Littleton. Three hundred children participated in the evening program. Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, state president, spoke on "A Great Opportunity."

A pleasant reception to Miss Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, was one of the features of the institute held in Union City, Tenn. Two medal contests were held, Miss Jessie Harrison and Miss Laura Mayers being the winners of the medals.

Twelve unions were represented at the Saratoga county, N. Y., institute, which met in Ballston. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, was the conductor. The institute was a very successful one and much interest was shown in the sessions.

A large number of mothers accepted the invitation of the Dracut, Mass., union to a mothers' meeting. The discussion which followed the papers on "Motherhood" and "Purity," evidenced the intelligent interest of those present in the subject.

The children of the W. C. T. U. sewing school, of Frederick, Md., gave an interesting entertainment one Saturday afternoon. During the year one hundred and seventeen children have been enrolled. Eleven prizes were given for good attendance.

"Training the Appetite" was the subject considered by the Leroy, Mich., union. Daniel Reasoner, an honorary member, gave an interesting report of the state Anti-Saloon League meeting in Lansing. Two new members were formally received.

Compared with Colorado Scenery

To travelers familiar with the rugged grandeur of the scenery of Colorado, there is a special appeal in the soft picturesque effects of the mountain scenery along the lines of the eastern railroads. The Lackawanna is a scenic route worthy of especial patronage on that account.—*Rocky Mountain Guide.*

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is delicious, invigorating, nutritious. Prepared instantly in the home, office, or study. Excellent for business and professional people, and those troubled with impaired digestion.

It is pure, rich milk and an extract of choice, malted grain, condensed to powder form, ready in a moment by dissolving in water. No cooking is required.

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Write for Shakespearean Booklet on Horlick's Malted Milk Beverages.

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
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Charcoal

is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.

The finest preparation made is

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

FREE—One full size 25c. box, mailed once only, upon receipt of 2c. stamp.

A. J. Ditman, Astor House, N. Y.

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HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

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Whether newly organized or many years in the work, should possess and study

Do Everything

By Frances E. Willard.

An invaluable hand book for ALL WHITE RIBBONERS Containing full information of the work in all departments

Price, 35 Cents

AND

The Helping Hand

By Caroline B. Buell

Which tells HOW to organize, and assists ORGANIZED unions to conduct their meetings in the most orderly manner . . . . . .

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

W. C. T. U. Notes.

(Continued.)

The Toronto, Canada, district held its eighth annual school of methods in Toronto. Rev. T. A. Moore, of the Lord's Day Alliance, addressed the meeting on Sabbath observance. Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford, Dominion president, presided.

The Abraham Lincoln Junior L. T. L., of Reading, Pa., held a mothers' meeting not long ago. The residence where the meeting was held was beautifully decorated and after an excellent program of recitations and music refreshments were served.

Miss Anna Gordon, National vice-president, addressed a rousing temperance meeting in Madison, Me. The L. T. L. took part in the exercises. Upon Miss Gordon's arrival the L. T. L. met her at the station, giving her the Maine salute and a welcome song.

Sabbath observance was the topic discussed at a meeting of the New Holland, Pa., union. Several excellent articles were read and a practical discussion of the true observance of the day followed. Scientific temperance instruction will be the theme of the next meeting.

Hill county, Texas, held its annual convention at Hillsboro. An elaborate program was successfully carried out. Miss Rhena Mosher, National organizer, Mrs. Nannie Curtis, state lecturer and Miss Fannie Armstrong, state Press superintendent were among the distinguished guests.

Lawrence county, Pa., held its spring convention in New Castle. A drill on THE UNION SIGNAL, to familiarize the members with our official organ, a drill on the Annual Leaflet and five minute papers by local presidents and county superintendents were a part of the interesting program.

DR. SHOOP'S

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The W. C. T. U. reading room at Platteville, Wis., is well patronized. The average attendance is about twenty-six each evening. The union has been cheered by liberal donations for the room, among them being two dozen chairs from the city and 100 books from Mrs. Cora Rountree Hathaway.

Mrs. Henry D. Annable, president of Kings county, N. Y., union, spoke on "The Women of the World in Missions and Temperance" before the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church. The address was illustrated by young women dressed in the costumes of the different countries.

The Livingston county, N. Y., institute met in Dansville. An interesting symposium on "What next can be done to rid the world of the drink and tobacco habits?" was discussed by several of Dansville's leading citizens. The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, former president of the Illinois W. C. T. U.

Hudson county, N. J., held its semi-annual meeting at Jersey City, April 9. It was essentially a meeting for general discussion of the work in the various unions. Interesting topics brought out an exchange of ideas and plans for general improvement. Mrs. Isabella Demarest, state corresponding secretary, was the speaker of the evening.

Mrs. R. H. Jones, president of the Norfolk, Va., union, had a narrow escape from death while alighting from an electric car. She was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. The motorman stopped the car instantly and though Mrs. Jones was under the fender the wheels had not touched her. She escaped with some painful bruises.

The most successful institute in the history of Herkimer county, N. Y., has just closed at Ilion. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, and Mrs. Frances W. Graham, state corresponding secretary, were present. Many interesting papers were read and discussed. Rev. E. V. Stevens of Herkimer closed the session with an address on "How to Stand for the Best in Christianity."

Ashland, Wis., W. C. T. U. has an excellent press superintendent. The union showed its appreciation by presenting her with a beautiful china plate at its last meeting, and white ribbon refreshments were served. These consisted of wafers tied with white ribbon, white cake with white icing, coffee with cream, as white as consistent with its richness, and white sugar, of course.

Yolo county, Cal., held its seventeenth annual convention at Winters not long ago. Mrs. Mary Case Lord, editor of "The Pacific Ensign," Mrs. Annie Little Barry, state recording secretary, and Mrs. Emily Hoppin, state treasurer, were present. Mrs. Mary Tongier of Los Angeles gave a brilliant address. An appropriation of six dollars was made to send THE UNION SIGNAL to local unions.

Mrs. Emma Spencer Townsend, the Friend minister who lately resigned a six years' pastorate to devote herself to the state superintendency of the Christian Citizenship department in Ohio, has been called to the Deanship of Earlham College, Indiana. She has taken it only temporarily, with intent to return at the close of the school year to her own state and the important W. C. T. U. work of which she is the head.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey, who has been doing successful work in Florida for four months, will remain there during May. Already there are 336 active and 114 honorary members as a result of her work, with eight unions organized and as many more reorganized, beside the organization of three Loyal Temperance Legions. June first Mrs. Bailey goes to Ohio, where she will remain until after the National convention.

Although the Arkansas Anti-Saloon League fathered the dispensary bill in the legislature last winter the W. C. T. U., with only 382 members, set itself against and defeated the bill. "The Searchlight" is the Anti-Saloon League paper and the W. C. T. U. pays for space in it as its official organ. Through its columns was sent out their slogan against the dispensary bill. The situation was slightly amusing.

Mrs. Mae M. Whitman of California has been appointed acting National superintendent of Temperance and Labor by Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg, who is now in Europe. All communications pertaining to the department should be addressed to Mrs. Mae M. Whitman, Campbell, Santa Clara county, Cal.

Dayton, Oregon, union conducted a successful silver medal contest with a class of five girls and boys. Mr. Hanville won the medal, and a second prize of one of Miss Willard's books was given to Miss Sadie Waggoner. The receipts were twenty-one dollars which enabled the union to redeem its pledge for state work, contribute to the Memorial Fund, donate something to the county work and pay off a debt of long standing.

Of Miss Rose Davidson, Y secretary of Colorado, a state critic writes: "She is an acquisition indeed to our working forces; cultivated, attractive, a young woman of whom to be proud and for whom to be thankful. Her rendition of 'A Singular Life' is marvelously fine, suitable for the most critical circles. She is, besides, very helpful in other ways in the institute work where she helps Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, the acting state president."

Newberg, Oregon, union gave a reception April 17 at the home of the president, Mrs. R. W. Kelsey, in honor of Mrs. Kelsey Trowbridge, of Nebraska, who spent the winter here with her brother, Rev. H. Gould, and Mrs. Kelsey, of Chicago, who has been visiting her son, Prof. R. W. Kelsey of Pacific College. A large number of guests were present, and a pleasant afternoon was spent. A progressive conversazione was one of the features of entertainment.

That a prophet is not always without honor in her own country was evidenced in the recognition accorded Mrs. Lucia H. F. Additon, National organizer. Two receptions were tendered her just before she left home for an extended trip. The first was by the Frances Willard union of Portland, Oregon, all the other unions in this, her home county, uniting. The second reception was given by Mrs. Additon's home union. There were many pleasing features of both meetings.

The annual report of the secretary of the Marshall, Mich., union shows much good work accomplished. Prizes were awarded for the best three books of clippings on the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. These books, together with a beautifully framed picture of Frances E. Willard, were presented to the high school. Much literature has been distributed and food and clothing sent to needy families. Marshall, with its 110 members, is the banner union in Calhoun county.

Faith union of Denver, Col., lately came off victor in a case against a saloonkeeper who was accused of selling liquor to minors. Five complaints were entered against him, two of them being made by members of Faith union, one of whom was mother of the main witness for the union, a boy of eleven years of age, while the boy's father was the saloonkeeper's witness. The boy told a straightforward story and the court was not long in fixing the fine at twenty-five dollars and costs.

Payne county, Ok., held a two days' convention in Stillwater, at which forty-two delegates and many visitors were present. Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, territorial president, Mrs. Kate McWethy, territorial treasurer, and other distinguished guests were in attendance. There was a gold medal contest and an address by Prof. Jamison of the public schools. His topic was "How can we best impress temperance principles upon the children?" During convention week the local union edited and managed the Stillwater daily newspaper. This venture was a success in every way and placed $36.82 in the local treasury.

To know by rote is no knowledge; it is only a retention of what is entrusted to the memory. That which a man truly knows may be disposed of without regard to the author, or reference to the book from whence he had it.—Montaigne.

A Useless Member.

"YES," said Aunt Sarah, surveying her bandaged wrist, "the doctor says it's a bad sprain; and the minister says I know now how the church feels, in not having the use of all its members. The minister didn't mean that for just a joke, either; he looked at me as if he wanted to see how I'd take it. I had sense enough, too, to feel I deserved to have him say it to me. A word like that comes home pretty straight when one of your members is useless, and worse.

"I've never thought just what being a member of the church meant before, though I've been one for thirty-five years. I've never felt obliged to do what the church wanted done. I felt it was a favor, my doing it at all, and half the time I let someone else do it instead. When I was through with work at home, and with what things I liked to do outside, then I was willing to do something in the church—if it was the kind of work that suited me. I guess I've been just about as useful a member to the church as the sprained hand is to me, all stiff and crippled, and refusing to bend more than an inch or two.

"There's lots of things I need to do, but I can't use this member to do them—that's certain. That's the way the minister has felt about me, I guess. I've been a useless member for thirty-five years, that's the long and short of it; and, if the rest of the members had been like me, the church would have been as paralyzed as old Cousin Josiah Jones, that can't move hand nor foot. I'm ashamed of myself—I truly am—and things are going to be different from now on," and Aunt Sarah nodded her head with firm determination, as she looked at the church spire from her window.—Forward.

A Typ(e)cal Case.

He thought to bring the trade this way,
By nailing up a sign,
But buyers came, to his dismay,
Like this thin line.
His best resource then brought to play,
On ads. well writ and placed.
He saw his store filled every day
Justlikethislineisspaced.

A well-bred woman may easily and effectually promote the most useful and elegant conversation without speaking a word. The modes of speech are scarcely more variable than the modes of silence.—Blair.

BE INDEPENDENT.

It's Easy to Shake Off the Coffee Habit.

There are many people who make the humiliating acknowledgement that they are dependent upon Coffee to "brace them up" every little while. These have never learned the truth about Postum Cereal Coffee which makes leaving off coffee a simple matter and brings health and strength in place of coffee ills. A lady of Davenport, Iowa, who has used Postum Food Coffee for five years is competent to talk upon the subject. She says:

"I am a school teacher and during extra work when I thought I needed to be braced up I used to indulge in rich, strong coffee of which I was very fond and upon which I thought I was dependent.

"I began to have serious heart palpitation and at times had sharp pains around the heart and more or less stomach trouble. I read about Postum and got some to try. I dropped coffee, took up the Postum and it worked such wonders for me that many of my friends took it up.

"In a short time I was well again, even able to attend evening socials. And I did not miss my coffee at all. Now I can truthfully say that I have been repaid fully for the change I made, I have no indications of heart disease and not once in the past four years have I had a sick headache or bilous spell.

"My father, 78 years old, is a Postum enthusiast and feels that his good health in a large measure is due to the 6 cups of good Postum which he enjoys each day." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason.

The Local Union

The Press Department.

Program.

Singing, Psalm, page 11, White Ribbon Hymnal.
Reading of Scripture, The Press a Revealer; Luke viii: 4-19.
Prayer.
Roll-call. Responded to by items of current reform news.
Reading report of last meeting.
Report of corresponding secretary.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Recess (five minutes).
Singing, "Your Mission," Page 134, White Ribbon Hymnal.
Paper, "The University of the People."
Recitation, "An Editor's Tribulations."
Paper, "An Appreciation."
Presentation of THE UNION SIGNAL and state paper for subscriptions.
Singing "God be with you." Page 130, White Ribbon Hymnal.

⚜

The University of the People.

By Minnie Barker Horning.

WHEN, more than a quarter of a century ago, the spirit of the temperance crusade reached out with its throbbing heart-sent impulse and touched the women of the nation, east and west, it found many more of them reading their cook-books than were reading the daily papers. Later when the crusade became crystallized into the greatest organization of women the world has ever known, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union became a college, it broadened into a great university. It has extended and widened until it now has thirty-five different colleges, each covering a special work of which not the least is a school of journalism.

When the women first began to write they used the only style they knew, school-day composition, verbose and flowery, covering for a small item one side of a large sheet of foolscap, and often—it is feared—both sides. But after they had been rebuffed by practical busy editors seeking for news and not essays, editorials nor secretary's reports, they began to learn the lesson that the editors wanted news, not gush, facts not fancies. While this lesson was hard and long it has been effective and the working motto of the press department is "Better one line accepted than a column rejected."

Another motto given the department by our beloved Chieftain, who has lain down her armor here, we will always keep; "So tell the world's story today as to make the world better tomorrow." That was a guiding principle with her in journalistic work.

Thanks to Miss Willard's effort the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now has trained women writers in every state, a state superintendent at their head, and local writers wherever our organization exists. These press women write without recompense other than the good they may do. Their stories are read at every breakfast table in the land. Unknown to fame they work on, inspired by that great hearted mother love that goes out to make the world a safer place for the innocent, the weak, the tempted.

More and more, as the lengthening years separate us from our long time leader, will we fall back to the words she uttered, and the instruction she gave us. This is what she said about the teaching of the press: "Each year the press becomes a greater power; more people read, and public topics are more generally discussed. I can remember when it was considered hardly polite to mention the newspaper at home; men never referred to it except when they talked with men. Women read the papers now as well as men, and though certain old school editors maintain that 'their eyes are glued to the department especially made and provided for them,' the fact is that those very eyes take in all the territory there is to be possessed. Every topic is open to their understanding, so that the reading force of the country is practically twice as large as it was when the crusade began; indeed it is quite possible that the eagerness of many an anxious woman to know what that self-same crusade was doing, may have been her first lesson in newspaper reading.

"What we now need to do, first suggested at our very first convention, is to put a pre-emption claim upon the press to spread the temperance propaganda. Every brain must be to us an open furrow, every word a seed dropped in; we must agitate, educate, organize in the minds of those who read, for the thought-world is the laboratory of reform. Quietly in our homes we can compile the world's best temperance thought and launch it forth upon the rising tide of popular intelligence. We can create a new sentiment; we have our hands upon the levers that lift the world and all 'just for the asking."

The banding together of women in the local, county, district and state unions with their pens in hand constitutes the press department of the National W. C. T. U. These superintendents have their eyes on 22,000 papers, they furnish the news of the doings of the great army of three hundred thousand W. C. T. U. women in the United States, and if false statements are made by the press, they make haste to contradict and set right even so great a power.

Not only the great metropolitan dailies are supplied with news, and watched as to their utterances, but the small local and county papers are in the list. The W. C. T. U. takes a maternal view of the press. She is like a mother hovering over her small son, she not only helps the lad to be good, but watches over and corrects him if he does wrong. Two thousand eight hundred and sixteen women in all the states are doing this work. They also write and furnish "copy" for 1,000 regular columns each week. Their work averages forty thousand columns per year.

The mission, then, of the press department is to herald the work of the unions. This presupposes working unions. An active union makes an active press superintendent. Only as the union brings about results, can a superintendent report.

Then unions be up and doing. Discuss live topics of local interest. Listen to the messages flashing over the wires, and keep in touch with the world's work. Study the laws of your city, and then help secure their enforcement. Keep yourselves before the public, by good practical, womanly, Christianly, persistent work for better conditions. Press women, whether secretary, president or press superintendent wield your pens, write the news of these wide-awake unions. Do not be discouraged if all you write is not used, nor if often none of your work appears. Keep ever on. Each little helps. Our mission is accomplished if the public reads our one line.

Remember the story of the mushrooms, the softest, weakest growth known, and how thousands of them coming up under a great granite stone in the pavement lifted it out of its place in a single night. One pen may be feeble in itself, but thousands of them united against the granite of intemperance will acomplish its uprooting.

⚜

An Editor's Tribulations.

By Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley.

THERE lived a man of whom the world has very often heard,
Who shod a horse, or built a house, whichever you preferred;
He made a watch, or laid a wall, or paved an asphalt street,
Or painted nymphs, or carved in stone, or planted fields of wheat;
Indeed, there wasn't anything but what that chap could do,
Except to hold a perfect job up to the public view.
So he became historic, and good boys were taught to shun
The fate of Jack of all trades, who master was of none.
From that man I'm descended, and unhappily, it's true,
That of all the many sorts of things that people have to do,
I've tried my hand at most of them, and find it isn't fun
To be a Jack of all trades, with mastery of none;
For, as a woman told me once, I'm just the sort to be
Available for chinking most anywhere, you see;
That's just the reason why I'm here, for once my checkered life
I striped with a few troublesome months of editorial strife,
And this program committee, doubtless hearing of that time,
Inferred the tribulations—and requested them in rhyme.
Mine was a weekly paper, as probably you knew;
And oftentimes the sheets were damp because of too much due;
And then its circulation became so languid that
Its friends just kept it moving by passing round the hat.
I took my pay in squashes, or in tallow, or in hides,
Or buttermilk, or sausages, or lard, or bacon sides,
And then I had to testify in items by the score
That such fine hides and squashes I never saw before.
Sometimes my best subscribers would send in a batch of rhyme;
And once I asked a brother what he did at such a time;
"Why, publish it," he said, "for bait; you'll often catch a fish

(Continued on page 14.)

$19.00 To Boston and Return $19.00

With membership fee of $2.00 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational Association. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road July 2d to 5th, inclusive, good returning from July 8th to 12th, inclusive, without being deposited with Joint Agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents for execution. Superior train service and excellent dining-car meals, on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00; also a la carte service. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

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Circulation Department

Union Signal

184 La Salle Street

CHICAGO

(Continued from page 13.)

With angleworms like that, which might fall in some other dish."
Yet sometimes I grew desperate, when everyone in town
Had "written a few verses and thought they'd bring them down;"
And when they asked me as to space, I spoke their fearful doom,
And said: "The only space I have is in the lumber room."
They laughed at my waste basket, thinking I could truly sing,
"There's poetry of every sort in almost anything."
Then, too, the man who wrote the jokes was liable to say,
"I'm out of humor, so you needn't look for any fun today."
That made me savage; and just then it wasn't safe to try
To pull the sheep's wool over the editorial eye.
A fellow asked me if he could an article get in
To my most valued paper; I answered with a grin.
That "It depends on the size; if t'was a cup or plate,
A picture frame, or set of knives, he needn't hesitate,
But wrap it up and tie it up, without the slightest doubt
The thing would stay securely till he chose to let it out."
The people interested in the wildest sort of schemes
Expect the editor to help materialize their dreams,
And all sorts of reformers besiege the littered den,
Whose guns are just a paste pot, some scissors or a pen.
The lecturer is anxious that his picture should appear,
With comments that will make the people want to go and hear;
And the politicians want to run the paper on a plan
That will land them at the counter, with a pie for every man.
The editor is human and no doubt would like to be
As honest as the average, but back of him, you see,
Is the man who owns the paper, who perhaps would like to win
A franchise from the council, and will compromise with sin
To get there; so each column quite eagerly he scans
To see that nothing's published interfering with his plans.
But if by some mismanagement, an item should appear
That doesn't suit his majesty, that editor will hear
A fusillade of language that will fiercely let him know
He musn't do that thing agin, or he will have to go.
Down South they have a custom, somewhat "honored in the breach."
Of settling these matters with a pistol within reach;
But since writers are so plenty, it's a less expensive way,
To advertise his failings, and then—shut off his pay;
But seriously an editor has much with which to fight,
And many of them bravely, are standing for the right;
And you and I might falter, if we tried to fill his place,
With the bread-and-butter question always leering in our face.
So since his tribulations we can only faintly guess,
We'll assure him we appreciate the favors of the press,
And if he ever asks one, we will surely answer yes.
While we clothe our cranky notions in such real attractive dress,
And take our snubs so sweetly, and persist with so much grace,
That he will not fear to give us what we're after—simply space.

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is the short line to the East and the service equal to the best. You will save time and money by traveling over this line. It has three through daily express trains, with through vestibuled sleeping-cars, and American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00, are served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also a la carte service. Try a trip over the Nickel Plate Road and you will find the service equal to any between Chicago and the East.

Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave. City Ticket Offices: 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago. Phone Central 2057.

An Appreciation.

Written by Mrs. Meta E. B. Thorne for a Union Signal Meeting at Poynette, Wis.

TODAY we bring to your notice THE UNION SIGNAL, our National organ, of which we as well as all other white ribboners as so justly proud. With any publication either secular or religious, it compares favorably

As to appearance. Its present dress is comparatively new, and we think admirable. The better type gives more pleasure to the eye, as does also the better quality of paper, which admits, as was formerly impossible, of fine illustrations.

Then as to cost.—where can you find the equal of "our paper" at so low a rate? $1.50 per year, with a reduction to $1.25 in clubs of ten.

Its income from advertisements, the chief source of gain to the secular papers, is limited for two reasons:—the smaller space devoted to them, and the unhesitating rejection of many of the most profitable, which find ready admittance to the secular, and even to some of the religious periodicals.

From a literary standpoint the material used in THE UNION SIGNAL is of the highest order, nothing being admitted to its pages which is not well written, and of an elevated and elevating tone; even the news notes and correspondence, in many periodicals often slighted, is subjected to as careful consideration as the more prominent departments. The contents of the paper are varied and well classified, reminding one of the abundant store of the householder in our Saviour's parable, who brought forth "out of his treasure things both new and old."

How thoroughly THE UNION SIGNAL subserves its specific purpose as the organ of the W. C. T. U., only one who reads it for herself, carefully and thoughtfully, can possibly realize. Its broad and comprehensive survey of the entire field of temperance effort throughout the world, its fresh news items, its bright letters from widely separated parts of our work, showing what is being done, and inspiring to "go and do likewise," its strong and fearless, wise and wonderfully varied editorials,—diversified programs, not only for the Red Letter Days, but for the regular meetings, Mothers' Meetings, etc., its Experience Corner, where queries concerning the many difficulties arising in our local unions are helpfully answered, as well as that for solving the entangled problems of Parliamentary Law, its letters from the National officers, the talks by superintendents and others on the various departments, especially those for the Y's and L. T. L., its uplifting Bible Readings and other helps for the spiritual side of our nature—indeed it is quite impossible to even name all those features of THE UNION SIGNAL which make it the ideal representative of our work. It is certainly invaluable and no white ribboner, no woman in sympathy with temperance work, can afford to do without it.

We certainly owe our loyal support to the paper, for only as we support it, by means of a large and well-paid subscription list, can it live and do the work for which it was established. But much as it may need us far more do we need it, and why should any one of us think to escape our share of responsibility concerning it? How can any Christian temperance woman be well equipped, "thoroughly furnished for every good work," who is not, by this world-engirdling band of love, brought into touch with every other of her kind? By it, as by an electric chain, our organization is rendered indissoluble, as we realize that we are a part of the great sisterhood—which everywhere in our broad land, in city and village and country place, sends forth its radiance of truth, purity and righteousness.

Yes, we owe it to ourselves that we have this paper, even at the cost of some sacrifice, that we may be more efficient to do our part in "gathering out the stones" from the highway of the King of Kings.

"NEW TRUTHS FOR A NEW AGE"

By Rev. JOHN PRESLAND.

CONTENTS.—Why was a New Church inaugurated a hundred years ago?—The Lord's second coming an accomplished fact.—The Inspiration and Interpretation of the Word of God.—The Tri-Une God: How to understand the Divine Trinity without dividing the Divine Unity.—Man a Spiritual Being ruined by Sin—How did the Lord Jesus Christ save Man?—The Resurrection: How and When do the Dead rise?—The Judgment: When, Where and How is Man judged?—Heaven and Hell—25 Cents. Call or address

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CHICAGO

Temperance Sentiment is Spreading in Texas.

Liquor Interests Becoming Alarmed and Aid Officers in Detecting Infractions of the Law.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 15.—There is a general movement among the saloon men of the state to obey the Sunday law. A year ago there was a conference of wholesalers and brewery managers at Galveston, at which it was decided that it was to the best interest of every one in the business to have all the laws obeyed strictly, but this the retailers felt to be entirely too much to ask of them. Since then the local option sentiment has continued to spread throughout the state at a rate that was alarming to the liquor interests. Now the first-class saloonists in all of the cities have come to the conclusion that the wholesalers were right, and they have decided to aid the peace officers in enforcing the laws to the extent they think is demanded by local sentiment. In Waco the saloons are to be kept tightly closed and the saloon men helped the officers to get a conviction. At Houston the saloons are to be kept tightly closed during the church hours and nominally so during the rest of Sunday, and this rule is being adopted in the other cities and larger towns.

Rocky Road for Saloonists.

WACO, Texas, May 15.—The saloon men who have refused to close their places of business on Sunday are having a rocky road to travel. Two of the men kept open last Sunday and they have been prosecuted in the city and justice courts. It cost one of them $150 in the city court and the other $80. These same men have been prosecuted in the justice court. They have entered pleas of guilty in this court and will not fight the cases any longer. The saloon men who have entered the agreement are aiding in the prosecution.

Humboldt, Neb., Goes Dry.

New Administration Begins Reform.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., May 7.—The city yesterday entered upon its "dry" reign, and neither saloon, billiard hall, bowling alley or other similar place of amusement or resort is open. After two years of license reign the people this spring again returned to her former policy of no open saloons. The newly elected council with Mayor John Power at the head were sworn in Tuesday by Retiring Mayor C. E. Nims, and this gives the temperance element absolute control, there being but one license man, Captain Enoch, on the board as a hold-over member. Under the circumstances no effort has been made to get a license granted, and interest centered principally in the question of whether or not permits would be issued for the billiard hall and bowling alley to do business. Tuesday when the matter came up for consideration Mayor Power refused to grant permits under any circumstances.

Dram Shops Closed at Covington, Tenn.

A Truce Declared, Pending a Decision of the Supreme Court.

COVINGTON, Tenn., May 7.—A truce was agreed upon yesterday afternoon between the saloonkeepers and the Anti-Saloon League of Covington, whereby the saloons were all closed last night at 10 o'clock, to remain closed for at least twenty-one days, to await the decision of the Supreme Court of the state upon an agreed case which will be carried before that court at its present sitting at Jackson from Union City, to test the validity of the tippling license taken out for twelve months, just before the passage of the Adams bill, for the purpose of evading the operations of that law.

CONSUMPTION GERMS.

Blood

GERMS OF GRIP.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, in mapping out the problems of the future, gives first place to the necessity of fighting the bacteria which gives us our diseases. Next to the actual bacteria of disease, the mosquitos and flies are the most dangerous enemies of man. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other plagues of the human race. The bacteria of disease we can see only through microscopes. The bacteria of consumption is represented in the left-hand corner of the sketch above. The bacteria of influenza, or grip, is shown on the right. These little organisms can point to victories by the million, which lie in such numbers in our cemeteries. Thus far scientists have not been able to fight these bacteria very well. The best thing we can possibly do individually at present is to keep ourselves in such a state of health as will enable us to fight the bacteria with our own vitality.

GOOD RED BLOOD OUR AMMUNITION.

The blood which flows through our veins and arteries should contain healthy red blood corpuscles which are capable of warding off the attack of the disease germs if they get into the system. While we keep our blood in good condition and our little army of fighters in order we can resist fairly well the attacks from the outside. In preparing ourselves against bacterial attacks there are many important things to be thought of—proper nourishment of the blood, nerves, lungs, heart and liver. Important to us is proper food for the stomach, pure air for the lungs, exercise and cleanliness at all times. Good wholesome air taken into the lungs helps oxidize the blood and make it strong. Sunlight is also important for our well being. If our stomach is "out of whack," if the blood does not get the proper nutriment out of the food eaten, we at once weaken our defensive forces and the germs of catarrh, consumption or grip readily enter.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "if each person will consider his system as an army of men which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of good red blood, he will be able to overcome the enemy in the shape of the germs of disease." Every healthy person has five million red blood cells or corpuscles to every cubic millimeter of blood. The number of red blood corpuscles in the average human being is so great that it is almost incomprehensible. However, their numbers increase with health or decrease with illness or mal-nutrition. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. A cod liver oil makes the stomach groan because it is irritating. What is needed is an alterative extract made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking up from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alterative that will assist the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the street-cars, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air does not penetrate.

ONLY HEALTH CAN RESIST THEM.

Recent experiments have proven that the germ of consumption was present in the mouths of physicians and nurses who were in attendance on tubercular patients. They were not themselves infected on account of their power of resistance, due to perfect health. The breath one inhales from the lungs of another may contain germs of disease. You will not only be able to resist the germs of consumption, but many thousands of cases have been known where persons who were suffering from incipient phthisis, or the early stages of consumption, were absolutely cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It maintains a person's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate the proper nutritious food. It overcomes the gastric irritability and relieves indigestion, and the person is thereby saved from fever, night-sweats. headache, etc., which are so common.

$3,000 FORFEIT

Will be cheerfully paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original testimonial and signature of the individual volunteering that published below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, thus proving the genuineness of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. R. J. Hall, of Roxboro, N. C., writes: "I suffered nearly two years with jaundice and indigestion; in fact, my health failed completely. I tried everything for relief, including several doctors. Did not improve, but grew steadily worse and was given up. Was unable to do any work, and at night (after sundown) was blind, so that I would walk against chairs, etc, in room with lamp burning brightly. My husband finally wrote to Dr. Pierce, and under his advice, I began taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Am happy to say that after taking six bottles I was cured. All my friends who saw me when sick and see me now, wonder at the result of your great and grand remedy. I was given up by all, doctors included, and had lost all hope myself. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. R. V. Pierce and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I recommend it to all my friends and to every one suffering from similar ailments."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

THE BIBLE OF THE BODY

Is the name given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, of which nearly two million copies have been sold. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps, for this 1000-page book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

An Irish harvester found himself in a small Scottish town. At the gasworks he saw a gasometer for the first time in his uneventful life, and stopped a countryman, who was passing to ask: "What's the big round thing there, sitting on its end?" The man scratched his head and replied, "A dinna ken." "Get out wid ye," said the Irishman, "ye niver saw a dinner can as big as that in yer life."

As to great and commanding talents they are the gift of Providence in some way unknown to us. They rise where they are least expected. They fail when everything seems disposed to produce them, or at least to call them forth.—Burke.

Special Decoration Day Rates

over the Nickel Plate Road, at one fare for the round trip, within a radius of 150 miles from starting point. Tickets on sale May 29th and 30th, good returning from destination to and including June 1st, 1903. Three trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Valparaiso, Knox, Ft. Wayne, Fostoria, Findlay, Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, New York City, Boston and New England points Fast time and low rates. Meals on Amirican Club plan, ranging in price from 35c to $1.00, served in Nickel Plate Dining Cars; also service a la cart. Chicago depot Harrison street and Fifth avenue; City Ticket Offices 111 Adams street and Auditorium Annex. For particulars write JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent. 113 ADAMS St, Room 298, Chicago.

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Signal Notes.

Because of the higher price of licenses in New York the saloonkeepers will abolish free lunches.

Because the licensed saloons in Jonesboro, Tenn., have been voted out, the citizens observed May 1st as a day of jubilee.

The Anti-Saloon League has just formed a state organization in Massachusetts. Nearly every county in the state was represented at the meeting.

A. C. Rankin, the noted temperance lecturer, is holding a series of meetings at Oskaloosa, Iowa. April 22 he spoke to a large audience composed largely of labor organizations.

The big Prohibition auditorium at Port Richmond, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire April 29. Many Prohibition conventions had been held there. The $21,000 loss was fully insured.

The Anti-Saloon League is planning an aggressive campaign in Kansas City, Mo., this summer. The co-operation of the police is promised and all vile pictures, winerooms and other violations of existing laws will be suppressed.

The entire congregation, 1,200 in number, of the Holy Saviour Roman Catholic church of Wilkesbarre, Pa., took the total abstinence pledge for one year, after a recent Sunday service. Last year 1,000 pledged themselves, and it is said all kept the pledge faithfully.

Some of the railroad contractors of the Wabash Railroad have been aroused by the frequent deaths of their laboring men. The Jefferson county, Mo., authorities have been asked to assist in arresting the men who have been selling doctored liquor, which has caused these deaths.

It is cheering to note the continuous reports of local option victories in various states. McLeansboro, Eldorado, Ridgway, Flora, Fairfield and Benton in Illinois, Tunstall and Wytheville districts in Virginia, Whitesville in Tennessee and Centerville, Mineola and Grayson county in Texas are the last ones reported.

The Prohibitionists of Polk county, Iowa, at their recent convention passed strong resolutions of condemnation of any form of license of the liquor traffic. They regret that so many legislative, judicial and executive officers owe their positions to the dominance of the saloon power, favor the repeal of the mulct law and declare for woman suffrage.

Jacob A. Riis sees the overcrowding of our city slums with great misgivings for the national welfare. He urges the necessity of meeting and checking the evil which comes from the lack of home ties, consequent on tenement conditions. In his new book, "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home," Mr. Riis points out how the advance of this trouble may be opposed.

The Americanization of children of foreign birth and parentage is the principal object of the City History Club, of New York. It is now co-operating with several organizations of allied aims in an exhibition of work done by these children. Two hundred and forty-nine scrap books were entered by the children in competition for a prize offered for the best scrap book history of New York. The exhibition has been largely attended.

Dr. Delbruck, of Bremen, president of the Anti-Alcoholic Congress, has furnished some striking information with regard to the injurious consequences of excessive beer drinking in Germany. He said the idea that beer drinking was a means of combating alcoholism was erroneous. "The belief that delirium tremens is unknown among beer drinkers is a mistake. It is impossible to convey by statistics the extent of the misery caused by beer alcoholism."

The forty-second annual convention of the National Educational Association will be held in Boston July 6-10. To the many who will attend this meeting the College Extension European tour, offered at a very low rate by the Wabash railroad, will be a matter of especial interest. The new Wabash folder, with its pictures, descriptions and accurate map of "The Hub," will be of great value to all who expect to visit Boston this summer. These folders can be obtained by addressing F. A. Palmer, 97 Adams street, Chicago.

Publishers' Notes.

The Crusader Monthly.

A very pleasant surprise is in store for the subscribers of THE CRUSADER MONTHLY (formerly the Young Crusader) as a result of the changes which commence with the June issue. While the magazine will continue to be the organ of the L. T. L. and contain the Required Readings, Legion reports, etc., it will be enlarged and greatly improved.

Departments of photography, nature study, exchange and bright, interesting stories will be regular features of this attractive illustrated magazine for young people.

If you wish your young friends to see a copy of THE CRUSADER MONTHLY send us a list of names and we will take pleasure in mailing sample copies to each one.

All L. T. L. superintendents are especially urged to forward a list of their members that sample copies may be forwarded to each. Although THE CRUSADER MONTHLY is to be enlarged and improved the subscription price will remain at 25 cents per year.

Flower Mission and Mercy Number.

It is with genuine pleasure that we announce the beautiful Flower Mission and Mercy number of THE CRUSADER. It is not only brim full of the glad spirit of these departments, but it presents fresh and interesting material of sufficient variety for a full Flower Mission program. There are recitations, stories, anecdotes, besides reports of the world-wide work and helps and suggestions to superintendents regarding general methods and special day observance. Notable features are: original programs for both Seniors and Junior meetings, and several unique Flower Mission entertainments. Miss Ethel Shrigley tells just how to give a Flower Show, and Wild Flower and Bow-K parties are outlined.

This number of THE CRUSADER should reach every Legion and be scattered throughout both Sunday and day schools. Send in your orders early. Price per hundred, $2.

May Responsive Reading.

In the Responsive Reading for May, the Scriptural authority for, and great importance of, the use of Unfermented Sacramental Wine is effectively presented by Mrs. Lillian Lewis, the New York state superintendent of the department. Mrs. Lewis in a forcible manner brings out the inconsistency of using in one of the most sacred religious rites something which we everywhere else unsparingly condemn. Price 50 cents per 100.

Anti-Cigaret Helps.

Now that people everywhere are becoming awakened to the evils which follow cigaret smoking, we should push our campaign in this department with redoubled energy. Two effective helps are "An Anti-Cigaret Program," price five cents, and "The Anti-Cigaret Speaker," price ten cents, both prepared by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, associate and lecturer for the Anti-Narcotic department. The "Program," which is to be given by the boys and girls, presents the subject effectively and would make a pleasing entertainment. The numerous recitations mentioned in the program are found in the "Speaker." This book should be in the hands of every mother or teacher, who is called on to furnish "something to speak." The recitations are suited to all grades, are easily memorized and will be welcomed by the children, for whose use the book is prepared.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

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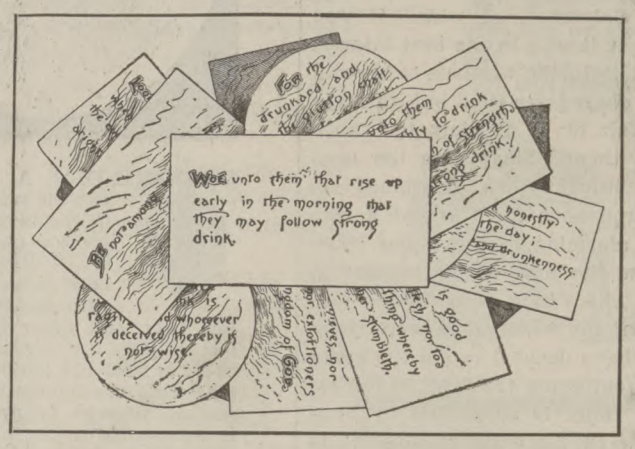

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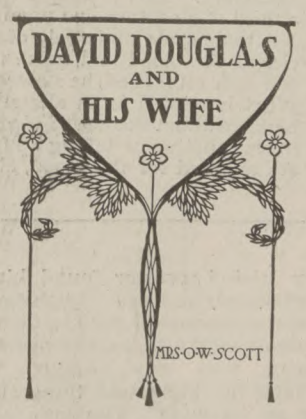

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U. OF MD. LIBRARY

Pennsylvania's New Libel Law.

A Move Toward The Discouragement of "Yellow" Journalism.

Jane A. Stewart, Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25.—The new law affecting Pennsylvania, which has just received the approval of the state executive, is, as the governor intimates in his long and lucid public communication regarding it, likely to have an effect without as well as within the Keystone state.

The provisions of the bill are very simple. It the publication of newspapers of every class in grants that suits may be brought against journals and pecuniary damages awarded for negligence in printing statements affecting the character, reputation, or business of citizens, and requires, under penalty ranging from $500 to $1,000, that the names of those responsible for a publication shall be printed at the head of the editorial columns in each issue.

There are no inhibitions in the bill, saving that of carelessness in the ascertainment of facts and recklessness in publishing statements calculated to do injury to any individual. The law fixes responsibility and makes it incumbent on any newspaper publisher to be able to validate its statements. On the other hand any complainant must be able in court of law to prove innocence on his part of any charge, and carelessness on the part of the journals in making charges public.

Whether the purpose of the projectors of the law and of those who so enthusiastically promoted its prompt passage in the state legislature was to prevent the unjust defamation of innocent parties and to conserve and uplift the general standard of the press of the state, or whether their design was chiefly to prohibit the publication of culpable acts of wrong-doers and to protect the machinations of machine politicians—in any case—it is not easy to see why the law might not be a most wholesome one, nor why it need be feared by any reputable paper.

This is the light in which Governor Pennypacker evidently regards it when he declares that there is no provision of the bill which would seem to be uncalled for, unjust or unduly harsh. In his view, apparently, it is better that a few guilty parties should escape public disgrace than that scores of the innocent should suffer, the dignity of public office be dragged in the dust, and the great noble enginery of the public press become permeated through and through with the contagious, deteriorating effects caused by the abuse of its essential freedom, frequently debased by pernicious license and by departure from the best types of journalistic enterprise.

Governor Pennypacker gives many pertinent illustrations and samples of those who are affected by the bill. "The corporation officer who has been falsely charged with crime, the manufacturer who has been falsely accused of being a drunken brawler, the woman whose domestic griefs have been unfeelingly paraded, or whose chastity is improperly suspected, the student who has been falsely accused of murder, the clergyman who has been cruelly maligned, the quiet citizen whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the publication of evil gossip, the merchant whose credit has been affected by groundless rumors;" all are instances he points out of what has, in fact, recently occurred.

A mayor of our chief city has been called a "traitor," a senator of the United States has been denounced as "a yokel with sodden brain," and within the last quarter of a century, two presidents of the United States have been murdered. In each instance, he declares, the cause was easily traceable to inflammatory and careless newspaper utterances.

The entire press of the state of Pennsylvania have stood, it seems, with amazing unanimity in solid array against the bill. The chief objection which they bring against the law is that "it invites and encourages the institution of vexatious suits upon insufficient grounds." Now that the law has, however, gone into effect, this consideration does not seem to materially affect the policy of the reputable papers of the state who have stood with the "yellow-hued" variety in opposition to the passage of the statute.

The Public Ledger, for example, a sheet which has carried at the head of its editorial columns for years the attractive legend, "All the news that's fit to print," while strongly deprecating the enactment of the law, declares its firm intention of printing "now as before, the truth about men, measures and things 'with charity for all, with malice toward none.'"

This seems to show that whatever its disadvantages, the new law of Pennsylvania is not likely to hamper or suppress legitimate news exposition, and it is to be hoped that it may successfully and fairly put a much needed curb on certain tendencies of modern journalism which reputable publications are the most desirous to discountenance.

Telling Field Work in West Washington.

Many Medal Contests—New Members Secured.

Blanche Buell, Correspondent.

ARLINGTON Wash., May 23.—The very successful work of Miss Hollister has already been reported by our state president, Mrs. Platt. Interest in the Y branch was aroused and we hope to see it increase.

Mrs. Munns, state corresponding secretary, has been conducting medal contests in Chehalis county. One contest each at Hoquiam, Aberdeen, Montesano and Elma. The attendance has been good and much interest has been aroused. The Hoquiam class will repeat its contest at Cosmopolis.

Mrs. Margaret Platt, state president, spoke May 3 in the Baptist church at Aberdeen, at the Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon and at Cosmopolis at night. At Aberdeen nineteen new members were secured. At Cosmopolis a union of ten members and four honoraries was organized, with the Presbyterian minister as recording secretary. Thirteen members were secured at Hoquiam and the state officers expect soon to organize a Y there. May 10 the state president and corresponding secretary were in Oakville, and May 17 at Satsop which closed their very successful campaign.

Progress in Indiana.

Field Work—Law Enforcement—Successful Financial Plans.

Mrs. Hattie Wright Brand, Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—Miss Carrie Lee Carter and the state chairman of organization began a tour in the extreme southern part of the state May 15. Their effort will be entirely in unorganized counties. Most of our missionary territory is in southern Indiana, but conditions are unusually favorable and we are hoping much from the work of Miss Carter.

Mrs. S. M. Stahl, state superintendent of Mothers' meetings, is one of our most efficient workers. Parlor meetings are growing in favor in the state, and we find them most helpful in enlisting interest and members. Mrs. Stahl began a tour in the southern part of the state May 13.

The fight against the saloons in Kokomo, in which Miss Styer, a member of one of our unions there, has taken such a successful part, is still on. Liquor men have raised nearly $2,000 to fight the case, but the W. C. T. U., the ministers and citizens loyal to the best interests of the town are working hand in hand, and we hope for another victory. The remonstrance work is being pushed in many towns. The women are not only helping, but are pushing for a law which will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within our borders. We are full of courage and determination.

The membership dues in Indiana are $1.00 per year, which is divided as follows: Twenty cents to the local treasury, fifteen cents to the county, forty cents to the state, and twenty-five to cover the subscription to the state paper. The latter arrangement meets with almost general favor. It places "Our Message" in the hands of every member in the state, assures a means of communication with the entire membership and no time or effort is spent in soliciting subscribers. The twenty-five cents is sent to the state treasurer with the dues. The plan is a great saving of energy and enables us to reach every member of the organization.

Local Union Enterprise That Pays.

Chadron, Neb., "Rest Room" Furnishes Headquarters and Benefits the Treasury.

Special Correspondence.

CHADRON, Neb., May 25—After six months' experimental work in our "Rest Room" we can report progress, as our enterprise has been generally pronounced a successful one. Over 800 women and children have visited the rooms, many of whom have rested, eaten their lunches and availed themselves of the appliances for letter writing, reading and toilet purposes. All those who have patronized the rooms have praised the conveniences furnished. Almost all our business men have spoken favorably of the work we have undertaken, and have contributed liberally to help us carry it on. Many of the ladies of our little city have given or loaned articles of use or ornament, and altogether we feel that a very pleasant impression has been made upon the hearts of our people by the unselfish work which the local union has wrought for the comfort of many.

We have greatly enjoyed having such headquarters for our own meetings, with a permanent place for our record, music and other books. It has been a pleasure to give a meeting place for our local Humanitarian Society and in which to greet and listen to an occasional speaker on equal suffrage, domestic economy and other topics. We are hoping to continue this beneficent work indefinitely.

Difficulties we have had to meet now and then, as a matter of course. In spite of an enforced change of location and the giving up of her work by our first matron, who to our surprise migrated from the Rest Room to the state of matrimony at the end of one month's service, we have more than "held our own"—that is to say, we have paid all bills and have more money in the W. C. T. U. treasury than when the rooms were opened. We are very grateful for the prosperity we have enjoyed and the co-operation of our many friends, and propose to go forward with our plan, expecting still larger results in the future.

Annual Convention of Texas W. C. T. U.

Advance Along All Lines—Notable Speakers Present.

Mattie R. Turner, Correspondent.

TERRELL, Tex., May 25.—The twenty-first annual convention of the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union marked the closing of the most successful year in all our history. The convention was held in the First Christian church in Fort Worth, May 7-10. The beloved president, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, fresh from the state capital, brought many cheering messages concerning her work at Austin. She gave unstinted praise to the "rank and file" for their confidence in her leadership as demonstrated by their immediate and hearty response to her every appeal. Her report showed a vast amount of work for the past year.

The treasurer's report showed an encouraging increase in number of local unions, and no doubt Texas will have a place on "Benefit Night" at Cincinnati, next November. The corresponding secretary's report gave evidence of more practical methods having been employed by the unions than formerly. The county presidents gave flattering reports of their work, which demonstrated the wisdom of substituting county for district organizations.

A large number of babies were dedicated to the principles of the W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Stoddard during the session, and several veterans in the cause were presented to the convention.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, which provides for a vice president-at-large, and the president was vested with the power to appoint her vice, as well as the office secretary.

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted: An organizer must send to the state treasurer dues for at least seven members, and as many subscriptions to the 'Texas White Ribbon' before an organization can be reported." This recommendation was adopted by the executive committee last fall, and proved so valuable that it was incorporated in the by-laws by a unanimous vote. The Lecture Bureau was adopted as a regular department. The editor and business manager of the "Texas White Ribbon" reported a healthy increase in the mailing list, and a gratifying condition in the business department.

Nearly all the department superintendents made encouraging reports, while those of two new departments, adopted at last convention, Sunday school and Mercy, were excellent. The Press and Literature report also deserves especial mention.

All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Minnie Kirtland, who for six years past has filled the office of corresponding secretary with marked efficiency, but on account of increased duties found it necessary to decline a renomination. Her successor is Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, of Cisco, a lady of unquestioned ability, who was "bred in old Kentucky" and has capably filled the office of superintendent of "Reading Circles" for several years.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Mattie R. Turner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, Cisco; recording secretary, Mrs. Effie Miller, Beaumont; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. S. Curtis, Beaumont; Y secretary, Mrs. Minnie Kirtland; L. T. L. secretary, Miss Hattie Henderson, Marshall; editor "Texas White Ribbon" and state reporter, Mrs. M. R. Turner, Terrell.

Texas has a fine corps of county presidents and superintendents of departments, whom it would be a pleasure to mention if space permitted.

Mrs. Weed's Address.

The crowning event of the convention was Mrs. Maria Weed's address on "The Dangers of Modern Mormonism," at the St. Paul's M. E. church Sunday morning. The audience of representative people remained almost breathless throughout the discourse, and flocked to congratulate and thank her when she had finished. Mrs. Weed expressed surprise at the generous collection at the close of the service. This was her first appearance in Texas. She will give a number of dates to this state before she returns North.

Personal.

Miss Rhena Mosher was with us again to the delight of her many friends. Mesdames Curtis, Zehner, Sweeney and Miss Henderson, "our own" state workers were all present and spoke in the various churches on Sunday.

A number of the Fort Worth pastors and other prominent people were presented to the convention, and all brought cordial greetings.

The daily papers gave most generous reports of the proceedings, and one editorial in the "Register" is so good I pass it on:

"The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, now in session in this city, transact business with better order and precision than most deliberative bodies of men. They go about their work with the grace of ladies of the drawing room, yet with proper regard for all of the rules of deliberation. Such a well marshaled and well managed army of pure, true women, representing all the tenderness of womanhood, with all the earnest solicitude of Christian motherhood, may well be feared by the interests against which they are arrayed."

Forceful Minnesota Unions.

Well Planned Meetings—Hard Working Officers.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25.—In Dakota county, in the Dakota-Goodhue-Rice district, Hastings' W. C. T. U. pursues the even tenor of its way, a way that is the secret of permanence and success. A study of the union's printed program reveals the depth and breadth of W. C. T. U. plans for reaching humanity's needs. Eleven departments have superintendents, there is a visiting committee of six members, a committee in charge of the hall where the union has its headquarters and in which every Sabbath afternoon gospel service is held. The first meeting each month is devoted to temperance, and there is an L. T. L. of about fifty members. Business meetings are held twice each month in the W. C. T. U. hall and the other meetings are held in the homes of the members, with some special subject for study. These studies are of an inspiring nature, as "Culture of the Intellect," "Power of Influence," "Ideals the Basis of Progress," "Our Thoughts as Educators" and the departments and Red Letter days are woven into the year's plan of work. The union keeps in touch with Mother National by such subjects as "Hopeful Signs," this being a chronicle of the year's work as given by the National corresponding secretary, and "Readings on the Life and Work of Miss Willard," at which time the organizing fund is collected. "How may a better celebration of July 4 be secured?" suggests a practical discussion along reform lines. The monthly Responsive Readings are used.

Hastings is a town of 4,000 people, and has eighteen places in which liquor is sold, so there is need for work. The president of this union, Mrs. D. L. Rust, is in her fifth year of service and during the first three years never missed a meeting. Mrs. Rust takes care of the littles, encourages her women to do their best, is prompt and firm and kind without ostentation, and the hearts of the workers safely trust in her. Mrs. E. S. Fitch, vice president, makes the wearing of the badge and the reading of THE UNION SIGNAL, specialties, and though comparatively new in the community exerts an important influence in favor of the principles of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. E. L. Cook, press superintendent, has for many years reported the work of her union both to the state paper and state reporter, and her faithful work in this line has contributed to the permanency of the local organization. These women and the recording secretary, Miss M. Countryman, the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hattie Cecil, the treasurer, Mrs. B. A. Day, and former state superintendent, Mr. M. A. Dockstader, modestly disclaim praise, but the women of the Hastings union, "as others see them" are standing loyally by the state, and waging a great battle. May such unions increase! They have truly "builded better than they knew," welcoming speakers, and along all lines standing for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

MRS. D. L. RUST, President.

MRS. E. L. COOK, Press Supt.

MRS. E. S. FITCH, Vice-President.

Hennepin district will hold its convention in Minneapolis, June 16-17. A diamond medal contest and platform meeting are planned for the evenings and a fine program for each day.

To put life and enthusiasm in your temperance work, you should read of victories gained on the skirmish lines of our great white ribbon army, which are chronicled each week in THE UNION SIGNAL. An intelligent comprehension of the great reforms of the day must include a knowledge of W. C. T. U. achievements. THE UNION SIGNAL from now until December 1 for 50 cents. Subscribe at once.

Illinois at the Front.

Constant Accession of New Members—State President in the Field.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO May 22.—State President Brehm is so constantly in the field that she has become almost a stranger in person, though not in memory, at "headquarters." Her wonderful endurance is a matter of comment, and the results of her work very gratifying.

The outlook at present indicates that the gain will be even greater in the state this year than last, not only in membership, but in department work. The number of cradle roll members are legion, and Mrs. Hunt is still urging on the work, and through it a good interest in the W. C. T. U. is being aroused.

Medal contests are the order of the day and we will surely succeed ourselves in possession of the "banner" judging from present indications.

Nearly fifteen thousand Sunday School pledge cards have already been sent out this year. Pledge-signing is not being neglected as the record will doubtless show later.

The new regime, embracing county organization, is now in active operation, either as county or bi-county organization, with a full corps of officers, recently installed. These officers, with the impetus given the work by the institutes just closing, will doubtless, during the five remaining months, show good results; one of which should be an increased subscription to our National and state papers. The work is broadening, deepening and growing in Illinois.

Mrs. Unruh in Georgia.

(Special Correspondence.)

UNION POINT, Ga., May 25.—Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh has just finished a most successful work in the state of Georgia. She delivered fifty-nine lectures, held twenty-three Mothers' meetings, visited nineteen schools and three Sunday schools; gaining over 300 active and 131 honorary members, and organizing six new unions. Among the most noticeable features of her itinerary were first, the crowds that greeted her, filling, in some instances, every available space; second, the cordial support of the pastors, regardless of denominations; third, the co-operation of the teachers in the schools; fourth, the large number of anti-tobacco pledges taken; in one instance 117 out of 119 boys took this pledge; and fifth, the "Men's meetings" at Greenesboro, a marked event in our very conservative state.

Mrs. Unruh's audiences everywhere were not only charmed with, but deeply impressed by, her logical reasoning, irresistible eloquence and consecration.

Louisiana Unions at Work.

A Drinking Fountain—Field Workers and Public Meetings.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN La., May 25.—The Central union in New Orleans has started a fund for a drinking fountain in that city.

Mrs. A. M. Porter, president of the Zwolle union, is sorely afflicted by the loss of a well beloved sister. She had faithfully worn the white ribbon for ten years and her death is a loss to the W. C. T. U. in this state.

Mrs. Porter sends word of Mrs. Howe's ministrations at Zwolle. She has been here five seasons and her lectures still win commendation and the collections are good at her meetings. Mrs. Porter adds: THE UNION SIGNAL has been a weekly visitor in my home for over ten years, and I don't see how any one can be a good white-ribboner without it.

Mrs. N. E. Oliver, state organizer, began a three weeks' campaign in the Second and First districts on May 16. Her meetings opened at Rayne, and after ten days, she will go east from New Orleans, along the Illinois Central railroad, for a series of meetings, and the convention of the First district about June 10.

Mrs. Oliver held a public meeting at Gueydan and also visited Abbeville and Raplan and contemplates organizing Vermillion parish for the W. C. T. U.

The Crowley union is making a specialty of L. T. L. work.

Miss May C. Walker sailed from Boston in company with eight delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Geneva. She has devoted much time and labor to the Louisiana W. C. T. U. since her election to the presidency last November; it is hoped the sea voyage will prove beneficial and restful for her.

The Fifth district convention was held at Collinston. Mrs. Annie L. Wilson, of Monroe, is the president. Owing to sickness and other causes, the attendance was small. The local union most cordially received and entertained its guests and regretted that so few of the delegates came.

Mrs. Annie L. Wilson outlined the plan and scope of the W. C. T. U. work in an interesting manner. The teachers were interested and promised to get their scholars to sign the anti-cigaret pledge. Several subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL were secured. The local union felt encouraged by this manifestation of interest and invited the district to meet there again. Mrs. H. Howell, district corresponding secretary, is the president of the local union.

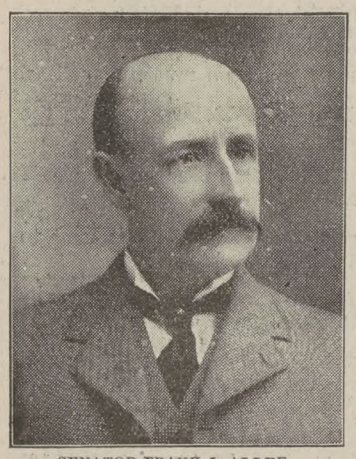
An executive meeting of the Second district was called at Berwick to transact the unfinished business of the convention. Mrs. H. C. Pharr presided. The resignation of Mrs. Barnett was accepted. Ten superintendents were appointed and the district minutes were ordered printed at once. Mrs. A. M. Zable, president of the Central union in New Orleans, was present. Mrs. Zable held a meeting at night, resulting in four new members and a good collection. The decennial convention of the Second district was photographed in the church at Morgan City; it makes a valued souvenir for the members.

Another Victory In Delaware.

Interesting Gatherings.—Helpful Workers.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, Del., May 18.—The proprietor of the only hotel in Wyoming applied to the court a second time for license and was again turned down. It was a wonderful fight and one which meant much more than whether or not liquor would be sold there. The whole town was aroused and divided; it seemed that every man and woman was in line on one side or the other. The majority of the better element were against the license and it has turned into a man fight, as the men have practically taken it away from the women who started the movement. The court-house was filled, largely with the temperance people. Most of the neighboring towns were represented—it was almost a county affair.



SENATOR FRANK J. ALLEE.

Never before has temperance sentiment run so high. It does one's heart good to see the men of the town so stirred. It has come to this, that the temperance people see they must take care of their own and, by dealing in every possible way with each other, make the "whisky set" see where they stand.

The politicians have taken the issue up boldly and are planning for the campaign two years hence. They propose to vote only for men who will pledge themselves to help the temperance cause.

The white-ribbon women have now a stanch friend from Delaware at Washington, Senator J. Frank Allee. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions. He believes in the right and will dare to stand against a multitude in the wrong.

An L. T. L. conference was held in Dover April 15. Although the morning was very stormy a good attendance and an interesting session are reported. L. T. L. work is gaining interest in Delaware. There are now fourteen Legions, two having recently been organized—one in Wilmington, with fifty-six members. Newark has the only Senior L. T. L. in the state, with a membership of thirty very active and enthusiastic members.

MRS. H. C. MEARNS.

April 16, another stormy day, found the white-ribboners of Kent county assembling as though the sun was shining, in annual convention at Harrington. A profitable day and evening were spent, with our Mrs. Kate E. Smithers in the chair. Mrs. Thacher, Mrs. Caulk, our state president, and other helpful workers were in attendance.

A similar meeting was held in Sussex county, April 23, and in New Castle county, in Wilmington, April 30. The last place, in addition to Mrs. Thatcher, had Mrs. Ellis, who was exceedingly helpful. The young women had charge of the evening service, which was a very interesting feature. Demonstrations were given by twenty-one soldiers from the forts and by one hundred school children.

Kent county elected a new secretary, Mrs. M. Hettie Jenkins, of Wyoming, and New Castle county elected a new treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Mearns, who is also the very earnest superintendent of Anti-Narcotics. In whatever position she may be found she is always a loyal white-ribboner.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Our World's Missionary Fund.

My Dear Young Women:—From Mrs. Campbell Wells' formal report you will note that about $80 had been sent to her up to May 10 for Miss Smart's interpreter, as a result of the meetings on April 14. At the present writing, May 18, I am happy to tell you that we have more. A letter from Mr. W. Lambert, the good husband of our York state secretary, received this morning informs me that Mrs. L. has in hand, for forwarding to Mrs. Wells, $43.38, and he "feels sure that there will be more!"

I am so pleased to know that so much interest has been created in the observance of a particular day, and my faith reaches a good many more dollars when all reports are in. Let us turn on all the fountains of inspiration, dear state secretaries, until the enthusiasm for helping on this department of our work grows to a white heat.

I received by the last Japan post a copy of Miss Smart's report which will be read at Geneva. In it she tells how she has been crippled for lack of a regular interpreter. Let us see that this does not occur again. Mrs. Evans, World's custodian of our fund, has already sent her an installment, and we must be ready to follow it up as occasions demand.

By Miss Gordon I forwarded to Geneva our gain in membership as per National treasurer's books. If she should bring the beautiful World's banner back to us we should have a jubilee at Cincinnati, should we not?

I would give you an outline of the Geneva Y conference program, but prefer that you wait for the report, which I am sure Miss Cameron will send.

"The time draweth nigh" for these meetings when this letter is read. Do not forget to pray for the World's work, of which the National in the States is so important a part.

Yours for continual victories,

Clara Parrish-Wright.

Paris, Ill.

A Letter From Our Canadian Leader.

Dear Y Comrades:—A request, which is to me a command, come from our general secretary, for a monthly letter. Did she know the Canadian Y secretary better she would have realized the burden of blue penciling she is taking on her shoulders, for the Y girls of Canada are not to be passed over lightly with a few words. There are no departments of work which are not carried on somewhere between Victoria, B. C., and Halifax, N. S. Just three little incidents that have come to my knowledge within the past week will illustrate the kind of girls that I call mine.

In one town, which shall be nameless, two Y girls helped a teacher through the great sorrow that came to her when God took her mother home. Having the necessary qualifications they divided the labor of the school work between them and gave their lonely friend mental and physical rest during her trial. The sad, motherless girl is now one of our very own—a Y secretary, with a large territory recently put under her supervision. Wasn't that beautiful flower mission work?

Another Y has refused invitations to attend teas and receptions as a guest so that she might keep a weaker sister from going on the vaudeville stage—or worse. This is what she did: She engaged with her friend as a professional musician, used her influence to get desirable entertainments, chiefly afternoons; and together they charmed everyone with their music. The money all went into the needy purse, which is a secret that only the Y secretary knows.

A local Y union in the metropolis of Canada has arranged with country unions for flowers, which will be distributed to the children of the slums, each bouquet having a text card. These flower mission girls are going to divide the summer work, and simply walk the hot, dusty streets and respond quickly to every "Please, missis, give me a flower."

We are all striving to make the best of everything, think the best of everybody, hope the best for ourselves, and persevere. In the noontide prayer say a word for the Canadian Y's and their leader.

Elizabeth Griswold Waycott.

Montreal, Can.

Receipts for World's Y Missionary Fund Since Yearly Report.

MARCH.	
Gardner, Mass.	$3.00
APRIL.	
Orange, N. J.	$2.00
Roseville, N. J.	2.00
Lititz, Pa.	1.00
Lafargeville, N. Y.	1.00
Glen's Falls, N. Y.	1.00
Maryville, Wash.	3.00
North Attleboro, Mass.	2.00
Fort Fairfield, Me.	1.00
Dexter, Mo.	3.00
Kane, Pa.	8.00
Yerkes, Pa.	3.00
Blairstown, N. J.	2.00
Roberts Y St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Mitchell, So. Dak.	5.00
MAY.	
Gifford Y, Fall River, Mass.	3.00
Falmouth, Mass.	.75
Springfield, Ill.	5.00
Plymouth, Cal.	5.00
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.00
Frances Willard Y, Pleasant Valley, Cal.	5.00
Pleasant Hill, Ohio.	1.00
Tempe, Ariz.	5.00
Brookings, So. Dak.	2.00
Mrs. W. H. Osbourne, Greensboro, N. C.	1.00
Albemarle, N. C.	1.00
Faulkton, So. Dak.	3.45
	$79.20

(Mrs.) Mary Campbell Wells,
Custodian.

Monmouth, Ill.

Gleanings.

The California (Iowa) Y's gave a musical April 14.

The Y's of Staten Island, N. Y., are pushing the medal-contest work.

Miss Olive M. Blount has organized her third Y in Morgan county, Ill.

Many letters, telegrams and flowers were sent to Mrs. Barnes on her birthday.

Miss Elizabeth H. Goodwin, of New Jersey, sails with her sister for Europe June 20.

Miss Tinling, as well as Miss Swankie-Cameron, will address the Y mass meeting at Geneva in French.

The Sunbury, Pa., Y opened in April a reading room in the heart of the city. This society has 125 members.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry is able to be in the field again, and reports a new Y at Springville, Erie county, N. Y.

Mrs. Elizabeth Griswold-Waycott, our Canadian Y secretary, writes that Y work is becoming more and more popular there.

The Clarksville, Ohio, Y held a musical and oratorical contest May 16 for the benefit of the World's Y missionary work.

On our World's Y Missionary Day the Y's of North Attleboro, Mass., enjoyed a charming address from Miss Ida C. Clothier.

All Y's will sympathize with Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, in the loss, by fire, of her beautiful country home—"Whitehall"—near Chestertown, Md.

One of the strongest and most promising of the new Y's of New York state is at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. They start out with forty-five members.

Miss Ella F. Merrill, president of the Old Town Y, of Maine, has been asked by her pastor to give a talk on white ribbon missionary work before their Epworth League.

Miss Ina MacGregor, a prominent Y of South Africa, purposes visiting the States after the Geneva Convention, and attending our National. A most cordial welcome awaits her.

The largest amount of money received by the National custodian from a single society, as a result of the meetings on April 14, comes from Pennsylvania—Kane Y, $8. A high honor.

Maryland's Co-operative Committee has appointed a "Bureau of Information" where a young people's society may obtain helps, literature, speakers and instruction along all temperance lines. A big step.

At the eleventh annual convention of the Methodist Protestant Christian Endeavor Union, held in Washington, May 7-10, our Florence Hammond, of Maryland, gave a twenty-minutes' address on "Temperance that tells."

Mrs. King, of Northern California, has organized a new Y at Martinez, Contra Costa county. The Byron W, because they were all quite young women, has changed to a Y, so the state has two additional Y's since last report.

Delaware has a new Y at Harrington, organized by President Caulk and Mrs. Thacher. St. Paul's Y, Wilmington, received thirteen new members at a recent meeting, in large measure the result of Mrs. Thacher's work.

Miss Tami Imai, of Tokio, whom many will remember having met at Portland, with such pleasure, will leave for her beloved Japan in August. Miss Imai was our secretary for Japan during Miss Mitani's absence in this country two years ago.

Miss Rose A. Davison, of Colorado, has organized, altogether, five new Y's and Y branches during her spring institute work. Correspondents to the state paper from points she has visited speak in most complimentary terms of her addresses and delineations of character.

April 30, Miss Florence Hammond, of Maryland, organized a Y at Reisterstown, Baltimore county, of fourteen members, the W's lending one of their members for president. Most of the young women were students. The society is to be known as the "Florence Hammond Y."

Mrs. Lydia J. Newcomb-Comings, our successful Michigan secretary, and one of the National lecturers in the Physical Education department, has been urged by the "powers that be" in Florida to accept our secretaryship in that state and has consented. Tampa is to be her future home.

At the recent anniversary social of the Lincoln, Va., W. C. T. U. the Lincoln Y gave the mother union a delightful surprise by presenting a birthday cake, with twenty-five lighted candles. It was accompanied with appropriate remarks by the secretary of the Y, Miss Martha Brown.

Miss Eunice Cusick, of Illinois, has been doing excellent Y work in Iowa. She organized Y's at New Sharon and at Colfax, and prepared the way at Ames and at New London. The state secretary, Mrs. Dollie Dick-Burgess, writes: "I fully expect to reach the twenty societies I wanted so much." She, herself, has organized at Council Bluffs.

"How can college girls spread the work of the Y. W. C. T. U.?" "Can college girls pay their dues?" and "How can our honoraries help us?" were among the interesting topics discussed during the day session of the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest and Conference of North Carolina Y's (Thurman) arranged by Miss Lynch and Mrs. Stevenson.

April 27, Miss Grace Van Vleet, state secretary, organized a Y of twenty-five members at Elkton, So. Dakota also one recently of thirty members at the Free Methodist seminary at Wessington Springs. Not long ago Miss Van Vleet made her first speech in her own home-town of Hartford. When she made her appearance upon the platform, the entire audience gave her the Chautauqua salute.

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

BLIND CHILDREN READING THE GOSPEL.

THE BIBLE, ITS WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION.

THE world's demand for the Bible is great and is rapidly growing. Voltaire, who died in 1777, prophesied that within a hundred years the Bible would be an unknown book. The number of volumes of Holy Scripture that come from the press now every twelve months is about eight million, more than the total number that saw the light during the first eighteen centuries after Christ. The Bible, which in Voltaire's day existed in only thirty-eight tongues, is now being read, in whole or in part, in over four hundred. One hundred and fifty of these languages were for the first time reduced to writing by Bible translators.

The chief instruments for meeting this great need have been the Bible societies, of which the American and the British and Foreign are foremost. They co-operate to the fullest degree, but thus far the British society has been able to do a work more than twice as large as the American. For the first period of twenty-five years, 1816-1841, the American Bible society issued 2,798,366 volumes; in the second, 18,987,210; in the third, 32,478,138; and for the fourth period, would reach 50,000,000, at the present rate of about 2,000,000 a year.

All Doors Now Open.

It is no longer a crime to circulate the Bible. Translated into the language of Thibet, it is being carried even into that forbidden land, in advance of foreign commerce and travel. The Russian government, while hitherto intolerant of missionaries, gives the Bible itself free course among the people. It is admitted free of duty, and has often been transported free of charge. Its influence upon Tolstoi, and its leavening work among the masses, are well known.

Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in the Argentine Republic, is officially advocating, to use his own words, "the advent of an epoch in which—imitating England and Germany—the unprejudiced reading of the Bible shall constitute one of the most delightful and edifying occupations of our public schools." In 1886 a ton of Bibles was condemned to be publicly burned in the capital of Ecuador. Now, the American Bible Society is finding a welcome in all parts of South America.

It is significant that the Society of St. Jerome, composed of Roman Catholics, is, with the Pope's approval, and with Bible society methods, putting the Scriptures into the hands of the common people of Italy. One hundred thousand copies of the Gospels and Acts in one volume, at four cents in paper covers and eight cents in cloth, have rapidly been sold. This is a new, scholarly, and simple translation from the original Greek.

Why The Bible Finds a Welcome.

The main reason is because the human heart is made for fellowship with God, and is an aching void without Him. Other reasons are that the Bible does no violence to the individual; it does not intrude; it does not proselyte; it is not mercenary. In lands where literature is scarce—and they are many—reading matter of any kind is an object of careful interest. Moreover, such lands have their own sacred books, and are prepared to examine with respect, and even reverence, a volume which claims to contain the sacred teachings of Christendom. This is especially true in the vast lands of Confucius, of the Vedas, and of the Koran. Many of these millions, whose prejudices do not allow them to enter a church or associate with a missionary, will gladly secure a portion of the Holy Scriptures when given a chance.

It is a remarkable fact, as Sir William Muir has shown, that the Koran, which contains scores of allusions to the Old and New Testaments, always refers to them as authoritative and divinely inspired. No Mohammedan, therefore, can feel offended at a copy of the Bible or fear to read it.

How The Bible Goes.

The world's need of the Bible and the duty of meeting it is clear to all. Few have any idea how great is the task and how it is being done.

First, the Bible must be translated—and there are hundreds of languages, many of them crude and unspiritual. Secondly, the translation must be printed, and made into books, often at great expense, only a very small part of which can be borne by the poor and half-enlightened people. Thirdly, the books must be brought to the attention and put within the reach of the people. This requires a large force of Bible sellers and colporteurs, wisely directed. It is a work essential to the success but beyond the resources of the missions of the various denominations working separately; for giving the Bible itself to the world, Christians of every name must co-operate in a special organization, above and beyond denominational lines. This was clearly foreseen in 1816, and led to the formation of the American Bible Society, to serve as the channel through which the Bible lovers of America could pass the Bible on to the destitute, both in our own land and throughout the world.

Work In The Home Land.

In our own land the churches are naturally engaged, mainly, in serving those within reach and those identified with them.

Whose business is it, then, to see that the Bible goes into prisons and hospitals and almshouses; to provide the men of the army, navy and merchant marine; to offer to the hundreds of thousands of immigrants, as they cross our threshold, the Constitution of the Kingdom of God; to put it into the hands of the blind and of destitute Sunday-school children; to take it to the homes of our colored brethren in the South, or to our isolated fellow citizens on the mountains, buried in the mines, or out of sight on the distant prairies?

All these classes are, and must continue, the special objects of the Bible Society's care.

But the most urgent need now is for those lands where Bibles are as rare as they are abundant with us. Throughout Asia, Africa, South America, and the Island World—that is to say, for the great majority of the human race—the Bible societies are practically the only source of supply for the Scriptures.

Distributed At Cost.

The society never sells the Bible at a profit, but at cost or less than cost. It can turn a dollar into five Bibles or twenty Testaments or fifty Gospels. Experience proves it is almost always better to charge something as a test of the receiver's sincerity. Thus ninety-eight per cent of the half million volumes circulated yearly in China are paid for, at least in part, by the Chinese. This means that, even at half price, the poor Chinaman or Armenian must give a week's wages for a Bible that an American can earn in a few hours.

The society makes no indiscriminate or wasteful distribution anywhere. "The people come after Bibles, they are not thrust upon them," is the testimony from China and elsewhere. It relies on pastors, church officers, and friends of the Bible everywhere, whose work this really is, to furnish the power which moves the great machinery of distribution.

The Foreign Work.

To meet the great foreign needs, the American Bible Society works with and through missionaries of all denominations.

The society has also about four hundred colporteurs, Christian men, who endure great hardship as they go everywhere offering the Word of Life. This foreign work is already costing the American Bible Society about $250,000, and it ought to be doubled. The value of this service to the missions of various denominations is thus summed up by the Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., Secretary of the American Board, Congregational: "If there were no agency doing the work of the American Bible Society, we should be compelled to inaugurate one. Our debt to it is immeasurable. We should feel hopeless, helpless, without it."

The Bible In The Home.

William Tindale, who translated even our own English Bible, was strangled and burned for it in 1536. Of Tindale's first edition of three thousand English Testaments, only a burned fragment of one copy has come down to us. His avowed object, to make it possible for even a plough-boy to know the Scriptures, has been grandly attained.

It was a true instinct that led Robert Burns, after describing family worship in "The Cotter's Saturday Night" to burst forth:

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, says that Burns has here put his finger on the secret of the success of English-speaking races.

The vitality and progress of nations can be gauged by their consumption of Scriptures. Protestant lands, only about one-eighth of the human race, have consumed at least three-fourths of the world's supply of Bibles.

There Are Other Homes.

What the Bible has done for us, it can do for other races. It lives and gives life because it is itself the product of right living—of the divine life in men. We, who have profited most by the Scriptures, are bound alike by duty, gratitude and self-interest to, at least, put them within the reach of all our fellowmen.

Sir Robert Hart, for many years the Director of Customs in China, says that the only way to avoid an industrial war of world-wide magnitude with China is to Christianize her, that is, help her adopt the same ideals that are slowly but surely moulding our own civilization.

We are getting our ideals from the words of the Son of Man, spoken in Galilee nineteen centuries ago. China must also be allowed to hear them, and they will be spirit and life to her as well as to us.

Already China, which had to wait over eighteen centuries for her Bible, has a record of saints and scholars of which all Christendom may well be proud. It ill becomes us to look with scorn upon races that have not had our chance, and call them inferior. They are, rather, like children, undeveloped, with the eyes of their understanding not opened. Ours is the privilege of teaching them. We have been "put in trust with the Gospel."

Hope Entreated. By Ella Mae Elliott.

SWEET angel of my soul, returned!
What joy to claim thee as my guest;
I bitterly thy absence mourned.
Thrice welcome thou, and I, thrice blest!

Oh, precious Hope, forsake me not!
Be my companion of the way;
Each doubt dispel, inspire each thought,
And mine shall be a cloudless day.

Hamilton, O.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XIII.

THUS it happened that the curate of Pitsmoor returned to duty looking very little the better for his brief holiday. The fact was the subject of general comment; and it was accounted for in various ways. Enoch sternly repressed incautious female lamentations by inquiring how a faithful minister of God, who bore the burden of his people's souls upon his own, could be expected to look either happy or well. Tummas Windle shrewdly opined that young folks, to whom pleasure came nat'ral, could not, in the nature of things, "go on givin' up here, and givin' up there, without sufferin' from the pinch of it in their feelin's somewheers"; and Miss Smith ventured secretly to hope that the outraged conscience of "a dreadful poor visitor" had something to do with the delinquent's "poor looks." Rose Glyn's blue eyes followed Mr. Brotherton wistfully; Mrs. Langley, with flippancy that was more than half-assumed, protested that she had always known him to be too good for this world, and Mrs. Boyd found various excuses for inviting him to partake of nourishing food. Rose Glyn alone succeeded in extracting a hint of explanation.

"People are very kind to trouble their minds about one at all," he said, in the course of a rare and brief tête-à-tête in the Vicarage drawing-room. "Still, one would think that they ought to understand one's tremendous sense of responsibility, and one's overpowering sense of one's own unworthiness."

"That is what Enoch says, or something like it," said Rose frankly; "but do you really think that God wants us to feel our responsibilities so heavily as to make us quite ill, Mr. Botherton?"

"I am not ill," protested Hugh.

"Look at yourself in that mirror, and tell me whether you look as you used to look,' said Rose, in her pretty authoritative way.

Hugh glanced shrinkingly.

"Pitsmoor isn't exactly the place to which one would resort for the improvement of one's complexion, Miss Glyn."

"Perhaps not; but shall I tell you what I think? You have something on your mind."

She was looking steadily up into his face, but Hugh only smiled down upon her in his fatally open way.

He had been a fine open fellow not so long since, and if he was so no longer, the trick of manner still clung to him.

"Some crime, perhaps. This is terrible, Miss Glyn. Of what do you suspect me?"

Rose turned her eyes to the fire, which was welcome on this cold spring day.

"Of nothing at all. I thought you might have some trouble, and I was sorry; but I have only made myself seem very inquisitive."

"Not inquisitive at all, but most sympathetic and kind," said Hugh, in a low voice; "and after all, you are quite right. It is a trouble, but one of which I cannot speak, even to you."

"But I made you speak of it," said Rose, much distressed. "Please forgive me!"

"Indeed, there is nothing to forgive," said Hugh earnestly. "I am glad that you should know."

And indeed he was glad, for the little bond between them was very sweet; to her, he was sure, no less than to him. But he said to himself, with a shudder, he must see to it that beyond that vague admission of trouble her knowledge must never go. He must see to it that never more should there be anything that he would fear for her to know. Nevertheless, the haunting thought of one Milly kept him away from the Vicarage for a week.

To his extreme annoyance, the doctor was the next to tackle him.

"Look here, young man," he said abruptly, after a few minutes' conversation in the street. "You hav'n't had any more trouble with those precious friends of yours, have you?"

Hugh colored violently, but looked him squarely in the face.

"I always knew that you had no great opinion of me; but I wonder what you take me for?" he said quietly.

Without pretence or reason, he felt hurt at the implied doubt of him.

"For anything but a bad sort, on the whole," said the doctor, laughing. "The idea popped into my head, and out of my mouth; that's all. I apologise. But you do look hipped. What's the matter with you?"

"Nothing at all, if people would only believe it," said Hugh, all the more irritably for the doctor's apology. "If it comes to that, you don't look any too luxuriant yourself."

The doctor laughed and yielded the point. For Hugh was right. If he looked haggard and wan, the doctor, just now, looked more haggard still; but the truth was, that the parish was too well accustomed to his furrows to marvel at them. Dr. Mann was some years short of forty, but furrows seemed to be natural to his worn and weary face. He went his way, and thought no more of the suspicion that cost Hugh a sleepless night and a few days of rigorous self-denial.

Things were not going very smoothly for the doctor at home. The relations between his sister and himself had been rather strained of late, and some three or four days after Dr. Mann's encounter with Hugh, some inconsiderate snarl at her expense roused Mrs. Langley's smouldering wrath into sudden flame. The brother and sister were at the breakfast-table, and the doctor's indiscretion was succeeded by the usual pause.

"Shall you require the brougham today? I am thinking of driving into Milborough," said Mrs. Langley pleasantly.

There was a second pause.

"I don't think that's in the contract, is it?" asked her brother slowly.

"Perhaps not. Neither is such a remark as the one you have just made, not for the first time."

"That's true. Well, I apologise."

"Pray don't mention it," said Mrs. Langley sweetly.

The meal ended silently, but on leaving the room, Dr. Mann lingered at the door and made some attempt at conciliation.

"You shouldn't take any notice of me, Ethel. You know what an irritable brute I have grown to be."

"Unfortunately, I do," smiled Mrs. Langley. She sat smiling still when the door had banged behind her brother, and it was a smile that boded ill for the doctor's peace of mind.

Shortly afterwards the sound of wheels was heard crunching the gravel of the drive. She would not look out, but listened, with a curious expression on her face, until the carriage drove away; then she rang the bell.

"Tell John that I shall want the brougham this morning."

The maid looked surprised.

"Please'm, the doctor has taken the brougham today."

"Has he? How tiresome! Never mind; the dogcart will do."

"Yes'm; only I'm afraid there's no horse. I believe Thomas said he was taking the pair. I heard him mentioning to cook that, having got them orders, he supposed they was going a long round."

"How annoying; but never mind. Come up in five minutes, and I will give you a note which John can take at once."

It was a forlorn hope, for the one cab of which the village could boast was retained for the service of the Iron Company, and was only by special favor available for public use. Today, however, it proved to be at Mrs. Langley's service, and an hour later she was driving towards Milborough with an expression of calm content upon her face. She spent an hour or two in the town, visiting several shops, and in the last, a stationer's, she encountered Hugh Botherton.

"How very odd that we should meet," she said, as she shook hands. "I fancied that I saw you just now, only the circumstances were too impossible."

"Indeed; perhaps I have a double," said Hugh, turning to pay for his stationery.

Since she was not in the slightest degree suspicious of him, it escaped Mrs. Langley's notice that his color had changed a little.

This shop proved to be, in his case also, the last place of call, and as it was now raining steadily, he gladly accepted the lady's offer of a seat in her cab. As he deposited his bag on the unoccupied seat, he explained that he had been laying in quite a stock of stationery, books, and other necessaries.

"Where do you think that I saw your double?" asked Mrs. Langley, with pretended horror, when the driver had got his orders for home. "Coming out of Laycocks! The spirit merchant's, you know."

"Out of Laycock's?" Hugh was crimson with annoyance.

"Out of Laycock's," she repeated, laughing mischievously.

"What an extremely unfortunate resemblance for me!"

"Isn't it? Were I maliciously disposed, I could construct a pretty theory. There is that terrible story, for instance, that you told us the other day. Do what I will, I cannot get that story out of my head. However, that has nothing to do with my theory. He was a friend of yours, you said. Now, were I accustomed to thinking evil, what should hinder me from suspecting that you may even have been speaking of—"

Hugh turned those honest eyes of his from the passers-by, and looked steadily into her face.

"Of myself, you were going to say. You don't think that, Mrs. Langley; but, excuse me, I don't think you ought to turn that subject into a jest."

Her expression changed at once.

"I am sorry; I really am. I had forgotten for the moment that you spoke of him as your friend."

"I don't think I went quite so far as that. I said that I knew him well," said Hugh, with the pained look still upon his face.

Mrs. Langley laid a kindly hand upon him arm.

"If you are going to look so broken-hearted over every mere acquaintance who chooses to go wrong, you will speedily worry yourself to death, Mr. Brotherton. And as for my stupid jest, I believe that you are every bit as honest and single-hearted as you look, and that is saying a good deal. Will you forgive me now?"

"I must, and thank you very much for your good opinion," said Hugh, relaxing into a smile.

After dropping him at his rooms, Mrs. Langley drove home in excellent spirits, and during luncheon talked engagingly to her gloomy brother of her pleasant morning in town. She seemed entirely unconscious of the fact that he watched her narrowly the while. In the afternoon, with great glee, she watched him drive away in the direction of Milborough, and for the next few days she kept him constantly on the alert. Then, her vengeance being satisfied, and unremitting surveillance proving wearisome, she handed him a bottle of spirits with the cork undrawn.

"There, no doubt you devised some means of ascertaining the exact extent of my misdoing. Behold it! I am proud of my achievement."

Dr. Mann critically examined the sealed cork without the slightest change of countenance.

"If all is as it seems, it looks as if you had advanced a step or two," was all he said.

"I have, and oddly enough, I owe it to the awful example furnished by Mr. Botherton's acquaintance," said Mrs. Langley, with lightness that was obviously assumed.

If Dr. Mann was secretly amused to find that any good could come of that absurd exhibition of boyish exaggeration and folly, he took care not to let his face betray him.

For the next week he and Mrs. Langley lived together in unusual peace.

"Bob, what would you say if I asked you to let me have the brougham today?" asked his sister, after this period of cordial relations.

"I don't know that I should be indisposed to agree," said Dr. Mann, after an almost imperceptible pause.

"Bravo, Bob! If you really want to help me, that's the way to do it."

"Well, there's something in that; and anyway things have been much better of late. By the way, Brotherton was saying something about going into town this morning. If you see anything of him you might give him a lift back. He hasn't looked quite up to the mark lately."

Mrs. Langley was by no means indisposed for one of those chats with Hugh which she so rarely got nowadays, and accordingly, she kept a vigilant watch on the streets through which she was driven. Suddenly she started forward from her corner, then shrank back again, and watched breathlessly. There could be no possible doubt about it this time. Unmistakably it was the same figure—or rather, it was Hugh Brotherton—coming hurriedly, bag in hand, out of another spirit merchant's office. Thomas drove half-way down the street and stopped at a draper's shop. Mrs. Langley stepped quickly from the carriage.

"Do you happen to have seen anything of Mr. Brotherton?" she asked her coachman, standing with her back towards the direction in which she knew Hugh to be coming.

"Mr. Brotherton? No, mum, I can't say that I have."

"Well, if you should see him, tell him that if he cares to wait a few minutes I can give him a lift home. I believe he is somewhere in town."

She quickly entered the shop, and immediately afterwards, from the counter, saw Hugh pass the carriage. Thomas at once drove after him. When she left the shop the carriage was in waiting, with the curate standing by the door.

"Bob told me that I was to look out for you and bring you back if I could. He says you have not been looking up to the mark lately, and indeed I thing he is right, Mr. Brotherton."

"It is kind of him, and of you, to take so much interest in my health, but indeed you are mistaken," said Hugh. "I am perfectly well, and if I look otherwise it is most ungrateful in me. What orders shall I give to Thomas?"

(Continued on page 15.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

An Unhistoric Dark Day.

BY BERTHA E. BUSH.

THEY were sitting before the fire reading.

"Candles were lighted in the houses," read Jimmy. "The fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all around as at the break of the day; objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance; and everything bore the appearance and gloom of night."

"Well, so they do every night," said Jennie; "that's not wonderful."

"Oh, this was in the day time," said Jimmy. "The darkness began at about ten o'clock in the morning and lasted all day long. The histories all tell of it, and call it the Dark Day. It was May 19, 1780."

Jennie's only answer was a great yawn, for she did not care for history as Jimmy did. The two were keeping house alone. Father and mother had gone to stay all day and all night. Jimmy and Jennie celebrated by sitting up very late.

"How jolly it will be not to have anybody to call us in the morning!" said Jimmy. "Let's sleep as late as we want to for once."

"Oh, no; let's get up early. There's lots to do, and we don't want father and mother to think we neglect things," said conscientious Jennie.

Fifteen minutes later they were both sound asleep, and only the old clock was left to make a noise in the farm kitchen. But the clock was not so faithful as usual. Something was wrong with it. In the middle of the night it stopped, and no ticking was heard for five hours. Then, without any apparent reason, it began again, as watches sometimes do.

The house was very still in the morning, and the two children slept heavily. Jennie woke up first just in time to hear the clock strike.

"Jimmy! Jimmy, wake up!" she cried. "It's seven o'clock."

They had always been early risers at the farm, and seven o'clock seemed very late to them. Jimmy jumped up like a shot. He hurried to do the chores, and Jennie hurried to get the breakfast. It was a dull, cloudy day, and not a glimpse could they get of the sun. Jimmy went to his weeding like the faithful farmer boy he was, and Jennie was very busy about the house till the clock struck twelve. Then she called Jimmy in to dinner. They were very merry at dinner, and ate a long time.

"How dark it is!" said Jennie, when the meal was fairly over. "It must be going to rain."

They hastened out to scan the sky, but no rain cloud was to be seen, only the gray mist that had covered the sun all day.

"Why! Why-ee!" cried Jennie in astonishment. "The chickens are going to roost. Jimmy, it's another Dark Day!"

Jimmy ran into the house and brought out the book. He had to hold it close to his eyes to see in the dim light.

"Yes!" he cried excitedly. "It's just the way it was then. We're having another Dark Day. Hooray! Go and look at the clock."

"A quarter past one," reported Jennie. "Jimmy, we'll have to light a lamp. Oh, I wish—I wish—that it was night, so that mother would come."

"Nonsense!" said Jimmy, although his own hands trembled queerly. "It's only living history over again. Don't be a coward, Jennie. Just think how grand it is to be alive on such a wonderful day."

"Don't go out to weed again!" begged Jennie. "Stay in the house with me."

So Jimmy stayed, and although he wouldn't have liked to own it, he was glad to stay. He even wiped the dishes, "for company," he said. At two o'clock a rattle of wheels was heard and a buggy drove into the yard.

"It's mother!" cried Jennie, joyfully, and ran out, dish-cloth in hand. Mother got out with her arms full of packages and a beaming smile. But she looked at father queerly when she saw what the children were doing.

"Why, Jennie," she said, "haven't you got your supper dishes done yet?"

"Supper!" cried Jimmy and Jennie. "Why, mama, you mean the dinner! Did you come early because you thought we'd be afraid? We might have been if we hadn't read about the other Dark Day in the history last night."

"Early! Dark Day!" Mother looked up in astonishment. "What are you children thinking of? What time do you think it is?"

"Two o'clock in the afternoon," chorused Jimmy and Jennie, pointing to the clock.

Then mother laughed. Oh, how she laughed! The table fairly shook till the dishes rattled.

"It's almost eight o'clock at night! The old clock must have stopped. O father, father, did you ever hear of anything so funny?"

But Jimmy and Jennie did not think it so very funny. It was not till years after that they saw much amusement in their unhistoric Dark Day.—Youth's Companion.

IF.

BY OLIVE CLARK.

IF I was grown-up like mamma,
And she was little like me,
I'd let her talk at the table
Just as much as much could be.
I wouldn't make her go to bed
Ev'ry night right after tea,
If I was grown-up like mamma,
And she was little like me.

How People Say Good Morning.

"How goes it?" That's German.
"How can you?" That's Swedish.
"How do you are?" That's Dutch.
"How do you stand?" That's Italian.
"Go with God, senior." That's Spanish.
"How do you live on?" That's Russian.
"How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian.
"How do you have yourself?" That's Polish.
"Thank God, how are you?" That's Arabian.
"May thy shadow never grow less." That's Persian.
"How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.—American Primary Teacher.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

Do rabbits run?
Where is the oyster's mouth?
Why do horses turn their ears?
Why does a cat have whiskers?
How many legs has a house fly?
How can a fly walk on the ceiling?
Why does a rabbit wabble its nose?
Do robins and chickens walk alike?
Which end does a wasp sting with?
How many legs has a garden spider?
How does an elephant dig in the ground?
How does a horse use his legs in trotting?
In what order does a fly move its legs in walking?
Why is the tiger striped, the leopard spotted?
Why is a fish dark in color above and light underneath?
Do pigs grunt as an expression of pain or pleasure?
Do little pigs show any sign of affection for each other?
How many times does a crow fold its wings after alighting?
When sheep get up from lying down, do they rise with their fore or hind legs first.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

No boy is more thoroughly mistaken than the one who thinks that he may be discourteous to his mother and sisters and still be manly. A blustering, independent disregard of others shows no kind of superiority. Gentle courtesy, which is but kindly thought for others, is always expected from strength and a manly boy never fails to show it.—Exchange.

"Good Mornin'."

HE always said "Good mornin',"
An' emphasized the "good,"
As if he'd make it happy
For each one if he could.
"Good mornin'!" Just "good mornin'"
To ev'ry one he met;
He said it with a twinkle
That no one could forget.

He always said "Good mornin';"
An' people used to say
That one o' his "good mornin's"
Clung to you all the day,
An' made you always cheerful
Just thinkin' o' the sound—
It always was "good mornin'"
'Long as he was around.

He always said "Good mornin',"
An' glad an' happy-eyed,
Those were the words he whispered
The mornin' that he died,
Those were the words he whispered
As cheerful as he could—
An' I believe the angels—
They emphasized the "good."

—Baltimore American.

A Question of Orthography.

"Mama!" exclaimed little Eva, "the pepper is half peas."

"Peas!" exclaimed mama.

"Yes, mama," replied Eva.

"Tell cook to send for better pepper, we don't want it half peas," replied mama.

"Mama," explained Eva, "all pepper is half p's p-e-p-p-e-r. Don't you see? Half the letters are p's."

—Annie Guild.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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Charade.

A comma prefix FIRST will show
Which signifies excess,
Or over and above. I'm sure
The FIRST your now can guess.

The SECOND we'll define "within";
A number is the THIRD;
A slight depression is the FOURTH,
As Webster has averred.

The WHOLE is one who has in charge
A bevy of affairs;
His duties are quite arduous
And numerous his cares.

R. H. E. T.

*Blanks.

(To be filled with words pronounced alike but spelled differently.)

1. The —— that he illegally shot cost him ——.
2. I came —— to —— the truth of the matter.
3. I watched —— as Martha sang the ——.
4. I suppose the —— has received a —— many of the letters I have sent you.
5. The story was —— on the fact that she tried to —— the chicken and burned her hand.
6. John —— come down the river, and Charles —— down by the ——.
7. The —— bushes are set out in systematical ——

ETHYL.

Double Acrostic.

1. The art of moving with great ease.
2. We call them aborigines.
3. A cave of ornamental kind.
4. This word means following behind.
5. A book in holy writ you scan.
6. You find this city in Japan.
7. Informal note of hand descry.
8. These rocks tower upwards to the sky.

The letters (first and last) comprise
Two words that mean tremendous size.

E. W. R.

Answers to Puzzles of May 7.

1. Dictionary.
2. Eben Holden.
3. Abraham Lincoln. 1. A-verse, revels. 2. B-urn, ruin. 3. R-asp, span. 4. A-go, cog. 5. H-arm, roam. 6. A-gave, gavel. 7. M-ire, rein.

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Chicago, May 28, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Stimulus of a Great Hope.

ALL the sermons are not preached from pulpits. Impressive ones are often heard in the court rooms of our great cities. A correspondent of a Chicago paper relates such an one. It was a simple tale, not unlike dozens heard every week—the story of a wife drawn into the temptation of drink through a husband's dissipation. Their two little ones were placed in the Home for the Friendless, and because of the inability of the parents to pay their board and the refusal of the matron to longer keep them, the matter came before the Juvenile court.

The thing, however, which differentiated this case from hundreds of others, was the finding of this weak, wayward woman by Christian friends of the kind who evidence their right to the name by the continual doing of Christlike deeds. One of these friends took the woman into her home, defiled though she was by strong drink and sin. Another gave her employment in his work-room, and both appeared in the court-room to testify that she was not a drunken degenerate but a woman with a mother's heart and an immortal soul. Nor was this the only evidence produced. Other there was in the woman's face, in the new look of hope and trust in her eyes as she stood before the judge and explained very simply and humbly, in answer to his questioning, that the power which had made her a new woman was the grace of God in her heart.

Her case was not difficult to understand either in its sad downfall nor in its triumphant transformation. With her husband's degradation, her home had been robbed of its happiness, her life had been made desolate, and there was within her no resources from which she might fill the void.

It is inevitable that there shall come to all, to none more often than to women, times when there is needed the stimulus of an overpowering purpose, a mighty passion, or a great hope of affection to enable one to meet moments of despair. Such an element this woman did not possess, and no friend was at hand to direct her to the One who alone could give it. There were not lacking, however, both from within and without, invitations to partake of that false stimulant which she knew would afford momentary oblivion of the dreaded present.

Does our Christian civilization offer anything like a fair choice to these sorely tempted men and women when they most need a stimulant to sustain them in moments of desperate weakness? The saloon makes certain, by proximity to its victims, that its response to every inward vicious craving of appetite shall be quick and ready. In most of our large cities a thirsty man or woman need not go the length of a block to gratify that thirst. The "water of life," that elixir of which one who drinks shall never thirst, is not so freely urged upon the tempted one.

This woman testified, as every truly reformed drinker must testify, that alcoholic stimulant offered no real temptation to one who had experienced the exhilaration of a great hope for the future, who was strengthened by the realization of a Divine love and power sustaining her.

That quality which gives our organization its unique position in society is that it offers an absolutely infallible, because a Divine remedy for the stupendous evil of the day. In the measure that it emphasizes its claims and its efforts as a "Christian" organization, does it link itself with Divine omnipotence and insure its final triumph over evil.

How about your interest in THE UNION SIGNAL? Are you as interested in it as it is in you and our organization? The paper is vigorous and up-to-date in its campaign against the liquor evil. See special offer on page 16.

Every Man to Pay for His Own Drink.

THE news comes from the Tenderloin district of New York of the establishing of a new class of saloon. Its leading feature, which is expected to appeal to a certain class of reformer as well as to all "respectable" drinkers, is that it will permit no treating—every man must pay for his own drink.

The sound of the phrase, "Every man to pay for his own drink," would be pleasant to the ear if only its realization were within the range of possibility. Even a hasty second thought shows that it is not. Intemperance would be robbed of half its dreadful consequences if such a scheme could be made to work; if a method could be devised whereby every drinking man could be forced to pay for his indulgence, to take upon himself the consequences of his own weakness, to settle his own account and drop out of sight, the only victim of his awful sin. Tremendous as would be the loss to the world, it would be immeasurably less than under present conditions.

"Every man to pay for his own drink"—not until society has become completely disintegrated; not until the eternal truth, "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," has been erased by Divine fingers from the heart of humanity. Enormous, indeed, is the price the drinking man must pay for his drink bill, must pay with his health, his happiness, his eternal welfare, but when he has bankrupted himself body, mind and soul, the debt is far from cancelled. Look at the haggard, tired woman whom he calls wife toiling all day over somebody's washtub or burning out her sight over somebody's garments. She it is who is paying for the drinks with every particle of youthful beauty and vigor and health. Look at the little ones, before they have learned the meaning of life, forced into factory, mill and mine, because of dissipated fathers, ushered into the world handicapped with vicious appetites and tendencies which make their life one long-drawn-out temptation—these children are in reality paying for the drinks and striving to wipe out the debt incurred by heartless fathers.

Not only does the man who imagines he is paying for his own drink involve himself and family for all time, but so long as society shall tolerate his folly it must be held responsible, and unto the third and fourth generations of the descendants of such degenerates must bear the burden of these unliquidated obligations. There is not a single worthy enterprise that is not indirectly affected, that is not compelled to retrench its expenses and lessen the amount of its budget because of the encumbrance resulting from the failure of every man to pay for his own drink.

If this Gotham enterprise is really honest in its purpose there is but one course open to it: it should seek some lonely island in the midst of the sea, far from all human habitation, distant from all lines of trans-Atlantic steamships, unmarked on the charts of any sailing vessel, and there establish itself, taking with it all who honestly desire to live up to the principle announced that every man shall pay for his own drink. Even there they will fail to perfectly demonstrate their unique theory, but, at least, its vicious influences will be limited to those who legally and morally should be held responsible.

A Wayside Sermon.

A YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, paper relates a pitiable incident which marred the serenity and peace of Easter morning:

"As the throng of worshippers were on their way to a certain church, they were obliged to either walk round or to step over two drunken men prostrated at full length on the sidewalk."

The wording of the news paragraph is most significant. One might search long and find no more suggestive text. It classifies graphically the attitude of society towards the evil of intemperance—the individuals who "walk round" and those who "step over" its victims. The phraseology of the item seems to exclude the third class (who should have paused to lift the fallen men), perhaps because on this occasion, as on so many others, it had no representative.

The incident epitomizes the wide-spread tragedy that goes on day and night—the great highways of life strewn with the victims of the liquor traffic; the unfeeling procession, a well defined class who make no pretense to "Good Samaritanism" but who carelessly "step over" human wrecks, even using them as stepping-stones to their own success and wealth. Somewhat in the background, anxious to be concealed, are the throng who "walk round" the deplorable social evils, a great host, seeking circuitous routes in order to avoid that which might appeal to their sympathy or their judgment. In this crowd are the men who never permit themselves to look this great moral issue squarely in the face, the men who will not throw away their votes on a mere matter of principle, the men who consider it bad form to be known as outspoken advocates of total abstinence.

The utter futility of these efforts to dodge an unpleasant duty, is apparent. These startling, disquieting texts, these illustrated wayside sermons obtrude themselves at every corner, facing one often on the threshold of one's home, not needing the grace of oratory to brand themselves on one's memory, but haunting day-visions and night-dreams.

The only sure way to free oneself from the disturbing influence of a sermon is to eradicate the evil thing that necessitated its utterance. Never will the great vice, which defiles society today, be removed until men and women are equipped with a perfectly adjusted compass of Christian duty, whose magnetic needle of Christlike love shall guide them straight towards that evil which is destroying their brothers, regardless of the fact that it may guide them, as it did their Divine Master, into places of hard, distasteful service.

Clara Barton and the Red Cross.

The differences of opinion which have arisen in the ranks of the Red Cross Society concerning the administration of finances, have in no way touched the personality of Clara Barton, or detracted from the glorious record she has made in ministering to those who suffer from the horrors of war. Miss Barton's integrity is unquestionable, and her long life of self-sacrificing service has given her a peculiar place in the hearts of the American people. Even now, at her advanced age, she is occupied with active plans for greater usefulness. A new department is to be added to the Red Cross Society, which has for its purpose the education of the people in First Aid Treatment, in all cases of accident and emergency. First Aid Emergency Classes will be organized in every city in the country, and an ambulance corps will be formed among the employes of all manufacturing establishments. Miss Barton asks for the cooperation of physicians and employers of labor everywhere. All inquiries should be addressed to the General Superintendent, Red Cross Society, Union Square, New York City.

"Another Crusade." *The Epworth Herald* announces a great "forward movement" by the Epworth League, that wonderful aggregation of talent and energy which represents young Methodism. It is to be a movement against the liquor traffic, systematically organized, aggressive and relentless. Temperance study classes will be formed, literature will be distributed lavishly, and pledge-signing will be an important feature. We hail this new movement with joy. The consecrated young people of the Epworth League come, in great measure, from Christian homes where, more often than not, the mother is a devoted member of the W. C. T. U. The sentiment that has been making since the Crusade fires were lighted in 1873, bursts forth thus in answering signals from the mountain tops where the young people of the churches lead advancing hosts, and so we close up the ranks and fall in together for the battle that is the Lord's.

Local Union Workers. We are always gratified to note the activity of local workers, especially when the reading of the official organ is made a regular feature of the curriculum. The success or defeat of our organization depends upon the rank and file, and the accuracy of movement on the part of any great army is measured by its intelligence. Unless orders from headquarters are promptly transmitted to the farthest picket on the skirmish line, there can be no concerted action. The local officer who makes it her business to see that every member of her union is ready to "fall in" when marching orders are received merits the special commendation of her commander-in-chief. We take pleasure in giving on page 3, the portrait of Mrs. E. S. Fitch, of Hastings, Minn., who is lending all her influence to the task of pushing the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL upon those with whom she is associated.

Women Inspectors Dismissed. The daily press is authority for the announcement that the women inspectors at the port of New York have been discontinued. These women were appointed for a period of ninety days only, but it was hoped by those who were vitally interested that the success of the experiment would result in an executive order for their continuance. Certain officials of the Immigration Bureau have been opposed to the innovation and have from the beginning prophesied its failure. Those who are in a position to know insist that the desired protection for immigrant women traveling alone can be secured in no other way, and when President Roosevelt returns from his extended trip through the West the matter will be called to his attention.

Chain Letters Again. In response to numerous inquiries concerning chain letter schemes, particularly one which emanates from Philadelphia, we reiterate our former statements: The National W. C. T. U. has no connection with any chain letter scheme whatsoever, does not endorse them, and advises its members to "break the chain" whenever it comes their way.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. Frances A. Joseph, state president of the Willard union, of Louisiana, called upon the editors last week. Mrs. Joseph is spending some little time in Chicago in the interests of her work for the poor colored children of the South.

Mr. and Mrs. William Halsey, of Melbourne, Australia, were welcome callers at the editorial rooms last week. Mrs. Halsey has been for many years leader of the L. T. L. work in Australia, and she is just now especially interested in the Cradle Roll department.

President Roosevelt's Testimony.

IN her annual address delivered at Portland, Mrs. Stevens thusreverted to President Roosevelt's testimony concerning Sunday closing. The law was enforced when Theodore Roosevelt held the enforcing power in New York City, and that in reply to the cry made then as it has been made this year, that it was cruel to take away the poor man's beer and his only club room or pleasure resort, Mr. Roosevelt referring to Sunday closing said: "As a matter of fact, we have helped the poor man, and notably we have helped the poor man's wife and children. Many a man who before was accustomed to spend his week's wages getting drunk in a saloon, now either puts them up or takes his wife and children for a day's outing. The hospitals found that their Monday labors were lessened by nearly half, owing to the startling diminution in cases of injury due to drunken brawls. The work of the magistrates who sat in the city courts for the trial of small offenders was correspondingly decreased. All this was brought about by our honest enforcement of the law."

What the Churches Say of the Liquor Traffic

Methodism proclaims that, "The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for Prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle, and powerless as a remedy."

Presbyterianism "earnestly recommends to ministers and congregations in our connection, and to all others, to persevere in vigorous efforts until laws shall be enacted in every state and territory of our beloved country, prohibiting entirely a traffic which is the principal cause of drunkennes and its consequent pauperism, crime, taxation, lamentations wars, and ruin to the bodies and souls of men."

The Cumberland Presbyterians: "Nothing short of constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages by the United States and the several states will be satisfactory."

The United Presbyterians: "Prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the true method of dealing with this terrible evil by the state. Any form of license or taxation of the liquor traffic is unscriptural in principle and contrary to good government. The time has come when Christian people should cease to be indifferent and unite their efforts, regardless of previous party affiliations, for its entire suppression."

The Baptists proclaim: "We favor the speedy and entire prohibition of the liquor traffic."

The Lutherans: "The right, and therefore the wisest and most efficient method in dealing with the traffic in alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes, is its suppression, and we therefore urge those who comprise the church which we represent to endeavor to secure in every state the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

The Reformed Church declares that, "We here and now, before God and the nation, record our protest against it, and earnestly call upon our synods, classes and churches to unite with us in zealous and persistent Christian efforts, looking toward its speedy extermination."

The Reformed Episcopal Church records "its unanimous and uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic. It is an unmixed evil, and as such should not be regulated, but destroyed."

The United Brethren declare: "We believe total prohibition to be the divine law of duty for the state."

From the Roman Catholic Church is heard the echoes of the voice of Father Matthew: "The principle of prohibition seems to me the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance."

In the words of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, "Never in the history of the world has one great power proclaimed war against another with greater unanimity than has the Christian Church against the saloon."

A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

We cannot know or enjoy or love the world too much, if God will control us. Worldliness is not love of the world, but slavishness to it.—M. D. Babcock.

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The smallest things become great when God requires them of us; they are small only in themselves; they are always great when they are done for God, and when they serve to unite us with Him eternally. —Fenelon.

***

To me it is the truest and most gloriously beautiful solution of the riddle of the universe to believe that God has knit it together in the bonds of law, and breathed into it spiritual life to the end.—Richard A. Armstrong.

***

What portion of God's life, of his sanctity, of his tenderness, of his benign activity, of his untroubled peace, of his supreme regard for holiness, lives also in us? That is the meaning and the measure of our devotion.—John Hamilton Thom.

***

All we want in Christ we shall find in Christ. If we want little, we shall find little; if we want much, we shall find much; and if, in utter helplessness, we cast our all in Christ, He will be to us the whole treasury of God.—Bishop Whipple.

***

Now rest, my heart!
Two angels wait to give thee peace;
Remembrance with past blessings bring
Assurance that good will not cease;
Forgetfulness hath healing wings.
These will thy true companions be,
And hearts with burdens more than thine
May feel the love that shelters thee,
And seek the rest that is divine;
Then rest, my heart!
—Myra Goodwin Plantz.

***

You need God in the very things that seem to separate you from Him. You must seek Him in the very places where the misery of life seems to be that He is not. You must question the stoniest paths for streams of water.—Phillip Brooks.

***

Human help in our need, human forgiveness of our wrong doing, human love in our loneliness, these are the sacraments through which, at their sweetest and purest, we feel a divine help and forgiveness and love flowing into our souls.—G. S. Merriam.

***

I do not know that martyrdom will prove any harder than that discipline which renders us quick to forgive, which can look upon the success of a rival with loving pleasure, which can maintain a guileless integrity in the minute transactions of life. —George Brown.

***

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations—these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out brightly in the pattern of life.—Canon Farrar.

***

What hast thou done today for God?
Answer O soul of mine!
What thorny pathway hast thou trod,
Trusting in strength divine?
What gift upon the altar laid
Of all that was most dear?
Or hast thou meager tribute paid,
With less of love than fear?
—Kate Cameron.

***

Unrealized ideals, deliberately or carelessly unrealized, work corruption of the blood, work spiritual degeneration and decay. If you listen with serene approval to praise of virtue, and go hence and do not try and strive to build what you have heard into the structure of your daily lives, into your buying and selling and voting and domestic care, you are worse men and women than if you stayed at home or went off somewhere into the free.—J. W. Chadwick.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Red-Letter Day.
June 9, Flower Mission Day.
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS JENNIE CASSEDAY.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: Delightful little farewell letters written on the S. S. Minnehaha letterhead, gay with red, white and blue colors, came from Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon in this morning's mail. They reported their comrades on board as "looking fine and seeming happy." Miss Tinling and others wrote by the way. It is amusing, and pleasing, as well, to think of Miss Tinling, who has made so many warm friends in this country, going to the World's Convention as a delegate from the United States. It came about in this way: The English delegation was full, and we had plenty of places to spare. She, therefore, joined the Norfolk, Virginia, union and received her nomination from Old Virginia, and the powers that be were glad to appoint her. Miss Tinling says in a private letter: "I know you will be thinking of us and praying for us," and goes on to say that she will especially need the latter for she has just learned through THE UNION SIGNAL that she is to speak at the Y meeting in Geneva, and adds, with her characteristic modesty, "I shall give it in French, then it will not seem so common-place as it is." We are glad to have a delegate who can please the French speaking residents of Geneva with an address in their own tongue.

Miss Frances Jones, of Philadelphia, writes of having a delightful time entertaining Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, and of grand results from Mrs. Ellis' addresses. Pennsylvania is moving on at a quick pace. It is refreshing to have one speak of delight in entertainment. Sometimes nowadays we long for the old time hospitality when it was a great thing and a most enjoyable thing to entertain, not only one's immediate friends, but the casual visitor, as well. I wonder if there were more angels to be entertained then than there are now.

By-the-way, I am wondering if the statement I made some time ago asking the unions to pay at the rate of $2 per thousand for the anti-polygamy leaflets when desired in large quantities for distribution, has dampened the ardor of our sisters. Don't forget, please, that smaller quantities can be had for the asking, though we would like to have you send postage if you can. Bishop Fallows' book, "The Mormon Menace," to be had of the W. T. P. A. for 25 cents, is just the thing for the unions to read during the summer. Get one and pass it around and you will be all ready to act with intelligence and enthusiasm a little later in the year.

I have often wished to recommend the Responsive Readings to the unions and take this opportunity to do so. The subjects are no longer published in the W. T. P. A. catalogue but the Readings are brought out the same as usual every month. For one dollar a union can have new ones every month for the entire year. I do not believe there is any better way to acquire knowledge concerning our different lines of work than to read these aloud in the union. They are always written by people thoroughly well up on their especial subject and are entertaining as well as instructive. New ones are brought out every year but the most valuable old ones are electrotyped and can also be ordered of the W. T. P. A.

A new leaflet on "The Duties of W. C. T. U. Secretaries," written by your Corresponding Secretary, has just been published by the W. T. P. A. I believe it will be helpful to all secretaries, whether local, county, district or state, and if it is, it will bring its own reward. Please remember all orders for literature should be sent to the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, and not to National headquarters.

It is most interesting to read the letters received at National headquarters telling of work accomplished and plans for the future. It really seems like it were house-cleaning time all the year around with the W. C. T. U., or that we hold a great Durbar every month in the year. All of our workers seem to be busy, some of them with engagements up to the National Convention. If any one has time to spare, don't fail to let me know, for there are inquiries. If you are not reading about the summer institutes, the spring conventions, the plans and purposes, contests, conquests and victories of our great organization in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL nowadays, you do not know what you are missing. How I wish I could say this to any who may not be reading our official organ at present.

Yours for no cessation of interest, not even in July or August,

SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Superintendents.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

AS I have suggested before, this department opens and prepares the way for all departments to reach the masses, if they will use the opportunities offered. With this fact in view, let me ask, have you copies of your state liquor law? Have you an anti-gambling law, and if so, is each of your workers provided with a copy? How many speakers have you engaged to address the numerous open air meetings? How many of the Senior L. T. L. have you interested in this work? Have you invited them to conduct gospel meetings or to hold vesper services so that exhibitors, stock men and helpers could attend when "Day is dying in the west"?

How many L. T. L. bands are in training to march and drill? Will the members of Bands of Mercy and Anti-Cigaret Leagues march? Are School Savings bank depositors prepared to demonstrate that the W. C. T. U. teaches thrift and economy? Will they march and sing the song prepared by Mrs. Oberholtzer? How many fairs, expositions and open air meetings will be held in your state? Have you planned to have the W. C. T. U. represented at these assemblies, and arranged to have a "children's hour" or a medal contest? Have you permanent buildings? If not, why not? Tents are unsatisfactory, booths are unsightly, and our buildings ought to be the most attractive on the grounds, and can be made to yield an income, if rightly managed.

A superintendent, or anyone appointed to take the place of one, should plan to have all departments represented, and should study the special needs of the locality where public gatherings are to be held, so that speakers may adapt their addresses to the special line of work which is necessary. Call on superintendents of the different departments for literature along the lines of work which you wish to pursue, and distribute it judiciously, always keeping in mind the securing of new members, for which purpose the cards of this department should be used.

As gambling, questionable exhibits, and the illegal sale of liquor are a menace to society, every precaution should be taken to close all such places, and the aid of the law invoked where necessary. Write for instructions how to compete for the four prizes offered by this department.

MRS. H. T. GUILD.
902 West Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.

All Seamen
know the comforts of having on hand a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It can be used so agreeably for cooking, in coffee, tea and chocolate. Lay in a supply for all kinds of expeditions. Avoid unknown brands.

Work Among Miners.

DEAR COMRADES:—Never before in the history of our country has the subject of Mines and Miners been so thoroughly discussed by all classes of people. This department of our work has "been pushed into everlasting recognition," giving us greater opportunities than ever before to gain audience with this class of the world's bread-winners. With the larger opportunity comes an added responsibility, which I am sure every true white-ribbon woman will feel is her responsibility. Let every local union have a superintendent of this important department—only the most capable all-round woman is competent for this work. If you are in a locality where there are no miners you can be of service to your county or district superintendent in supplying literature for distribution in the homes where it is needed and in most cases appreciated.

Last year Illinois carried off the National banner awarded to the state making the best report of work done. Shall Illinois retain it another year or are other states going to enter the contest? Only faithful, earnest work secures this, and I realize that nearly half of the year has already gone by. Let us be up and doing and redeem the time. Keep a minute account of all work done and report it faithfully, that "all the fragments may be gathered and nothing be lost." With an overcoming faith let us make this a year of victory for our department.

Yours for service,
MRS. H. D. HALL,
Associate National Superintendent.
Aurora, Ill.

The marching orders of our national officers and superintendents are given only in the official communications found each week on this page of THE UNION SIGNAL. Every member of your union ought to read them. Tell all non-subscribers of the special offer of THE UNION SIGNAL from now until November 26 for fifty cents.

Convention Calendar.

The thirtieth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin will be held in the First Congregational Church, Eau Claire, Wis., June 2, 3 and 4. Mrs. Nelle Burger, of Missouri, lectures Tuesday evening, June 2.

MRS. M. C. UPHAM, Pres.
MRS. W. A. LAWSON, Sec.

World's W. C. T. U.

China.

Mrs. Farnham asks us to send one of our missionaries to China to visit the different ports.

Miss Eva Palmer, who has been eleven years in China and speaks the language fluently, is willing to give part of her time to our work in Shanghai. Will some friends find the money for us to start Miss Palmer, of Law-k'-e Cheh, Kiang, on this greatly-needed work?

Japan.

The temperance work at the Osaka Exposition, under the able superintendence of Miss K. G. Smart and Rev. K. Miyama, is moving on apace. A new building is erected on ground leased for temperance work. Miss Smart writes: "The ladies here are hustling after the coffee, cakes, dishes, cook, and other things too numerous to mention. I start out shortly after tables, benches, and decorating material. Mrs. Meyers has very kindly offered us the free use of her house in which to store our literature, or that which we are not using, so that a fresh supply can be sent out each day. I think that I told you in my last that I am advancing the funds to build the building and get things under way, which we hope to secure back through coffee or some other way. It was too splendid an opportunity to lose. The Bible Society closed a contract with me last night to pay us 100 yen for the little plot of ground, twelve feet by fifteen, just in front of our building. Here for several hours each day they will have a table and some signs and one of their men will stand on a box and try to sell Bibles; the rest of the time we can use it as we please, and can go over it as much as we like. The Gospel Hall people have very kindly consented to give us three hours each day, from nine to ten in the morning, and from twelve to two in the afternoon. With the immense crowds constantly going and coming these are very good hours, though of course not as good as many others. Today we had a most enthusiastic meeting in the Gospel Hall, a crowded house, and much interest manifested, besides several pledge-signers. The temperance meetings there are well under way at last. You should have seen how greedy the people were to get hold of our temperance literature, that which we gave away; few seem to have the means to buy. I saw many of them reading the leaflet given them, before they got out of the house, and others went away reading as they went. I have the bunting, evergreens, and flags all purchased and ready to put up next Monday morning, and if the pictures get here in time we shall be ready for business Tuesday a. m. Everyone who sees our quarters is de-

DOCTOR ON FOOD

Experimented on Himself.

A physician of Galion, O., says: "For the last few years I have been a sufferer from indigestion and although I have used various remedies and prepared foods with some benefit it was not until I tried Grape-Nuts that I was completely cured.

"As a food it is pleasant and agreeable, very nutritious and is digested and assimilated with very little effort on the part of the digestive organs. As a nerve food and restorer it has no equal and as such is especially adapted to students and other brain workers. It contains the elements necessary for the building of nerve tissue and by so doing maintains an equilibrium of waste and repair.

"It also enriches the blood by giving an increased number of red blood corpuscles and in this way strengthens all the organs, providing a vital fluid made more nearly perfect. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to my patients for I value it as a food and know it will benefit all who use it." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

lighted with them. The tables and benches are ordered, too, and will be ready at above time. There is little doubt but that we shall have crowd enough. Yesterday and to-day I stood in the door of the Gospel Hall and acted as an advertisement for the temperance meetings. The crowd came up to look me over and the other workers invited them to enter the audience room, and the room was soon filled."

India.

"The Women's Home" at Bangalore is carried on under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U. The first year's work has been eminently successful. Already the Home has sheltered ten women with their four children. The inmates are instructed in all branches of domestic work, flower-gardening, poultry-rearing, and plain needlework. The Home is entirely undenominational, while strictly Christian in its aims and teachings. Women are received the moment they express a desire to reform.

Cape Colony.

Miss McGregor writes: "Several unions are considering inebriate work, and before long we expect to start collecting for a Home to be erected near Cape Town. At present some unions are aiding the Salvation Army to furnish rooms in their Cape Town Industrial Home to accommodate women inebriates, and when this is done will turn their attention to a W. C. T. U. Home for Women Inebriates."

Burmah.

Mrs. Beedham is organizing in Savoy. She writes: "On Thursday I am to give a lecture on 'The Analogy of the Snake.' We are having it in the Circuit House, hoping to gain the attendance of the 'society' Europeans there, also the Eurasians, who are nearly all Catholics. These people never hear a straight temperance talk, and very seldom hear the Gospel. I believe they are going to turn out in good force on Thursday. I pray that I may have the grace and wisdom I need to speak to them effectually. Lectures are unknown in Savoy, and temperance lectures unthought of, so it is quite a venture I am making. I have had several opportunities of talking with men who are on the other side. On the boat coming over I was the only passenger.

"I succeeded in organizing a Burmese union, with a membership of fifteen, which will be increased no doubt. I shall hope to have another meeting with them before I return to Rangoon. As a result of the two meetings we have had, thirty-three Burmans have signed the pledge.

"I had about twenty-five Burmese to meet me this afternoon, and, through Mrs. Hancock, talked to them about the pledge and about W. C. T. U. work. I gave them each a pledge card (Burmese) and asked them to take it home and sign it and meet me again. I did not quite know what to say this afternoon, because most of them were Buddhists. I contented myself with reminding them that their religion as well as mine forbade the use of alcohol as a beverage. If we get a union it will be composed chiefly of Buddhists. I have decided to stay for some time in Savoy and neighborhood, partly for the work there and partly for the work in general.

"I received a very hearty welcome to Savoy—everyone seems delighted that I have proved that I came to Burma and not to Rangoon only.

"I hope to be able to report further progress later on. This is just to tell you of the prospects for work here."

AGNES E. SLACK,
Hon. Sec. World's W. C. T. U.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

To Boston and Return at One Fare.

For the round-trip from Chicago via Nickel Plate Road, for Christian Scientists' meeting in June. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27, with extended return limit of August 1. Stop-over at Niagara Falls, in either direction, without extra charge, and at New York, returning, on payment of fee of $1.00. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Write JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for detailed information.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Oxnard union, Southern California, excelled all other unions in the county in report of work accomplished.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, state president, conducted the annual institute of Sangamon county, Ill., at Loami.

Buttonhole bouquets will be distributed to the railroad employes on Decoration day by the Wilmington, Del., union.

Wexford county, Mich., held its annual convention at Manton. The program embraced many practical and interesting topics.

The Winnebago county, Wis., institute was held at Wausau. Mrs. Nelle Burger, National organizer, was the speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Townsend, evangelist of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. assisted Mrs. Nelle Burger in the Walworth, Wis., county convention at Delavan.

Bertha Gulliver was the winner of the medal contest at Aurora, Neb. There were eight contestants and the markings were very close.

W. C. T. U. women will note with interest the offer of THE UNION SIGNAL to visit them each week from now until November 26 for fifty cents.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Michigan's stalwart president, was recently elected president of the Fifth district for the twenty-fourth consecutive time.

An oratorical silver medal contest was held by the Lisbon Falls, Maine, union. Miss Bessie Wilson won the medal. Her subject was "Shadows."

Owosso, Mich., union will invite the next state convention to meet in its city. "Keeping the Pledge," was the subject considered at its last meeting.

The Comanche county, Oklahoma, convention was held at Walters, a town which has been moved three times during eighteen months. Mrs. Cleveland was one of the speakers.

A rummage sale is being planned by the Bloomington, Ill., union. At its last regular meeting "What more can the W. C. T. U. do for the children?" was the question considered.

Miss Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, is now making a two weeks' lecturing tour in southern Indiana. She is accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Wright Brand, the state corresponding secretary.

The W. C. T. U. cottage at the Piasa, Ill., Chautauqua was destroyed by fire not long ago. It will be rebuilt at once. The new structure will contain seventeen rooms and be christened "The Home."

The Baltimore, Md. W. C. T. U. united with the Christian Endeavor and Epworth Leagues of the city in a co-operative temperance meeting. Dr. C. Henry Meade was the orator of the evening.

The Kansas W. C. T. U. will, as usual, conduct a Congress of Reforms at the Winfield, Kans., Chautauqua. The state president, Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, is in charge. The topics announced are interesting.

A coffee house, rest room and reading room is to be established by the Milwaukee union at West Allis. It will be near the shops and factories and provide a place where the workmen can eat their dinners and rest during the noon hour.

A gospel temperance meeting in the interest of the anti-cigaret work was held by the Springfield, Ill., union last Sunday. Many names were secured to total abstinence and anti-cigaret pledges, and some members were added to the union.

The Nickel Plate Road

is the short line to the East and the service equal to the best. You will save time and money by traveling over this line. It has three through daily express trains, with through vestibuled sleeping-cars, and American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1 00, are served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also a la carte service. Try a trip over the Nickel Plate Road and you will find the service equal to any between Chicago and the East.

Chicago depot: Harrison St. and Fifth Ave. City Ticket Offices: 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago. Phone Central 2057.

Miss Belle Kearney, National organizer, organized a union of twenty-two members and six honoraries at Manheim, Pa. Miss Kearney is having great success in Pennsylvania. She remains there until July 1. The month of August will be given to Maine.

Four years ago Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, organized the Ventura Y, in Southern California. This Y has secured the county banner for excellent work. One item has been the thirty-five columns of interesting matter furnished one of the local papers.

The hand which women take in the political affairs of Colorado, and the good which results from their active interest of many years in the life of that state, was set forth at the meeting of the Boston W. C. T. U. State Senator Hill, of Colorado, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, made a forcible address at the meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Ellis described the methods used to decoy the unprotected immigrant girls, and the need for women inspectors.

The South Belvidere, Ill., union has a new way to earn money. A recent Thursday was designated as "rubber day," and boxes and barrels were placed in convenient places about the city. People were asked to donate their cast-off rubbers which were afterward sold. A good sum of money rewarded this unique plan.

The Seventh Ward union of Tacoma, Wash., is carrying on many and varied lines of work. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, state president, spoke for them recently. At a mother's meeting the subject of "Pre-natal Influence" was handled with delicacy and tact. A reception in honor of the teachers in the city schools was well attended.

At the cordial invitation of the officers and members of the Men's Moral Endeavor Society, of Greensboro, Ga. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer, addressed them on the subject of personal purity. More than fifty White Cross pledges were signed and at the close of the meeting Mrs. Unruh received many assurances of appreciation.

Oklahoma conventions and schools of method have been attended and conducted by Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, state president. Weatherford, where the Custer county convention was held, has a Temperance Union of 300 members and a W. C. T. U. of 26 members. The two organizations work in harmony and have held eleven silver and one gold medal contests.

The W. C. T. U. school at Hindman, Ky., has closed for the summer. There were 234 pupils enrolled during the year, and one boy, Mirton Hale, did not miss a roll call during the entire ten months. This school is in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. It is proving very successful and it is hoped that new buildings can be erected and other teachers provided.

On the evening of April 28 the Central W. C. T. U., of Fairmount, W. Va., gave a reception in honor of the city teachers. Invitations were sent to more than sixty teachers, and to the clergy and press. The public schools, Normal School, Commercial College and Westover School were represented among the guests. An impromptu program was rendered and refreshments served. The guests, particularly the teachers, were profuse in their thanks to the union. This union, of which the state president, Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, has been president for several years, has 195 members and forty honoraries. It has fine headquarters, owns a piano and organ, and will be hostess to the state convention October 13-15. In the first ward of the same little city is another union with sixty active and thirty or forty honorary members.

"NEW TRUTHS FOR A NEW AGE" By Rev. JOHN PRESLAND.

CONTENTS.—Why was a New Church inaugurated a hundred years ago?—The Lord's second coming an accomplished fact.—The Inspiration and Interpretation of the Word of God.—The Tri-Une God: How to understand the Divine Trinity without dividing the Divine Unity.—Man a Spiritual Being ruined by Sin—How did the Lord Jesus Christ save Man?—The Resurrection: How and When do the Dead rise?—The Judgment: When, Where and How is Man Judged!—Heaven and Hell—25 Cents. Callor address

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Subject for June Reading,

Mine Products, Their Value and Use.

By Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Campbell County Dry.

Seventeen Saloons Refused Licenses.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 25—For a number of years all the districts of Campbell county have been dry, except Brookville, which is situated next to Lynchburg. Brookville has had 17 saloons. Today several of them endeavored to secure licenses, but the court did not think they had complied with the requirements of the Mann bill and refused to grant them. It is not thought the saloon men will contest the matter, and this makes Campbell county dry from end to end.

War Waged on Alcohol.

Berlin School Board Orders Instruction to All Pupils.

Berlin, Germany, May 25—The municipal school board has ordered that every opportunity be taken to direct the attention of Berlin pupils to the consequences of the intemperate use of alcohol. The instruction of pupils in natural history will include information as to how alcohol affects the human system. In arithmetical instruction they will be required to demonstrate the business losses following intemperance, and the quantity of nourishing food that is lost by the production of alcoholic beverages.

To Renew Fight Against Saloons.

Kirkwood Citizens Force Board of Aldermen to Call Special Election.

KIRKWOOD, Mo., May 25—The people of Kirkwood will renew their fight against saloons at an election June 13, which was called by the board of aldermen at its last meeting. They expect to enforce the local option law against dram-shops.

At the city election, April 7, the party opposed to saloons elected an anti-saloon alderman, which made the town board equally divided on the question, but Mayor Daily, who has the deciding vote, is in favor of saloons.

While only sixty petitioners are necessary to force the board to call an election for voting on the local option, eighty names were presented. This has encouraged those opposed to saloons. They also find encouragement in the fact that John O'Laughlin, who applied for a renewal of his saloon license was refused.

One of the local optionists stated yesterday that the conduct of one of the saloon-keepers last summer in allowing young girls and boys to congregate in a garden and drink beer has changed the opinion of the people in regard to saloons. He said he had no doubt the proposition to close them would carry.

When Will Your Postal Come?

You who are sick and need help—when will you ask me for it?

Why do you wait, while thousands are getting cured? They simply write me a postal—just as I ask of you.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't you realize that such an offer would ruin me, unless I had a remarkable remedy? Could there be better evidence that I am curing the sick ones who write?

My records show that 30 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they get well. There are 39 chances in 40 that you will gladly pay, too.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 948, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Helen Keller made an impressive address at the dedication of the Schermerhorn Aural Pavilion in New York.

Mrs. Isabel Beecher Albert, a grandniece of Henry Ward Beecher, has just made her appearance on the lecture platform.

Miss Jennie Neith, a newspaper woman of Cambridge, has been elected recorder of Wright county, Iowa, by 1341 majority.

Katrina Trask is arranging to publish a historical novel, the scene of which is laid in New England before the Revolution.

Queen Amelia, of Portugal holds two medals for life saving. She is quite devoid of fear when her aid is needed by any sufferer.

Mrs. Alma A. Williston, M. D., wife of the Methodist minister of Phillipsburg, N. J., has been elected city physician of that place.

Miss K. Chamberlain, a niece of the Colonial Secretary, has been appointed resident physician at the Royal Free Hospital, in London.

Miss Elizabeth W. Martin, whose stories for children were widely known, is dead. She was a cousin of Samuel L. Clemens and Colonel Henry Watterson.

The Packer Collegiate Institute, of Brooklyn, has held its golden jubilee. At this time the women of yesterday clasped hands with the women of today.

A year ago 1,262 women were enrolled in the German universities; now, in consequence of restrictions and discriminations against them, the number is but 737.

Because of grief over the death of a member of the family in which she lived Ellen Lane, of Brooklyn, has died. She had been a servant in the family for forty-three years.

The Presbyterian Woman's Temperance Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia. Reports were given from branch organizations in all parts of the country.

Miss Grace Noble, of New York, is the only woman manager of a theatre in the United States. She has been visiting other cities to study how other theatres are managed.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the world's greatest society of women and THE UNION SIGNAL is its only official organ. Read the special subscription offer on page 16.

At the Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, in New York, it was announced that "two friends" had donated a summer home on the Hudson, to be used for children incurably deformed.

As an expression of regard for Helen M. Gould and a recognition of her philanthropic works, Mrs. Russell Sage presented a stained glass window to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

A series of educational conferences has been conducted by the Woman's Club of Worcester, Mass. The conferences brought together many prominent educators and elicited some valuable suggestions and comments.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have just erected in Baltimore a bronze memorial to the valor of the Confederate soldiers and sailors. The group is nearly fourteen feet high and represents the "Spirit of the Confederacy."

Ida Primhoff, a twelve-year-old Russian girl, has written "The Song of New York," which was indorsed by the History Club to be sung by New York school children to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Mrs. Marion Phelps has become an excellent gold mining prospector in the Globe mining region in southwestern Arizona. It is said she is as good a judge of the value of ledges of low grade gold ore as there is in the southwest.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, were among the chief speakers at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections which met at Atlanta, Ga.

A woman in Philadelphia earns an income of $5,000 a year by hiring the servants and doing the buying for four families in Rittenhouse square. On the first of each month a certain sum is placed to her credit by each family. From this she buys all the supplies.

Among the graduates of the New York Medical College was Mrs. Cornelia C. Brant. Besides receiving from the college the degree of M. D., Mrs. Brant was also awarded the Lozier Memorial prize for the highest standing in her class during the four-year course.

By special permit from the government, Mrs. Ella Renshaw, widow of Captain F. T. Renshaw, was buried in the naval cemetery at Portsmouth, Va., beside the grave of her husband. She was the first woman in fifty years to be buried there with a naval parade and salute.

Mrs. Mary B. James, of Minneapolis, has been appointed by the Minnesota State Board of Control to supervise the cooking in state institutions. The board has engaged this trained expert in dietary matters, because it hopes to run its institutions more economically.

Mme. Tsilka, who shared with Miss Ellen Stone a six months' captivity among Macedonian brigands, is now lecturing in this country. She says she has not come so much to tell the story of her imprisonment as to thank those who contributed to the ransom fund by which she and Miss Stone were set free.

Miss Marshall Kiser is sugar inspector for the Spreckles Sugar Company, of Hawaii. Miss Kiser is a Kentucky woman and began her study of chemistry at the state college at Lexington. She continued her work under Professor John Uri Lloyd, and in 1901 she was elected a member of the American Chemical Association.

A bronze tablet to the memory of Emma Lazarus has been placed inside the pedestal and near the entrance door of the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, New York. The tablet is the gift of Miss Georgiana Schuyler. Emma Lazarus was the most talented woman of the Jewish race in America. She was a devoted champion of the persecuted and exiled Jew.

American women resident in Germany have an American Woman's Club, which has proved a boon to their countrywomen who travel through the imperial city of Germany, or who remain there for study. It was organized in 1894 and now has about 250 members and a library of 1,800 volumes. Mrs. Mary B. Willard, well known to American white ribboners, is one of the vice-presidents.

Miss Helen M. Gould is establishing a club for the young men of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. In order to keep them out of the saloon she is erecting a $30,000 clubhouse for their exclusive use. She found that many boys and young men had no place to spend their evenings except in saloons. She has arranged for a large library, and each month she will have artists give an entertainment for their benefit.

The War Department has received mail advices from Manila that Miss Floy Gilmore has been appointed assistant attorney general for the government in the Philippine Islands. She is the first woman appointed to such an important legal position. Miss Gilmore who graduated with honors from the law department of the University of Michigan, went to the Philippines as a stenographer and gained her present position by good work in the office of the attorney general.

Promoted.

Mrs. Lelia C. Kenvig, of Neodesha, Kans., went home May 15. Mrs. Kenvig was a faithful wife and loving mother, an earnest white ribbon worker, who will be greatly missed. For five years she has been secretary of the Third district, Kansas, W. C. T. U.

In the transition from Death unto Life of Dr. Edwin Ellis, of Ashland, Wis., the W. C. T. U. has lost a staunch and noble member. Dr. Ellis came to Wisconsin from Maine, and was always a tower of strength to the temperance forces in the early days of the state. He was greatly interested in all devotional and charitable work and had ever a kindly word for each one that he met. His daughter, Mrs. Augusta Ellis Kennedy, is the state superintendent of the School Savings Banks department in Wisconsin.

Some Mention of a Brutal "Sport."

To the Editor:

Kindly insert following in morning issue: "The Eureka Gun Club of Lyons will hold an all-day live-pigeon shoot upon their shooting grounds, at the terminus of the Ogden avenue electric car line, on Sunday, May 17. Shooters cordially invited. Secretary."

Yes, sir. We insert the foregoing mention as requested.

We also mention the fact that the shooting of live pigeons from traps is a low, brutal, cowardly, inhuman, barbarous and degrading performance unworthy of any persons above the mental and moral state of Hottentots.

We also mention the fact that it is a disgrace to Illinois that this revolting amusement has not been legally forbidden so that persons that engage in it can be put behind prison bars.

We also mention the fact that live pigeon shooting from traps is on a level with dog-fishing, cock-fighting, bear-baiting and other cruelties forbidden by law in all civilized lands, and persons that practice it properly belong to the dark ages.

We also mention the fact that the good people of Lyons should get together and invite the Eureka Gun Club to go elsewhere with its hideous amusements and lose no time about going, and it need not come back.

We shall hope also to mention the fact on Monday that the police have arrested the entire outfit. We shall take more pleasure in that mention than in any we have made for some time.—Chicago American.

MEAL TIME CONSCIENCE

What Do the Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feeds the youngsters something that they know children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee. Some compromise by putting in so much hot water that there is not much tea or coffee left, but even that little is pretty certain to do harm. It leads to bigger doses. Then come the coffee ills.

It is better to have some delicious, hot, food drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children conscious that it will help and strengthen and never hurt them. A lady of Oneida, N. Y., says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervous headaches. While visiting a friend I was served with Postum but it was not well made, still I determined to get a package and try it myself and after following directions carefully the result was all that could be desired: a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee Postum has worked wonders for me.

"My husband, who always suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee quit the coffee and took up Postum with me, and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better, with no indication of kidney trouble.

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children with a clear conscience that it will help them and not hurt them as coffee or tea would." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Local Union

An Excellent L. T. L. Meeting.

By Mrs. Grace Van Vranken.

OUR union and Junior L. T. L. gave an entertainment to the boys of our village. The program was furnished by the L. T. L., and ice cream and cake were served by the members of the union. By written invitation our eight school teachers were asked to come and bring their boys, which they did. After the program, pledges were passed, five boys and fourteen adults signing the anti-cigaret and several the triple pledge. The entertainment was given in one of our churches at 4 p. m., so the teachers and pupils could come directly from school.

As soon as possible we expect to entertain our girls, using a social purity program. This is the program we used for the boys' meeting:

Song, "Yield not to temptation."
Scripture quotations, by members of the L. T. L.
Prayer.
Song, page 52, Marching songs No. 1.
"Tom, My Cigaret," Cigaret Speaker, page 37.
"Wanted—A Boy," Cigaret Speaker, page 7.
"Georgie's Model Man," Cigaret Speaker, page 21.
Recitation and Song, THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, 1902, page 6.
"Don't Smoke, Boys," Cigaret Speaker, page 17.
"The Santa Claus Anti-Cigaret League," Cigaret Speaker, page 10.
Temperance songs by two young ladies.
"A Case for Charity," Cigaret Speaker, page 16.
Song, "We Are Leaguers True," THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, 1902, page 6.
"A Dime," Cigaret Speaker.
Flag Recitation and Song, "America," THE UNION SIGNAL, Nov. 6, 1902, page 6.
Address by the Superintendent of the L. T. L. on "The Effects of Cigarets."
Pledge Signing.

Manton, Mich.

Effective Presentation of the Literature Department.

By Emma S. Norton.

IT has been the custom of our union for many years to devote one meeting in February or March to the Literature department. One year the leading feature was the program made entirely from THE UNION SIGNAL. At another time, a request having been sent to each of the subscribers for our publications, the program consisted of letters and verbal testimonies to the merits of the papers and their most interesting features. Again, the experience of each woman in earning the money for her paper was interesting.

Perhaps the most elaborate occasion was when the home of the superintendent, Mrs. N. F. Colver, was given over to the occasion. Each superintendent in the union was given a window or corner or nook for the display of all she could find on her department, literature for distribution and decoration, pictures of workers in that line. A temperance item was pasted on each paper napkin and the guests were invited to take these home. The waiters wore caps and aprons made of THE UNION SIGNAL, Young Crusader and Watch-Tower.

Of course the program was about our literature and publishing house. Cards of invitation had been sent out with name and price of each paper and an invitation to subscribe. Every device for decorating with literature was resorted to. Some anonymous friend sent us a bright poem touching the occasion.

Marengo, Ill.

Presenting the World's Work.

By Clara E. Rowell

THE topic of one of our meetings was "The work of the W. C. T. U. in Foreign Lands." With the report of the World's Convention and a file of THE UNION SIGNAL I was able to cull items for a brief report—two or three minutes each—from a few of the countries where the work is going on. I had to be guided somewhat by the flags and costumes which were available in selecting the countries. We had England, India, Mexico, Norway, Syria (telling of Mrs. Barney's organization at Jerusalem on the day of Miss Willard's death), Japan and the Philippine Islands. All the speakers, except England, were dressed in costume made up by means of pictures in books of travel, and carried flags.

A native of Denmark, in national costume, sang the national hymn of Denmark. At the close, all sang "Some glad day." Just before the chorus of the second verse, a dozen or more children, carrying United States flags, came upon the platform and joined in the chorus, while the audience joined in the last chorus.

The earlier part of the program was a reproduction of Mrs. Hunt's demonstration at Portland, the children using the same foreign flags. This brought out the thought of working for other nations, at home as well as abroad.

Our regular afternoon meeting was followed by a tea, to which friends were invited, and the program was given in the evening, "Friends Night," we called it. Music, decorations, a speech by an honorary member on our present law,—he was a member of the legislature and fought bravely for the prohibitory law,—the recitations by the boys of Temperancetown and Whiskyville, all these made up a program which received high praise and must, I am quite sure, give a larger outlook for our work. It was quite difficult to get the material, but I felt the results more than repaid the labor expended.

Franklin, N. H.

A Suggestion for Contest Work.

MR. J. C. KENNEDY, of Binghampton, California, writes as follows:

"I have arranged a little tableau to follow 'The American Creed,' book three. The figure represents 'Queen Temperance,' with four little girls around the queen representing the talismanic letters, W. C. T. U. We used magnesium ribbon light. Just before the curtain opened the speaker, who has just recited the 'American Creed', recites the last half of the paragraph, which begins: 'The call to action has sounded.' It was very effective."

Are You Going Abroad?

If you are going abroad be sure to select the Lackawanna Railroad as your route East. The terminus of that line is within two blocks of the docks of the ocean liners operated by the Cunard, Hamburg-American, White Star, North German Lloyd, Netherland's American, American, Red Star and French Lines. To the traveler, often encumbered with luggage and accompanied by his family, the advantage of landing so near his point of embarkation is at once apparent. Not only is the Lackawanna Railroad the most convenient line to the piers of the great Trans-Atlantic Steamers, but the comfort of its patrons is the special care of a Steamship Agent, who will be found on the docks of all the principal lines. From Chicago three through trains are run daily in connection with the Nickel Plate, offering a service unsurpassed in luxury and convenience. From St. Louis there is also a through daily service in connection with the Wabash Railroad.

$19 From Chicago to Boston $19 and Return.

Via Nickel Plate Road, account meeting of Christian Scientists, June 28-July 1. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27, with open return limit of June 28. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent in Boston on July 1, 2, 3 or 4, and payment of fee of 50 cents, extended limit returning until August 1 may be obtained. Stop-over at Niagara Falls, in either direction, without extra charge. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Three trains daily. Through vestibuled sleeping-cars. American Club meals served in dining cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. Address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of sleeping-car space and other information.

Make Your Work Definite.

By Margaret B. Platt, in the April Number of her state paper, the West Washington "W. C. T. U. Bulletin."

AWAY off in the woods, ten miles from anywhere, lived a family who had come from merry England. They set out to turn a bit of the virgin forest into a home, with nothing but their hands and pluck to help them.

It was twelve years before the home mother saw the inside of a church. Then she and her husband were in town and passed one. She said, "If I could only go inside, it would relieve the ache for the old church at home." They went to the parsonage and asked to go in. The minister assented heartily and showed them in. A W. C. T. U. prayer meeting was in progress. After the devotions came the program, followed by warm greetings to the visitors from the pastor's wife and the other white ribboners. Can you imagine this woman's delight? Men living in the woods do not have so hard a time as women, though they work tremendously hard to level the giant trees and grub up their roots; though they carry many burdens in order to minister to the material needs of a growing family. But, after all, it is not hard work that kills as often as loss of spirit? The isolation of the women in the woods of West Washington and on the plains of East Washington has driven many insane. Business, of necessity, takes the man out among men, where his spirit is quickened, while the woman may have no such relief.

There was one member of the union this afternoon who saw the soul of the stranger hunger and determined to minister unto it. She sent UNION SIGNALS, magazines, our leaflets, and Christmas cards to all the family, stories for the children and a personal letter occasionally.

This was done year after year. The result is a warm personal friend, an enthusiastic member of the union, and lately the eldest son and daughter joined the Y. The young man says he means to go into contests till he wins a medal, if it takes till he is seventy. Another thing—these three do not fail to testify by always wearing the white ribbon in sight. A badge under one's jacket doesn't testify for us.

This house mother visited a neighborhood where a little enterprise had brought together a score or so of laborers, and where a saloon was planning a start. The liquor traffic always scents a pay roll from afar like a hound does a hare. Some of the mothers and wives were distressed. They said to their visitor, "What do you think of it?" She pointed to her white ribbon, saying, "That tells what I think of it. Everybody knows what that means. I belong to the W. C. T. U. Though I have never been to but two meetings I pay my dues and wear the white ribbon."

I do not know how much else the sister has done who helped this family into a larger life, but I have happened to find out about several things, all of them small in money outlay, perhaps, but rich in thoughtfulness and persistence, and a mine of wealth in love and sympathy.

Who shall measure the results?

Sisters, aim at nothing and you will be sure to hit it. Focus your work upon a point, and keep everlastingly at it if you wish to succeed.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application, and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS, 39-41 Park pl., N. Y.

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Signal Notes.

The Anti-Saloon League has sent an experienced worker, Rev. J. W. Richards, to help in the anti-saloon campaign by the ministers of Marion, Ind.

The citizens of Struthers, Ohio, very emphatically registered their opinions concerning saloons by a vote of 286 against and 174 for, at a recent local option election.

The large spruce and pine forest skirting Delta, Pa., was set afire by a careless youth who tossed a lighted cigaret into a pile of dry brush. Timber valued at $25,000 was destroyed and for a time the town was threatened.

Astoria, Ill., has voted out saloons and immediately contracted for 50,000 hard bricks for additional sidewalks. The solid improvements in Astoria have always been made in anti-saloon years.

A Chautauqua for Congregational clergymen and laymen of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and adjacent states will be established near New Buffalo, Ind. President King of Oberlin college will head the assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McColl are conducting a "twentieth century pledge signing campaign" in Sioux City, Ia. They started out in Des Moines February 1, and have already secured over 20,000 signatures.

As a result of recent elections the following places are reported "dry," some of them for the first time in years: Pike County, Coffeen, Mt. Sterling, Mulberry Grove, Exeter, Green Oak, White Hall and Clayton, all of Illinois, and Olive Hill in Kentucky.

Thomas H. Coggins, an old resident of Chetopa, Kans., is dead. He willed his property, valued at $10,000, to the Prohibition party. It is said this is the first time in the history of the country when an estate has been willed to a political party.

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Immaculate Total Abstinence Society of Irwin, Pa., was the greatest event in the history of the town. The day was a general holiday, citizens of all denominations giving a helping hand to make the affair a success.

Sixty-nine years of work for poor children is the record of the New York Home for the Friendless. During the past year 172 children have been admitted to the home; 9,611 children have been taught and cared for in the twelve industrial schools and 1,971 youngsters have attended the nine kindergartens.

The clerk and treasurer and all but one of the aldermen recently elected in Greenville, Ill., are no-license men. The license candidate for city attorney was elected by one vote and the vote for mayor was a tie. On drawing lots the license candidate drew the office. The election for mayor and attorney is to be contested.

A new law of Pennsylvania authorizes a court to commit a person addicted habitually to the use of intoxicating drinks or drugs to a hospital or asylum for one year or less, on petition of two relatives or friends of the afflicted person. Payment must be made or security given to the authorities for the cost of his board, care and treatment.

The child labor bill, known as the Marshall law, went into effect throughout South Carolina, May 1. Under the provisions of this law no child under ten years of age can legally work in any cotton mill. An exception is made where the labor of children under this age is absolutely necessary to the support of a widowed mother or helpless father.

Despite the fact that the requirements for teachers' positions in the Philippines are exceedingly exacting, the qualifications are to be still further raised. After Sept. 1 of this year, all teachers who are to be sent to the Philippines will be placed under civil service rules. Examinations will be held throughout the United States this summer for the purpose of creating an eligible teachers' list numbering 200.

The prohibitionists of the city of Boston have endorsed the plan of Mr. Fred. E. Britten to have preaching services Sunday afternoons in Tremont Temple. A strong committee on preliminary organization has been appointed. Pledges are being secured to meet the necessary expenses. Mr. Britten expects to hold his first service the last Sunday in May and to continue indefinitely after that.

Mt. Sterling, Ill., voted out saloons this spring for the first time in fourteen years. The school children took an effective part in the campaign. Mrs. N. M. Rigg, who superintends the Junior League of the M. E. church, had badges printed bearing the words "No Saloons." She offered to give a badge to each child who would wear one. Three hundred and twenty-five were printed but were not enough to supply the demand.

No more cider, sweet or hard, can be sold in the commonwealth of Massachusetts without a license. The superior court has decided that sweet cider is as much under the ban as whisky. The compilers of the revised statutes of Massachusetts thought they would make the second section of the liquor law more intelligible, so they inserted a comma here and there. One of these commas has caused the trouble for the cider makers and users.

Rev. F. H. Argo, the young rector of an Episcopal church at Rocklidge, Pa., has shown what one determined man can do in driving out gamblers. Some pool room men who had been forced to leave Philadelphia established quarters near Mr. Argo's church. He called upon them but was denied admission. He then told the gamblers it would be better for them to go away quietly, for he should keep after them until every one was convicted. After a consultation the gamblers notified the clergyman they would leave at once and they and their belongings disappeared.

The International Reform Bureau, of which Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts is superintendent, expects soon to buy a building, either a small one to cost $8,500, on which about half has been conditionally subscribed, or a large one to cost $100,000, on which $20,000 has been subscribed conditional on all being reliably pledged. In the plan of the larger building there would be included a hall, a printing establishment, a hotel where reformers permanently or temporarily in Washington could "get together," in addition to offices and a school of civics, chiefly a correspondence school and bureau of information.

The plans and program for the Emerson Memorial School which is to be held in Boston and Concord in July are nearly perfected. The school will open on Monday, July 13, immediately after the close of the National Educational Convention in Boston, and continue three weeks. There will be thirty lectures, covering the various aspects of Emerson's life and work. The morning lectures will be given in Concord and the evening lectures in Boston. Two afternoons will be devoted to memories of Emerson by men and women who were personal friends of the great thinker, and there will be throughout the period of the school special Sunday services, with sermons and addresses by eminent lovers of Emerson.

$19.00 To Boston and Return $19.00

With membership fee of $2.00 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational Association. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road July 2d to 5th, inclusive, good returning from July 8th to 12th, inclusive, without being deposited with Joint Agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of 50 cents for execution. Superior train service and excellent dining-car meals, on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00; also a la carte service. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

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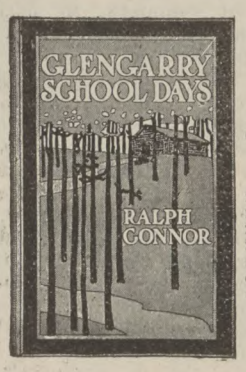

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"A SECRET."

How to Preserve Youth and Beauty.

"Use well the forces of to-day;
To-morrow they depart
To join a force invisible,
Wrapt up in Nature's heart.

ONE great secret of youth and beauty for the young woman or the mother is the proper understanding of her womanly system and well-being. Every woman, young or old, should *know herself* and her physical make up. A good way to arrive at this knowledge is to get a good doctor book, such for instance, as "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can readily be procured by sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or thirty-one cents for cloth-bound copy, addressing Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y.

The womanly system is a delicate machine which can only be compared to the intricate mechanism of a beautiful watch which will keep in good running order only with good care and the proper oiling at the right time, so that the delicate mechanism may not be *worn out*. Very many times young women get old or *run down* before their time through ignorance and the improper handling of this human mechanism. Mental depresssion, a confused head, backache, headache, and many symptoms of derangement of the womanly system can be avoided by a proper understanding of what to do, in those trying times that come to all women.

CUPID'S PLACE.

Cupid has no place in a girl's heart if she is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down, worn out for no reason that she can think of. In such cases the body is not sound. The nervousness and other symptoms are telegraphed all over the body by the nerves, which is the telegraphic system of the human body, because the weak spot demands attention. The weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularity. The drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms disappear. This can be done easily and intelligently.

The correctness of this advice is amply proven by the experience of many thousands of women—a large number of whom have written of their experiences. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States. This wonderful remedy therefore stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such remarkable curative properties as would warrant its makers in publishing such a marvellous offer as is above made in the utmost good faith. It is a medicine which has stood

THE TEST OF A THIRD OF A CENTURY,

and numbers its cures by the thousands. It is a perfectly safe tonic in any condition of the system, being entirely vegetable.

HOW TO ASSIST YOUR GIRLS TO WOMANHOOD.

"The change from maidenhood to womanhood is one that involves the whole body—it manifests itself in the voice and the nervous condition," says Dr. Pierce. "It should be natural and like gradually falling asleep. Owing to present modes of living, however, the nervous brain energy of young girls is forced—the necessary nutrition for tissues, blood and nerves is wanting, and consequently the young girl fades like a flower in some bad atmosphere. Tight lacing is another cause for this condition. The strain at this time upon the blood-forming structures may be too great. Disorders of the functions peculiarly feminine are nearly always dependent upon the defective nutrition. Hygenic measures are most important. Fresh air and sunshine are more than ever necessary—then I have found in all such cases that my 'Favorite Prescription' is just the vegetable tonic for the female system at this time."

"I cannot express my thanks for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Julius Wehrly, of Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md. "Took your medicines as directed and they did me a world of good. I took 'Favorite Prescription' and feel that a perfect cure has been effected. Your medicine did all for me that I could wish. I feel like thanking you a thousand times for the good you have done me, and for the kind and fatherly letters which you wrote. I shall always speak a good word for your medicines whenever I can."

THE HARM ALCOHOL DOES.

All other compounds intended for women only are made with alcohol, or alcohol is a large component—this alcohol injures the nerves. The little red blood corpuscles are shrunken by alcohol. Therefore they do harm.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was the first exclusively woman's tonic on the market—it has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women. Do not let the druggist persuade you to try some compound that has not had the test of so many years' success. Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog up the system—get rid of these poisons by taking a vegetable laxative occasionally—such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do not gripe and will not harm the most delicate system.

THE DOOM OF KING ALCOHOL

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A DELIGHTFUL DRAMA FOR AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Young People's Societies

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CHICAGO.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

"That depends upon what you may still have to do. I am entirely at your service for the next half hour. Please do anything that you may still have on your list," said Mrs. Langley kindly.

Hugh, however, had completed his business. and they turned at once towards home.

They had reached the outskirts of the town when Mrs. Langley, in the midst of some remark of Hugh's suddenly pulled the checkstring.

"Oh, Mr. Brotherton, excuse me! The postoffice reminded me of Bob's stamps. I am so sorry to trouble you, but would you mind—Oh, thanks; that is good of you," putting her purse into his hand; "five shillings worth, please."

Was it possible that the young man left the carriage reluctantly? Whether it was or not, he had no sooner disappeared within the postoffice than Mrs. Langley, leaning forward, slid along the fastening of his bag, opened it, lifted a few papers, and closed it again. Then she leaned back in her corner, pale and a little breathless. The papers had concealed a bottle of whisky. Hugh, who was waiting to be served, saw what happened between the papers and magazines in the window. When he returned, with apologies for the unavoidable delay, the lady thanked him warmly, and at once led him back to the point at which she had broken into his account of the plans he had in his mind for the benefit of the lads who frequented his mission-room. She listened with the closest interest and attention, and all the time was crying within herself:

"What does it mean? What in the wide world does it mean? You, of all men, a humbug and a hypocrite? I'll never, never, never believe it!"

Hugh was still speaking when Thomas stopped at his rooms.

"Are we at your place already? How provoking! Do come and finish telling me about it as soon as you can."

"I will, as soon as I get things into train," promised Hugh, taking up his bag. "By the way, you would never guess what I have here," and opening it, he drew, aside the papers sufficiently to afford a peep. "Now, today I might have been seen coming out of a wine merchant's office. I didn't half like having to go in, but I heard nurse say that she wanted some whisky for medicinal purposes—outward application of some kind."

Mrs. Langley was joyfully conscious of a sudden loosening of the tension of the muscles about her heart.

"How kind of you; but next time I advise you to let the nurse get her own whisky—if whisky she must have. You are much too confiding, Mr. Brotherton. A suspicious person, seeing you do a thing like that, might easily make a scandal."

Her tone was so unaffectedly kind that Hugh was more than half persuaded that he had been mistaken as to her action in the carriage. Subsequently, he became convinced of it. Still, it was safer to have explained away any possible suspicion, and he did not regret having done so, although nurse must inevitably have the whisky.

That same afternoon he went to Mrs. Langley with joyful news, entering her drawing room with an eager, boyish flush upon his face. Not an hour since he had learned that, as the definite result of his address in the mine, two of the odd dozen had promised to sign the pledge.

"That's the sort of encouragement that really helps a man," said Hugh, with something very like tears shining in his eyes.

"How glad I am! How glad I am!" repeated Mrs. Langley, all the more earnestly because of her pain of the doubt that had so lately tortured her.

"I am so glad—so very glad!" she repeated softly. "Mr. Brotherton, I must come and see those pledges taken."

Christian Scientists'

meeting in Boston, June 28-July 1. It will be to your advantage to obtain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing elsewhere. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27. Final return limit August 1. Call on or address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars as to stop-overs, train service, etc.

"I hope you will. You don't know what a help and encouragement your sympathy is to me," said Hugh.

He meant it too, and returning humbly to his rooms, he repented in metaphorical sackcloth and ashes, of his miserable falsehoods and duplicity. He would yet be worthy of all the goodness and favor shown to him. Please God he would. Merciful heavens! What an escape he had had!

(To be continued.)

The News in Brief.

MONDAY.

Attempt to run street cars in Bridgeport, Conn., with non-union men, resulted in rioting and mob violence. Thirty-two persons injured.—Ministerial decree forbids Jews in Russia to protect themselves. Order likely to result in wholesale emigration to the United States.—Movement begun in Philadelphia to bring to the United States 60,000 Jews who are fleeing from Russian cities.—Big mass meeting is held in Chicago to aid victims of Russian atrocities. In the temples and churches the Kischineff horrors are deplored, and Christian ministers demand that the Washington government indicate to the czar the profound feeling created in America by the barbarities practiced on Jews.

The Spanish cortes reassembled. In the speech from the throne King Alfonso expressed confidence that parliament would do its utmost to help him, at the beginning of his reign, to revivify the life of the nation, improve the laws, strengthen the credit of the country, and develop the national resources and general liberty and well being of the people.—Senator Piot of France, proposes that the government accord decorations to mothers of families. About $125,000 worth of slot gambling machines were publicly burned at Philadelphia, while two companies of fire fighters guarded surrounding property.

Loss of herds and flocks by freezing on northern Montana ranges will aggregate a property loss of $5,000,000.—Industrial horizon of Chicago is darker than at any other time this year, there being many strikes now on and many more being threatened.

Celebration of centennial of Ohio's admission to statehood at Chillicothe.—President Roosevelt's California tour ended and return to Washington begun.—Eight persons died from heat in New York City, including three suicides, due to temporary insanity; mercury reached 91 degrees; 92 degrees recorded at Baltimore.—Two thousands houses burned at Manila and 8,000 natives homeless and fed at municipal expense; money loss, $1,000,000.—First anniversary of Cuban republic celebrated at Havana with review of police and fire departments by President Palma; congratulations received from Secretary Root.—Czar's representatives in Washington accused by Dr. Walter Kempster, Milwaukee, with destroying edition of United States government report on condition of Jews in Russia.—First British Transvaal parliament is opened by Sir Arthur Lavoy, the lieutenant-governor.—French chamber of deputies, by a vote of 313 to 237, adopts resolution expressing confidence in government's policy on religious question.

The Rev. R. F. Coyle, Denver, elected moderator of Presbyterian general assembly at Los Angeles, Ca.; creed revisionists in control.—Salina county, Kas., visited by third cyclone in twenty-four hours; two persons killed at Assaria; Ashland practically destroyed; heavy damage done by storm in Indiana; total storm death list six.

Permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, including all the provisions of the Platt amendment, signed at Havana.—Louisville (Ky.) Baptist orphanage given $700,000 by will of Capt. W. F. Norton, eccentric millionaire.

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over the Nickel Plate Road, at one fare for the round trip, within a radius of 150 miles from starting point. Tickets on sale May 29th and 30th, good returning from destination to and including June 1st, 1903. Three trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Valparaiso, Knox, Ft. Wayne, Fostoria, Findlay, Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, New York City, Boston and New England points. Fast time and low rates. Meals on Amirican Club plan, ranging in price from 35c to $1.00, served in Nickel Plate Dining Cars; also service a la cart. Chicago depot Harrison street and Fifth avenue; City Ticket Offices 111 Adams street and Auditorium Annex. For particulars write JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS St, Room 298, Chicago

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The UNION SIGNAL

VOL. XXIX. | NO. 23.

CHICAGO, JUNE 4, 1903.

MONTHLY
MAGAZINE NUMBER

The Sale of Liquor in Yellowstone Park.

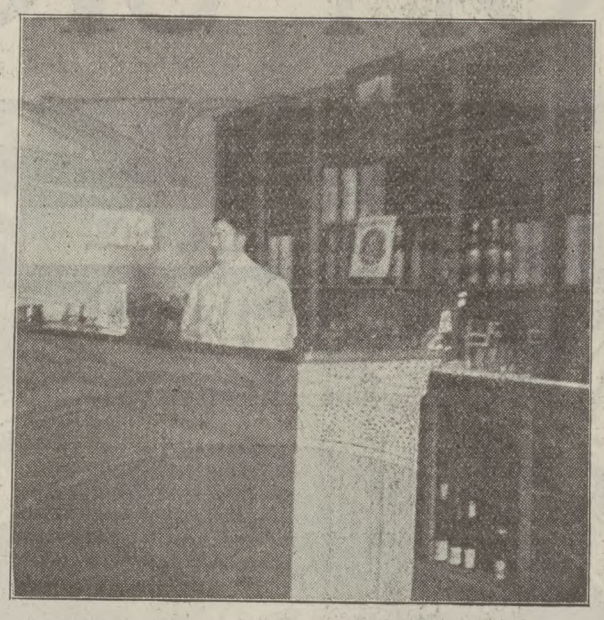
Flagrant Violation of Law—Danger to Travelers—Game Destroyed.

James Fullerton, Correspondent.

RED LODGE, Mont., June 1.—In the fall of 1901, some friends, on whom I could rely, coming from the Yellowstone National Park, informed me that liquor was sold at all the park hotels as freely as in city saloons. As I knew that the game was being killed I considered it time that the matter was laid before the President, who had, as I understood, been ready to unsheath his sword in behalf of morality and a strict enforcement of the law. I wrote him, suggesting that he investigate. The assistant secretary of the interior, Mr. Ryan, replied that he would look into the matter and if he found it as I had stated would apply the proper remedies. Nearly a year passed and I had letters from friends telling me of the continued slaughter of the game and the flagrant violation of the park rules in selling liquor. They further stated that the park was no longer run in the interest of the people, but solely by and for the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company. I consulted influential friends in California and Colorado who told me to investigate and they would support me in any way I might need. I therefore took my camera and made a trip round the park, making the following discoveries from personal investigation and by questioning the employes of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company and the soldiers:

Among the rules governing the park is this: "Rule 9. No drinking saloons or barrooms shall be permitted within the limits of the park." In open violation of this rule there are many places where liquor is sold, one of which is here illustrated. For fear that the company should claim that they sold temperance drinks, I took officers, soldiers, drivers and tourists up to the bar, treating at every bar in the park, and personally tasted the liquor that they drank from the same bottle. I am ready to swear that it was whisky, and that the prices of the different drinks were posted on the wall near the bar, as shown in the picture. There was no attempt at concealment, except at the Titto Station where they had a veritable blind pig.

Not only is this selling of intoxicating liquors a breach of the rules of the park, as ordered by the Secretary of the Interior, but it renders the trip a most perilous one to the tourist. Many miles of that road are cut out of the mountain side and overhang dangerous precipices where a driver needs all his faculties clear, for the least mistake, as a pull on the wrong rein, would easily hurl the entire load to the bottom. Such an accident occurred between Gardner and Mammoth Hot Springs, when thirteen



ONE OF THE MANY BARS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

people narrowly escaped death, many being more or less seriously injured and one young lady probably crippled for life. Accidents are liable to occur from breakages or other causes beyond human control, but there is no reason that such risks should be increased a hundredfold by allowing the drivers to obtain all the liquor they wish at every station. Then again, the danger of parties hiring a boat and a guide for fishing; if that guide is not sober the tourist, saying nothing of the inconvenience of being in a boat with a drunken man, runs untold risks.

The Company is willing to accommodate all comers with unlimited whisky if they have the price, but it distinctly declines to accommodate tourists of other transportation companies who wish to use their telegraph system, of which the government has seen fit to give them exclusive privilege, and should certainly compel them to send promptly every message offered them.

The bar at the Cottage Hotel, which has been running as a canteen and gambling hell close to the fort all winter, was closed while the President was in the park, and only cigars sold. As soon as he left it was reopened for the sale of liquor, so I am informed, and I believe it to be true.

Ex-Senator Carter is a stock holder in the Yellowstone Park Company and at the same time owns or controls eighteen or twenty of the newspapers of Montana, of both shades of politics. Thus it is possible for any attempt to clean out this augean stable to be made futile by the apparent weight of public opinion turned against it, whereas, in reality, it is the opinion of one man, Ex-Senator Carter, the political wire-puller of Montana. These papers, controlled by him, refuse to publish articles exposing this fraud and corruption.

The Government has been called on repeatedly by letter and through the newspapers, over the signature of the correspondent, but owing to this deception has not acted. Our army has been and is disgraced in the eyes of our own people and foreigners who visit the park, and it is clearly up to all respectable citizens who have the honor of our country and army at heart, to sign petitions to Congress that will compel those in authority to do their duty and expel those guilty of the breaches of the rules of the park. The superintendent who allows it should be promptly dismissed from the service, if he does not get severer punishment.

Iowa Work and Workers.

Mrs. Dunham in the Field.—Saloonkeepers Protected.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

VOLGA, Ia., June 1.—Mrs. Carrie K. Godfrey, our state treasurer, joined the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota in 1877, and served as lecturer and organizer for several years. Since her residence in Iowa she has been state superintendent of Evangelistic Work; also of Institute Work, and county and district president. She has held the office of state treasurer for five years, and has the loving confidence of our white ribboners all over the state.

MRS. CARRIE K. GODFREY.

Our president, Mrs. Dunham, is now in the Third District, where she will continue her helpful work for about eighteen days. She spoke on "Patriotism" at Pleasanton for the G. A. R. on Memorial Day, and twice Sunday, the 31st, on "Temperance." From here she goes to Humeston, where Rev. A. J. Wheeler secured thirty names for a union, effecting a W. C. T. U. organization. She will assist at the district convention at Weldon, June 3 and 4, after which she will attend institutes and conventions, and visit new and weak unions in different parts of the state for an indefinite length of time.

The efforts of patriotic men and women in Marshalltown resulted in 800 ballots cast for a clean city government and 1200 against it. The city council has passed an ordinance subjecting a minor to a fine of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars for entering a saloon except on business. This is done, of course, to protect the saloonkeepers. The law forbids their selling to minors; but under this ordinance they may sell to them and make them drunk, and the parents cannot prosecute until they have settled this fine. Truly, Iowa is raising a crop of anarchists.

Evangelist J. W. Pierce has organized a union at Gravity; also an L. T. L. at that place and at Lorimer, and gained eighteen new members for the Martha Johnson union in a rural district near Mt. Ayr. This union is just a year old, has sixty-four members, about half of its membership being young girls. It has held four medal contests, and has placed literature in every home within its reach.

Missouri Valley, Woodbine and Little Sioux report publication of Sabbath observance articles in local papers. The preaching of Sabbath observance sermons in Waterloo April 19 resulted in such a strong opposition to baseball playing on Sunday that it is believed the practice has been abandoned. Waterloo union has decided to hold frequent temperance meetings to create and strengthen public sentiment in this direction. One of the ministers of the city boldly took as his text on a recent occasion: "The Moral Status of Waterloo," making a powerful showing, by means of blackboard illustrations, of the evils then existing in that place. Since then the law against slot machines and other bad devices is being enforced.

Mrs. Anna M. Palmer has commenced a missionary tour in the middle west and on the Pacific coast, which will continue for several months. She has organized a union at Winthrop since my last report. She also conducted a parlor meeting in Cedar Falls, where the attendance was composed of non-partisan and national sympathizers. She was invited to explain the difference between the two organizations, which she did in her own gentle manner, the "Lord being her helper." Seventeen women gave in their names for a loyal union. One week later the district president, Mrs. Ferris, met with them and a union of twenty-one members was effected.

Mrs. Sarah Cotton, of Cedar Falls, was appointed a committee to secure subscribers to our National organ, THE UNION SIGNAL.

Nebraska Doctors Disagree.

"Smoker" Versus Lecture, Is It a Prophecy.?

Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, Correspondent.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 1.—At a recent meeting of the Nebraska Medical Society a paper was read by Dr. Inez Philbrick, of Lincoln, on "The Social Side of Pediatrics." The paper charged that many physicians counteract the influence of scientific temperance teaching in the public school by their private and public use of alcoholic beverages. Several physicians took exception to her statement, declaring it to be untrue as to the excessive use of liquor by doctors. A lively discussion followed in which Dr. Philbrick had many supporters, while a large number opposed her statements. An unsuccessful effort was made to have the paper amended before being placed upon the records of the association.

In the evening a "smoker" was held in the dining room of the hotel for the men, while their wives and the women members of the profession attended a lecture. Is this item a significant prophecy of future conditions regarding the sexes?

Saloons Driven Out of Tennessee.

Organizers at Work—Governor Frazier's Veto.

Mrs. M. E. Gould, Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 1.—Tennessee is adding stars to her crown constantly through the efforts of two or three energetic workers among our organizers. Memphis has recently enjoyed a visit from Belle Kearney, who organized a new union of about twenty members. There have been three other unions organized that began with a large membership—Dyersburg, Paris and Camden, each with from twenty to twenty-five members.

MRS. S. M. HOLMAN.

Carrie Lee Carter keeps steadily at work and always wins. Wherever she goes she is greatly admired both as a speaker and organizer. We also have a new organizer in the person of Miss A. Daniel, a lovely, talented Christian young woman, whom we have engaged to go into the field at once. She is a native-born Tennesseean and is a fine elocutionist, having both natural ability and the best of training. Tennessee is to be congratulated on securing the services of Miss Daniel.

Our state corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. J. Dosser, has been obliged to lay aside her pen for a while on account of poor health. It is very much feared that our work may suffer for lack of her efficient direction. All Tennessee white ribboners are praying for her restoration to health and usefulness. In the meantime our state president, Mrs. S. M. Holman, is doing double duty while the secretary is incapacitated.

Since the grand work in our legislature, mention of which was made in a previous letter, between twenty-five and fifty towns have surrendered their charters and incorporated under the four-mile law to get rid of the saloons. Recently there were only twelve places in the whole state where liquor could be sold or given away, and the next step will be to drive them out of these places. The legislature passed some good laws that will help in enforcing the prohibitory law.

There was some talk of passing the dispensary bill over the governor's veto; but it was so hopeless when the time arrived, though a special time was set for its consideration, it was not even called up. So many letters of thanks poured in to Governor Frazier because of that veto message he must have needed two or three additional secretaries. It is said by those who are judges that the message is one of the finest documents on record, and also that Governor Frazier is one of the finest governors Tennessee has ever had.

The Largest Union in the United States.

Six Hundred Legioners—A Successful Worker.

Lucy S. Blanchard, Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 31.—The Los Angeles W. C. T. U. claims the largest membership of any union in the United States. This is one of fourteen unions in the city of Los Angeles and has five hundred paid-up active members and seventy-five honoraries. If there is a larger union than this in the country it is hoped that it will be reported in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. It also has under its charge six L. T. L.s with a total enrollment of six hundred members. Can any union report more?

MRS. LUCY S. BLANCHARD.

MRS. S. D. WARNER.

The Los Angeles W. C. T. U. was organized in 1892. There has been a constant growth each year, adding to the membership. One of the chief elements of this wonderful success has been the splendid harmony which has ever characterized the work of the members. The growth in numbers has been due to increasing activity. Speakers have been engaged and at public meetings cards were passed for the names of members. Their most successful platform worker has been Major George A. Hilton, who has added many names to the roll. One hundred names were obtained through a membership contest.

Mrs. S. D. Warner, our W. C. T. U. missionary, however, carries off the honors for being the most successful worker in the West and no doubt in the whole country. Within three months Mrs. Warner secured three hundred members for this union, of which she is herself a member. She devotes much of her time to the temperance cause, going from house to house carrying literature, presenting our cause, getting signatures to the pledge and securing new members. She says if more women were consecrated to this work they would find the field was ripe to the harvest. She seems led by the Holy Spirit and has many strange and wonderful incidents to relate.

Recently Mrs. Warner called upon a young married couple who used wine upon the table. She tried to show the lady the danger of this custom, but without seeming success. The next day she received a note from the wife inviting her to call again. At that time Mrs. Warner met the lady's husband, and again insisted upon the danger attending the use of alcoholic drinks. Before she went away, both the husband and wife were thoroughly converted to our cause, and signed the pledge. The husband, to prove his faith, invited the ladies to the rear of the house where he proceeded to pour out his remaining stock of liquors. His last box of cigars was placed upon a pile of rubbish and soon it was a heap of ashes.

Michigan's Annual Convention.

Good Attendance—Fine Program—Old Officers Re-elected.

Editorial Correspondence.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 28.—Prompted by a desire to view a state convention at close range, the editor slipped away from office duties long enough to participate in Michigan's annual meeting, held this year in the beautiful "Maple City," whose hospitable homes were opened wide to the delegates.

It was an interesting convention from start to finish, its strongest characteristic being the prompt dispatch with which the program was carried out under the chairmanship of our dean in the department of Parliamentary Law, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, who was re-elected state president. The state organization is in fine condition. Fourteen hundred members have been gained during the year, six districts coming in on Benefit Night, and the treasurer reported a balance of $2,000 in hand, a most unusual state of affairs with the majority of state unions, but in Michigan apparently accepted as a very ordinary "affair of state." The reports of the departments were many and varied, all characterized by a note of hopefulness. That of the Medal Contest was ably demonstrated on Thursday evening by a contest for a diamond medal, the seven contestants coming from various parts of the state. The large audience, fine music, and intense interest manifested could not fail to be gratifying to the state superintendent, Mrs. Sara L. Jeffers, of California, who presided.

One of the events of the convention was a trip to the State Industrial School for Girls, located a mile from the city. The inmates, between three and four hundred in number, went through a semi-military drill on the lawn with the precision of veterans, while the full band, also of girls, gave a program of music for the entertainment of the guests. A Y of 270 members has been organized among these wards of the state, homeless girls between the ages of ten and twenty-one, and the influences thrown about them by the superintendent, Mrs. Sickles, and her fine staff of assistants, cannot fail to turn many wayward feet into paths of future usefulness.

The convention closes Friday evening with a lecture by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president of New York W. C. T. U., who has also participated in the program of the last day.

It has been a great pleasure to clasp hands with the leaders of our work in the Wolverine state, and the desk toiler's labor will be lightened for many weeks by the memory of the gracious reception accorded her, and the more substantial token of good will—a generous club of new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL.

To put life and enthusiasm in your temperance work, you should read of victories gained on the skirmish lines of our great white ribbon army, which are chronicled each week in THE UNION SIGNAL. An intelligent comprehension of the great reforms of the day must include a knowledge of W. C. T. U. achievements. THE UNION SIGNAL from now until November 26 for 50 cents. Subscribe at once.

Various Activities In Missouri.

Many Medals Awarded—A Curio Social.

Lena M. Sargent, Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 25.—The quarterly temperance rally of the Springfield Sunday School Union was held Sunday afternoon, May 10, at Stone chapel, Drury college. There was a large attendance and an excellent program. A chalk talk by our state president, Mrs. Belle Kimball, of Kirkwood, was an interesting feature of the program.

MRS. BELLE C. KIMBALL.

A reception was given at the home of Mrs. W. H. Wade, of Springfield, Saturday afternoon, May 9, in honor of Mrs. Kimball. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by a large number of guests. Mrs. Kimball spoke at the First Cumberland Presbterian church, Sunday night. She spent two days in Springfield, after attending the convention of the Twentieth district at Marshfield.

The Holden W. C. T. U. held a musical and oratorical medal contest in the First Presbyterian church recently. Miss Ethel McMical won the medal in the musical contest and Master Charlie Cronk in the oratorical. Miss Christine Tinling, of London, England, spoke for this union April 6. Holden held a Curio social at the home of Mrs. M. E. Golladay. Articles were exhibited from Great Britain, Germany, China, Japan, Corea, India, Ceylon, the Philippines, South America and from nearly every state in the Union.

The Andrew county W. C. T. U. convention was held April 29 and 30 at Empire Prairie. The delegates enjoyed (?) a ride of seven miles, after leaving the railroad, through a blinding rain storm, which completely drowned out the first night's meeting. The next morning the ground was covered with snow, but this did not cool the ardor of the white-ribboners, and they repaired to the church and held a very successful meeting. A bounteous lunch, such as only a rural W. C. T. U. can furnish, was served in the church at noon. The papers read were inspiring. Miss Berthe Bowers was the life of the convention, and delighted a large audience at night. Mrs. Dr. Bailey, of Savannah, helped greatly in the meeting. She also gave a fine recitation. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. L. Munson, Empire Prairie; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. M. E. Bonham, Empire Prairie; treasurer, Mrs. Lillie Bedford, Savannah.

Miss Berthe Bowers, of Trenton, one of our most popular state lecturers and organizers, was in the Fifth district all of the month of April. She spoke at the following places in Andrew county: Casby, Helena, Rush, Rea, Whitesville, Fillmore, Oak Grove, Empire and Rosendale. At Rosendale she organized a new union with eight members; president, Mrs. E. Pettijohn. Miss Bowers is a charming speaker, delighting her audiences everywhere, and doing most effective work. She is most heartily commended by all who have had her assistance.

The W. C. T. U. medals have just been awarded to pupils of the various schools of Springfield. About five thousand temperance essays were written by the pupils of the ward schools of the city. Eight committees of three members each were appointed to make the awards. The papers were excellent, and have elicited much praise; a large number possessing a high degree of merit. Heretofore one silver medal has been awarded annually to the best in each grade. This year a gold medal was offered for the best essay in each grade, and a silver medal for the second best, making eight gold and eight silver medals, for the white schools, and almost as many more for the colored schools. The gold medals were given this year by Mrs. Fannie Crenshaw, and the silver ones by the Springfield unions. The sixteen prize-winners delivered their essays at the High School auditorium, in the presence of a large audience. Some of the essays will be published, and a large number will be placed on exhibition in the Educational Department of the St. Louis exposition. The medal offered to the Drury Academy students will be presented at the close of the school. Much interest has been manifested by teachers and pupils in the contests, and the work done reflects much credit on all.

Prof. B. S. King, principal of the Douglas school (colored), of Springfield, has observed every fourth Friday afternoon the past year as temperance day. A program of music, recitations, papers and scientific experiments was given, and all the teachers and pupils were much interested. The presentation of medals to the colored school pupils will take place next Monday night, the awards having been made about two weeks ago.

The Scent of a Rose.

By Cecilia M. Young.

CLARA Bryce and her sweet, sunny-haired little niece stood before a solitary white rose blooming in its immaculate glory in the great conservatory. As the tiny fingers were eagerly stretched towards the prize, Clara took Marie's hand to hurry the child away, for what if she should take it into her head to want the flower. The only one left of a host of peerless beauties that had faded and gone!

"Auntie, I want boo'ful f'ower!"

Just as she expected. The blue depths of the baby eyes were growing misty.

With a sigh and a hasty movement Clara leaned over, broke the graceful stalk and placed it in the eager hand. At the same moment the carriage drove up to the door.

"Marie will go with me, to-day," said Miss Bryce to the nurse who came for her charge.

The woman stared, for this was a great concession on the part of her young mistress. The servants, however, had learned to make allowances for Miss Bryce's eccentricities. Clearly, though, there was a change in Miss Clara since the coming of this child.

Marie sparkled with delight as the coachman lifted her to the high seat beside her fine auntie, and soon they were on their way to the park.

As they stopped to water the horses at a fountain, an automobile suddenly came whirling round the corner steered by a showily dressed young woman. The machine had gone beyond her control, and if Miss Bryce's coachman had not dexterously turned the horses aside, there would have been a frightful collision. Instead, the mad vehicle went crashing into the fountain, throwing the woman upon a soft grassplot. A policeman helped her up, revealing the saddest of all spectacles—an intoxicated woman. Bred as Clara Bryce had been, she naturally shrank from such an object with repulsion and ordered the driver on, but just then little Marie leaned forward and with a pitying glance for the wretched being before her, held out to her the gleaming white rose.

"Take it," she lisped. "Poor lady!" a world of commiseration in her pretty voice.

The shock of the accident and the sudden vision of the radiant child seemed to lift the pall from the woman's clouded brain, for at this proffered sympathy she took the rose and stood looking at it in a dazed way, then suddenly and eagerly she drank in the delicious odor. The flower shook in her hand, for a long buried scene suddenly arose before here, borne on the sweet fragrance of the innocent days of girlhood. How she loved this flower when it grew in the garden at home. Then another picture shifted into view—that of a still, pallid face, a weary head—her gentle mother's—resting upon its pillow of white roses.

Thoroughly aroused, the wretched girl burst into a flood of tears—tears which played strange havoc coursing down her painted cheeks.

"Poor lady, don't cry!" beseeched Marie. "What is the matter?"

"Once I was as lovely as that rose—just as innocent and pure." The woman seemed to be speaking to herself; then approaching the carriage she said brokenly: "Thank you, little one!"

All the sympathy in the childish bosom swelling at the forlorn being before her, Marie quickly leaned over and impulsively kissed the woman's pencilled brow.

One could see how the sinful one shrank from the touch of innocence, as if aware of the chasm that separated her from this child. In the movement to free herself, the rose fell from her hand into a muddy pool, almost under the carriage wheels. Hastily picking up the flower, soiled and unsightly, she held it out sadly, saying softly to the little girl, "See! I am like that rose, but once I was just like you. That was when the rose was fresh and beautiful; then I fell—as the rose did—and now," she said turning away, and with a tone of desperation in her voice, "and now I do not care where I fall."

Little Marie listened to the delirious words, thinking only that the woman was grieved because she had dropped the rose.

Before Clara could restrain her, the child had clambered out over the step. In another instant she had seized the rose and going over to the fountain had dipped the soiled flower into the water, making it fresh and white again.

"Look!" she cried, joyfully, holding it before the troubled eyes. "It is boo'ful as new. Now, don't let it fall again," she continued, quaintly, as she placed the rose securely in the woman's gem-bedecked hand.

Clara Bryce had been a speechless observer of this strange scene, and at its close she did what became a nine-days' wonder in the social circle in which she moved. She invited the forlorn woman to take the place beside her and then ordered the coachman to drive to the address given—a second-rate hotel in a down-town district.

Every day thereafter during the following two weeks, at a certain hour, Miss Bryce's sumptuous carriage drew up at this hotel, and Clara and little Marie, with a single white rose in her dainty hand, alighted and entered the hotel for a half hour.

Two years afterwards, on a beautiful June day, a sweet, attractive young woman, pale as the white rose on her breast, but with nothing else to indicate that she was the young woman of the automobile accident, stood on the platform of a down-town mission and suggested a vote of thanksgiving to their benefactress, Clara Bryce, who had founded the "Marie Mission," in the name of her little niece.

Then Marie came forward and presented to the new temperance society a banner upon which was embroidered only a single white rose.

Chicago.

ONE Y'S EXPERIMENT.

BY META E. B. THORNE.

ALICE, if we could interest those children in the Flower Mission, would it not do them good, as well as help on one of our noblest departments of work?

"I am always supposed to understand who 'those children' are, as you can scarcely speak five consecutive sentences without talking of that L. T. L. of yours."

"Say *our*, please. I was thinking that the Y girls might be glad to help us by contributing enough thrifty, potted plants so that we could put one or two into every dwelling of these poor little tenement house children. And a flower in the home—oh, what an inspiration it would be! They do have such hard times, poor little things, to be pure and sweet in such dismal and degrading surroundings."

"Some of them, no doubt, might care for a window-box, if we would give them the seeds of Kenilworth ivy and dwarf sweet peas and nasturtiums and mignonette. I'll furnish a dollar's worth of seeds myself, if you like, Lillian."

"Oh, you dear Alice! What a good idea that is! And we can ask the Y's this very evening to do their part."

Thus, the movement was started. Of course the comrades of Lillian and Alice, like all our own earnest Y's, full of enthusiasm, gladly did their part to supply all the geraniums and other easily grown plants which our energetic L. T. L. superintendents could make use of.

Now, after the lapse of nearly two years, let us follow our friends into some of the homes thus brightened.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. O'Malley. How are you and the children to-day?"

"Good afternoon to yees, Miss Arnold, and Miss Burney, too. It's glad I am, indade, to see both yer swate faces. The children are well, and ye'll be glad to know that Jimsey and Maggie 'll have been goin' to school this three wakes now. Says O'Malley, says he, 'It's arnin' good wages I am these days, since I let the drink alone, and the children shall have their larnin', so they shall.' An' I've got me parlor agin, my dear young ladies, jest as I did whin I was first married, and we're as happy as the burrds and as bright as the sunshine," and she threw open the door of a room, cosily and neatly furnished; its two windows full of blossoming plants.

"It's thim flowers did it, Miss Arnold. O'Malley said that they looked so sad-like and gravin' at him whiniver he had the dhrink on him that at first it made him mad, and oncet he was goin' to throw that swate rose out o' the windy. But he said that thin it looked right up at him and it seemed as if he seen his mother's face, jist as she kissed him and pinned a swate red rose on his coat and said, 'Be a good bye, Jimsey, and niver forget your mother whin you cross the dark say.'"

Less garrulous than Mrs. O'Malley was Mrs. Blair, a gentle, sad-faced woman dressed in black, who laid aside her sewing to welcome her visitors into a neat, pretty room. Such a contrast to their first visit, as Lillian recalled it, and the dirt and disorder that reigned, out of which peered a face haggard and despairing, and giving evidence, by its wild fierce eyes, of the use of some narcotic poison.

"Yes, Millie is doing nicely at school," the mother replied to their inquiries, "and I have all the sewing I can do. I am well paid, too, since you young ladies took so much trouble to find friends for me."

Lillian could not help an involuntary glance at the window where between two small pots, each holding graceful spires of white hyacinth, stood a pot of profusely blooming sweet peas. The pale face was flushed and the eyes suffused as Mrs. Blair noted the glance.

"Ah, Miss Lillian, you know what those flowers mean to me, when my precious little Elsie lay dead through my neglect, because my brain was stupified by morphine. Then you came home with Millie from your meeting, with your hands full of those lovely white sweet peas. You dressed my baby for the grave and strewed the flowers all round her and spoke sweet words of sympathy and hope. You gave Millie the hyacinths and showed her how, by their springing life out of the dead bulb hid in its grave in the soil, they were emblematic of immortality. With all a child's pure, eager faith she brought that precious word to me. Hope seemed dead in my heart since—bereft of my husband, and discouraged by poverty and ill-health—I had given way to a terrible habit, which, because it offered brief respite from my distress, was fast enslaving me. God sent to me, even me, a message of hope by the mouth of my own child. Yes, God sent it!" she repeated reverently. "You were his minister, Miss Lillian, and those pure, lovely flowers were symbols of His thought for me."

For a moment there was silence as a grateful "Thank God!" went up from each heart. Then in almost a whisper Mrs. Blair spoke again: "Yes, thank God that He sent aid to me and also that He helped me to pass it on. Perhaps you heard of that young brakeman who lived on the next floor, and who was killed two weeks or more ago—brought home dead to his poor young wife and her six weeks' old babe. It seemed to me I could understand her sorrow better than any one else, though I could not say very much. These plants were only budded then, but my white geranium was loaded with great clusters of bloom, so I carried it up and set it on her table, and broke off one of the clusters and laid it on the pillow beside the dead white face, that she was staring at in speechless agony. She looked at it a moment, then turned and looked at me. She saw the tears running down my face, and then she burst out crying, and leaning her head on my shoulder she wept for the first time since the awful shock. Then when she could speak she said, 'O, the white, white flowers. They grow up out of the mud and dirt, but they are white and pure. And oh, Mrs. Blair, thank God that, though Frank's work took him down among many that were rough and profane and bad, he kept white and pure. That awful accident happened because another sinned. They say the switch-tender had been drinking and so he turned the switch wrong; but Frank never touched liquor. He was good and true. He loved and honored God, and oh, I know he is happy though I am all alone;' and then she began to cry again, but softly, while I was so glad and thankful that God had let me carry those flowers to her for Him!"

There was an echo of her gratitude in the hearts of her visitors as they took their departure.

At the foot of the stairs appeared two radiant faces, Louise and Tillie Lieder. "O, teacher, come and see our flowers before we take them to the hospital! Do come and see them."

Of course they went in where the mother met them with smiles and tones of gladness, which spoke volumes in spite of broken English. Two windows were fairly running over with flowers, white and scarlet geraniums, roses, petunias and mignonnette, thriving as flowers do when cared for by those who love them.

"Aren't they lovely, teacher? Won't they make the sick folks glad? Make 'em 'most well? And oh, teacher, I'm going to be in the hospital some day, and so is Tillie."

Then in answer to the looks of questioning the child continued: "Dr. Johns says we can learn to take care of sick folks and wear a white cap and apron like Miss Lane! Yes, be a nurse and make sick folks well."

And so the happy voices went on while the mother added only: "Yah, yah! Me tink goot, make sick peoples vell! Die blumen—die flower, dey goot, like, like—die sonnenschein. Yah, yah, sehr goot!"

Just a glimpse, you see, of the good resulting—yet in itself a factor in producing more good—from one Y's experiment.

FLOWER STATION GIRLS.

MEMBERS OF THE CASTILE FLOWER MISSION.

FLOWER MISSION GRACE.

By Frances Bennett Callaway.

A VIOLET.

READERS of THE UNION SIGNAL who remember a sketch printed last year entitled, "Bee's Flower Mission," may be interested to know the sequel of the story.

We began our work by sending one box of flowers to some children down town, on the East Side in New York, and with each box we sent a note of loving greeting, for we mean always to send loving flowers. We gradually increased the number, and before the close of the season we sent from four to eleven boxes a week.

Such messages of gratitude were returned that we began to look with fresh interest upon our gardens and fields overflowing with fragrance and bloom and to consider how we could send more of them to the little children down there in the heat and stoniness of the city who have no refreshment of flowers or trees or grass about their homes. Surely when God made so many flowers, He meant them to go all round among His children.

We found by experience that the white field daisies and garden pansies were the best to send, because it was the easiest to get enough of them to divide among several hundred children. Of course we sent other flowers, too, always taking pains to let them stand several hours, if possible, to fill their stems with water. This is such a help in keeping them fresh.

White lilac blossoms and lilies of the valley made a lovely box, and crimson and white peonies, with their long stems and glossy leaves, were fine to pack. We sent roses carefully wrapped in cotton with bunches of the fragrant old-fashioned garden pinks, mignonette, violets, ferns, geranium blossoms and wintergreen. When there was room we put in branches of glossy chesnut, and oak leaves, with pine boughs, carrying with them the spicy odor of the woods. Our dear little Oualee brought pink clover "that the city children might know what the cows did eat."

The boys with nasturtiums and goldenrod brought empty birds' nests, but of these they had to give an honorable account, for L. T. L.'s do not approve of robbing mother-birds. Sweet peas, asters, zinnias and golden glow were sent to brighten dark places. Besides garden flowers, we sent thirty different varieties of wild flowers. Some of these we labelled, and when we could, we wrote out the bits of stories that belonged with them.

A stalk from a currant bush loaded with brilliant red fruit accompanied one lot of flowers; a bunch of catnip for sick babies was put in with another; and occasionally apples, pears, maple sugar or picture books have added cheer to our boxes.

At the close of the season word came that the children of this village sent away more bouquets than all the other towns in the county put together. While we were humbly glad, we had no reason to be proud, for the number sent, two thousand, was not large.

With our uprising we had many downsittings and were often cast down, though never in despair. In one of these times of perplexity I went to Miss Gordon and she said:

"Frances, the Lord has all kinds of grace, and I believe He has flower-mission grace."

We have every reason to believe that Miss Gordon was right, for the grace and loving kindness of our dear Lord has been with us every step of the way.

One of our difficulties was to find a suitable place where we could meet and pack our flowers. Finally one W. C. T. U. woman with a heart of gold gave us the use of her back porch. Elizabeth Gordon met with us there, and I remember it wasn't any time before she was conducting an L. T. L. meeting out on the back woodpile. The charm and grace with which our beloved Miss Gordon presided over these children, perched around her, would have made angels smile. When our hostess heard what was going on, she at once invited all into her best room and gave them the use of her organ. Several new members joined that day.

Friends interested in our flower mission work have this year built a cottage, where Miss Gordon is to have her home when in town, and here the L. T. L. Flower Mission are to have a room fitted up permanently for them.

Another serious difficulty has been the lack of money to carry on our work. Our sister Y's have been good to help us, as have also been the business men in the village, besides many other friends, but if our work shall continue, we feel it ought not to be a burden to any one.

This summer two of our members expect to go away to study book-binding. Upon their return, they will teach other flower children, and in time we hope to start a book-binding plant. Friends have promised us their patronage, and when once fairly started we trust that our treasury if not overflowing, will at least, contain money enough to supply our needs.

We have five station girls with white satin badges who look after the work and keep an account of the bouquets in their notebooks. They discover where flowers are most plentiful in gardens, fields or woods, distribute seeds among younger children, and bring in baskets of flowers on Flower Mission day. One of these station girls, Edith, our business manager, sees that the work goes on regularly every week. She looks after the collecting of flowers and knows how they should be packed. In the absence of the superintendent, she can address the boxes and attend to the press notices every week. After the boxes are packed, Edith puts on a gingham apron and sweeps up every leaf and sprig and blossom so that no one would ever know a Flower Mission had been in sight. Edith has a salary of twenty-five cents a week, and she earns every penny of it! It is to the faithfulness of Edith and our flower-station girls that we owe the success of our work.

There is a good deal of fun and frolic in the work, but it is not always easy, as one small scrap of a girl, Marguerite, can testify, carrying boxes almost as large as herself on a day when the wind in this little hillside village blows like a hurricane and almost blows away the boxes, Marguerite, and her sailor cap together. The girl in the country rising at daylight and going out in the rain to gather flowers before breakfast, that they may be sent to the station in time, knows that it is not all play, as do the faithful children who have worked from early morning until late afternoon gathering and tying the flowers. One night some of the girls worked until nine o'clock, and then, as the expressman had gone home, they themselves carried their boxes to the station.

Last summer we sent supplies of flowers to Pastor Wilds' Flower Mission, 134 Broome Street, New York every Friday, which were distributed every Saturday morning. We earnestly request that other flower missions in the neighborhood of New York will remember this new flower station and supply them richly with the Saturday mornings' flowers, for the need is very great.

Last year there was much complaint that the flowers when received were withered. One worker writes that she was obliged to pay express charges on half the boxes sent to her. Such carelessness and neglect are ruinous to any flower mission work. With a little pains, the flowers might be sent fresh and fragrant and when proper tags are put on express companies carry boxes free. Another friend writes:

A GROUP OF FLOWER CHILDREN.

"We were greatly troubled because so many of the blossoms came with almost no stems, and it seems to me they should always be cut with the longest stems possible."

These are errors easily corrected, with a little love, a little care, and by remembering that the gift of the flowers is to Christ.

A few weeks ago our girls carried flowers to five prayer meetings, where they were received with such surprise, pleasure and gratitude that we mean to continue the experiment all summer.

Sitting there in the light with the bright faces of the children and flowers around us, we know that the story of eternal love is true, and we were drawn nearer to the Heart that is Strength and to the Life that is Bloom and Flower.

Castile, N. Y.

"LIFE is hard enough at best;
But the love that is expressed
Makes it seem a pathway blest
To our feet;
And the troubles that we share
Seem the easier to bear.

"Smile upon your neighbors' care,
As you greet.
Rough and stony are our ways,
Dark and dreary are our days;
But another's love and praise
Make them sweet."

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XIV.

ONCE again in the seclusion of his own room, Hugh Brotherton looked the facts of his life sternly in the face, compelling himself to strip those facts of picturesque adornments, and to admit their essential ugliness. It was he—Hugh Brotherton—who had done this, that, and the other ignoble nay, despicable deed. He repeated his falls again and again to himself for purposes of humiliation, yet not all this severe treatment availed to kill the conviction that the real Hugh Brotherton was immeasureably better than his deeds—at any rate, better than those less reputable deeds to which he had lately stooped. Grandad, Dr. Mann, youthful presumption and circumstances were largely responsible for those same deeds; but in the main, Hugh Brotherton still loved the highest, and strove to attain thereto, though with each fall he might have sunk to a lower depth. Still it was useless to shut his eyes to the light in which others would probably view the facts, should they unfortunately become known. Enoch, for instance. Hugh shuddered at the mental picture of the old man's outraged and indignant face. Mrs. Langley—what would she *not* say? Dr. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Glyn. Hugh groaned aloud. Verily, he was guilty; but surely not so guilty as they would inevitably conclude should the truth leak out. Therefore, hateful as was falsehood to him, the truth must be buried with his past weakness. For the future he must see to it, please God, that there should be no more slips.

The next morning he walked over to a neighboring village with an eight-ounce bottle of the whisky, which he delivered into the hands of the nurse in whose services Pitsmoor had a third share.

She seemed greatly surprised.

"Is this because of what I did the other day? Oh, Mr. Brotherton, it *is* good of you; but I am so sorry you troubled about it. The doctor sent me some methylated spirit that did quite as well."

"It was no trouble at all," said Hugh, with his sunny smile. "I am delighted to be of any use. There is more in the bottle should you happen to need it."

Then, feeling that he had guarded against possible contingencies, he went on with a lightened heart in search of the two reclaimed members of the odd dozen. Although they were not in any way distinguished units of that dwindling band, he was quite as much pleased with their capture as they had expected him to be. Moreover they held staunchly to their resolution, in spite of much adverse criticism from their former mates. Still, since it was obviously undesirable to put their convictions to too severe a test, Hugh proceeded at once to the Vicarage to consult Mr. Boyd as to the date of the meeting. For Pitsmoor naturally expected of the converts that their pledges should be publicly given.

Mr. Boyd received the news with considerable interest.

"Smith and Cobban," he repeated with some surprise. "Do *they* belong to the odd dozen? I shouldn't have thought it. They are in my Bible-class, and seemingly nice lads both."

"They have never been confessedly among the odd dozen," said Hugh. "I think that is just it."

"I see. What you said about your friend touched them both?

"It seems so. Cobban said that he knew that afternoon that he would have to come out, on one side or the other. It appears that up to that time neither of the lads could see any reason why they should abstain, yet neither liked to own, in the face of orthodox opinion, that he did not. So they took their half-pints on the sly, and said nothing about it."

"A thoroughly unsatisfactory state of things, but not so very unnatural after all in Pitsmoor," remarked Mr. Boyd. "Still, they had better have joined themselves to the odd dozen. I am glad that you got hold of them. Now, I have often wanted to ask you something. Speaking of that friend of yours, did you ever tackle him on the subject of his position?"

Hugh stooped to take a ball of worsted from the kitten.

"After a fashion, but not seriously. No, I can't say that I ever did."

"Then, if I were you, I should. When all due allowance is made for him, and I personally am prepared to make a good deal, one can't help feeling that the man is in the way to become a finished scoundrel."

"I am sorry to say that there lives no greater scoundrel than your grandfather has been in his time." The words were echoing in Hugh's brain as he lifted a pallid face.

"I know. I realize it more and more. Something must be done," he said firmly.

"I can't help feeling so. I know the difficulty of appealing, with any hope of success, to a man of that type; but we give a man like Sellers no rest, and to my mind—and I am sure also to yours—the case of Sellers is not half so black."

"I am quite sure it is not," said Hugh.

Mrs. Boyd's kind, young heart ached for the trouble in his face, and Rose had to wink the tears from her eyes.

"Something *shall* be done," said Hugh desperately, as he rose to go. "Will you all pray for him?"

"That is the trouble. There is no doubt about it, poor chap," said the vicar. "I am afraid it is someone who stands too near to him to be easily influenced. Otherwise Brotherton never would have let him alone."

After that evening they saw nothing of Hugh until the night of the temperance meeting. The news of the intended renunciation had spread throughout the village, and the parish room was more densely packed than usual. When Mrs. Langley arrived every seat seemed to be full; but Hugh, who had been on the lookout for her, found a vacant place beside Miss Glyn, and together they watched him passing from bench to bench, with a warm word and a welcoming grasp of the hand for everyone. He was a little pale, but looked happier than he had looked the other night, Rose noticed gladly. Was it, perhaps, ever so little, because morning, noon and night she had prayed that he might be comforted as well as that his friend might be reclaimed?

She turned her attention to the platform as the meeting began, and was one of the few who appreciated her brother-in-law's opening address.

"It was so square," she afterwards said. "It sounded as though he had walked all round his subject, and studied it thoroughly from every point of view, before making up his mind in which particular aspect he should lay most stress."

Yet, with all her appreciation, the vicar did not move and fire her heart as did Hugh. At her side Mrs. Langley listened intently and with a kindly face. Hugh's earnest and touching appeal was addressed to the unpledged, and as he resumed his seat Rose turned impulsively to the friend at her side.

"I have never signed a pledge. I will go up and do it now, if you will go with me and sign too."

The tender, wistful look vanished from Mrs. Langley's astonished face.

"*I* sign? What nonsense! Certainly I shall not," she said sharply.

Yet, when Hugh, who had marked the whispered colloquy, came down the room to entreat his friends, as a personal favor to himself, to take their courage in both hands, and "show these poor, cowardly chaps the way" (for, in spite of jeers and nudges from their exultant mates, neither Smith nor Cobban had yet stirred from his seat), she laughed nervously, wavered, and, suddenly rising, followed him to the platform.

There was tremendous applause when, after slowly reading through the pledge, the tall, proud woman—so distinguished in her grace and beauty from the stolid country lasses who half filled the room—took the pen in her hand, and, with evident purpose and deliberation, signed her full name. Rose, who in her agitation followed tremulously, made a blot at the beginning and a smudge at the end. She felt abashed at her clumsiness, but her apologetic eyes met Hugh's, and she stepped back to Mrs. Langley's side blushing. The two young men whom Hugh had won had meantime slouched up, grinning distressfully, and amidst breathless silence they laboriously traced their names on the lines pointed out by their captor. As the last to sign laid down his pen, Enoch burst into a strain of thanksgiving. For the first time in their lives Mrs. Langley and Rose Glyn felt themselves rejoiced over, and prayed for, as brands snatched from the burning. Mrs. Langley barely suppressed a titter, but Enoch prayed on unseeing, and the laugh ended in a sigh.

By the experienced it was admitted that this had been one of Mr. Brotherton's most successful meetings, and Hugh's face shone with pleasure as he stood at the door vigorously shaking hands with everyone who passed out.

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"Bless tha, dear lad! God bless tha!" said Enoch fervently. "The Lord Himself sent tha to us in oor need."

Hugh shook his head.

"Don't think too much of me, Enoch. Only God Himself knows what a poor thing I am."

"Well, well; happen it's best for yourself to think so—and the safest," said the old man affectionately, as he went his way. Surely the Lord had removed Miss Milner for His own good purposes in working out the parochial weal.

Hugh went to supper at the Vicarage, where he was drawn much against his will into an argument with Mr. Boyd respecting the principle in which his practice of total abstinence was based. Hugh, as was well known, believed the use of alcohol to be not only dangerous to the morals, but injurious to the body, and, for both reasons, wrong. Mr. Boyd for the first time confessed himself willing to believe that in some cases its use might be beneficial, and therefore right. In abstaining he sacrificed what he believed to be his own personal benefit and enjoyment for the sake of the considerable proportion of his fellow creatures for whom no other course was safe.

"Consequently, our practice is the same, and no doubt—the world being what it is—will continue to be the same; but in order to meet we have traveled by different roads."

"Still you have not proved to my satisfaction that you, personally, would be the better for the use of alcohol," said Hugh, who was secretly nettled by the consciousness of being one of those for whom the vicar was willing to sacrifice himself.

"Nor, for that matter, have you proved to mine that you are the better for you abstinence," retorted Mr. Boyd. Whereat even Rose laughed a little.

"To a certain extent, Mann and you are agreed," remarked Hugh, evading a reply.

"To a certain extent, yes; but Mann does not recognize any obligation to abstain, and I do. Seeing that we are never likely to attain to an ideal state of society, I am afraid that I always shall. Still I respect Mann's independent attitude. Were there no reason at all why I should not take my glass of beer I hope that I should have the courage to drink it in the face of Enoch's disapproval; but, upon my word, I am not at all sure that I would."

"Miss Gyln, does the vicar always mean all that he says?" asked Hugh, turning to Rose.

"I should be sorry to think so," she said, laughing, "but he may be forgiven for meaning it this time. Enoch is rather terrible, you know."

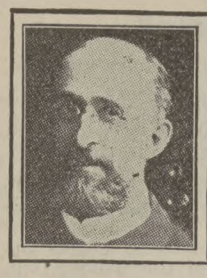
"And with respect to his alcoholic proclivities?"

"Oh, yes; he meant what he said, although he was speaking partly for my benefit," said Rose, mischievously. "Chris cannot endure principles that are cut and dried ready for use, you know."

"Like mine," suggested Hugh gloomily.

He had left the meeting in the state of exhultation natural to his years and to the excitement of conscious success, but notwithstanding that the vicar heartily added his disclaimer to that of Rose, he went home restless and dissatisfied. It was one thing to be borne along on the tide of Enoch's enthusiasm, and another to find oneself breasting the wave of amused, if friendly, criticism. And after all, Hugh asked himself, was he quite sure that his critics were not right? Putting the question of example aside, would he not rather be a man who by strenuous effort had acquired a wise self-restraint than content himself with a despised position among the rank and file of those for whom promotion to a higher level was, for personal reasons, impossible. An hour passed by, and still he sat with his unread book before him, debating the point. True, he had hitherto failed, but as yet he would not believe that for him thraldom was not only possible but inevitable; that he, Hugh Brotherton, could deliberately will to do right and yet have no power to resist doing wrong. God had not so cast him off. God knew his unworthiness and, knowing it, had yet used him as a means of bursting his brethren's bonds. What further proof could he ask of His mercy and favor? He thought over the matter a little longer. Enoch would grieve over the least deviation from the rule of abstinence, but, after all, what did Enoch know of the intricacies of such questions? Even less than he knew of the demands of natures more complex than his own. Enoch, good old soul, tired his muscles day by day, and slept the sleep of the laboring man when his day's work was done. What did he know of an overwrought brain and jarred nerves that cried out in vain for rest? Nothing—absolutely nothing! At this moment Hugh was prepared to go even farther than his vicar. There were, there must be, details of conduct concerning which a man's own conscience was his surest guide. After all it was not alcohol, but his own criminal weakness that had been the cause of poor old grandad's downfall. When all was said for the other side, Mann and the vicar were probably right. Moderation must necessarily be a finer, because it was a more difficult, thing than total abstinence. Surely doubly fine is the case of one handicapped by hereditary tendencies! Hugh liked that thought, and dallied with it until, quite suddenly, he gave up the unequal struggle in which ever since his return home he had been engaged. Conscious of something that held him back, yet refusing to yield to it, he hastily extinguished his lamp, and, turning into his bedroom next door, locked himself in for the night.

(To be continued.)



FLOWERS IN THE CITY.

By Pastor John T. Wilds.

WHEN midsummer comes and the fields are filled with the life of the flowers; when daisies bloom and make the hillside so full of words from God, the city is just as barren as in the wintertime. Save here and there in parks and in florists' windows, there are no beauties blooming that most of us can see. At night we have to look at the stars and make them our flowers. True, they are far off, but they bring God near.

We of the city's streets are so hungry for closer touches of what God makes, and men and children, and mothers and babies, need these evangels of His love. The great multitude about me is in need of the life that is so rich unto those where trees and flowers and grass grow.

"Please, mister, just one." "Oh, how many you have, and I do love flowers!" "Just one, only one; see, give to this sick child." "Oh, can't I have one, just one, for my mother? Please, please!"

Thus they cry on every hand as I meet them on the crowded streets of the East Side of New York upon my return from the fields. However large the bunch may be, and whatever promises I may make to myself concerning it, I usually reach my study wellnigh, if not quite, flowerless.

They lay hold on me, plead piteously and pull for the daisies which farmers despise. I have seen a child pick up a faded flower in the street with a smile of love, kiss it, hold it to her lips, then press it to her heart, hoping to give it life and sad that it is wounded, bruised and dying away from home. I have seen the child gather from the garbage can, where the refuse of careful pickings has been cast out, and rejoice to get a single leaf or petal. I have found flowers in their homes tended, watered, kept in the sunlight with a nurse's care, and kept, though dead, until others came.

Round about me where I live, are thousands of children. On a bright day the sidewalks and streets are crowded. They swarm like bees after a shower when the sun peeps out from the cloud. They are always in the merry glee of play. Their laughter and shouts make the walls resound with life.

Time and again I stand at my little iron gate with a few flowers in my hand. No word spoken, no sign made, I stand with the flowers, looking at them, loving them, wondering about them, and as though some magic had summoned them, I am surrounded by our human flowers, the children. It is a crowd now, and they are clambering, pushing, beseeching. Just one blossom! I invariably give first to the smallest and those who seem to be the poorest and weakest. If one is sickly, that child is sure to receive an extra one. If one is crowded back by those who are stronger, she is called and made glad. Even when all the flowers are gone and only a few stems and broken blossoms remain, there are those who ask for them. It hurts me to give such, for only the best should be given to these children.

When a box of daisies comes I get within the railing about the church and hand one flower to the first child who arrives. That child dashes away to bring those of her home and her friends—for each girl and boy has a special following. Then begin the rush and the push and the appealing. One day, with a song to call the many, and then a flower to each to call a greater company, in thirty minutes over twenty-five hundred persons were counted. What were the gifts in my hands among so many? Nor did the Master multiply them that day.

It is difficult to distribute in such crowds. It requires patience, protection of body, skill, love, and several policemen. Some flowers may fall into cruel hands and some may be torn in the grasping of others, but good of vast richness is accomplished in the simple touch of the beautiful. Faded and glued to his coat in its death, the young man wears them—"pansies for thought." The first thought of the beautiful and God, the first holy turning about from the earth unto God and His love, do not die when the flower fades. More than once simply a single flower has made the workingman and woman, the boy and girl stronger and gladder, the hard drive ing a little easier; more than once it has spoken long after in a sweeter and more tender life. All seed does not come up; all messengers are not received; but the seed-thought of a flower and the message of the flowers produced most encouraging results.

Possibly the indoor work is more profitable than that of the streets. At the Saturday and Sabbath services, when the flowers are given, we always have a time of silent thought about God's beauty and love. Sometimes we look at the flowers and in the stillness get them to speak to us. It is nice to have a good-sized school so still that the clock's ticking is loud while we hear what the flowers say—and they always say something. Some, thinking the ear is better to hear through than the eye, hold them to the ear and listen intently; others press them to the lips with the love-kiss, hold them carefully and look at them and try to hear. One tot of a boy, who in his rage tore up his pansy, possibly because it would not speak, promised his flower he would be gentle and kind to it, and the flower seemed to tell him he must be gentle to all those about him. Cornelius took the lesson, and this day the little fellow, who for so long was hard to keep still, is one of the very best and tenderest of the many children.

It is not always easy to hear the voice of the flowers but when once learned, it is delightful for us to look and think and then tell what it says.

From the school the flowers are taken home, and when I pay my visits, it becomes an easy matter to direct thoughts to God. At one home, the mother, now in the Homeland, was hopelessly ill; the father was kept from home by work, and the eldest child, a cheerful girl of twelve, was left as housekeeper, cook, and care-taker of three children, as well as nurse for her mother. Four bouquets were found faded, but still in water, on the mantle of the sick-

FLOWER GATHERERS READY FOR WORK.

room, where the mother could look at them. Other places in the room were not free from dust, but the mantle was. When I entered there was shining through the poor window a ray of the last beam of day lighting up the mantle and the flowers toward which the suffering mother's eyes were turned. Just then the child took the pitcher of flowers and placed it before her mother.

"Oh, how beautiful is life! How good is God!" exclaimed the sufferer.

A few moments before a company of children had begged me for just one flower. The crowd increased as I approached the door.

"Please, please, just one; only one!" was their appeal.

"I am taking them to a sick woman; would you rather have them than let her enjoy them?" I asked.

There was silence, then every voice said, "No!" That was real self-denial.

We went into the woods one day and the master of the woods told us that not a flower should be gathered. Oh, it was hard. There were so many flowers, and we could only look.

A great policeman brought to me a little boy with his hands full. The flowers were withered.

"I did not pull them, Pastor, I found them," he bravely said, and then he led us to where he had picked them up. The policeman attempted to turn away, but stopped then turned again. There was a tear in his eye.

"I was once a lad myself, sir, and loved flowers like your lad. I would like to give them leave to pull all, but I dassent," he said.

Albert laid them back, for I told him to avoid the appearance of evil. That was resignation.

If anyone thinks there is no work in distributing or sending flowers, he is mistaken. It means work—hard, delightful, profitable. No good work is easy. God's work requires care. Love has to go and come with every blossom, and tenderness and kindness must be in voice and face and hand if real good be done.

The day the flowers come is the day God's blessing is very rich to me, and it is the day I have to tell God I need more grace and deepening of love in my heart moment by moment. Flowers in themselves do so much good, but we who hold and hand them out may spoil much of that good.

Some delightfully kind girls in Castile, New York, kept me hard at work last summer in a most charming and refreshing way. I have felt that with every flower came their love and tenderest prayers. I am sure it is making them braver and truer to so lovingly sacrifice their fields for our flowerless homes. Sometimes it seems that the whole valley must be bare, they send so many flowers. When the children thank me, I tell them, "Not I, but God and the good people of Castile."

New York City.

A Children's Day Bouquet—A Primary Exercise.

By Jessie Ewing Stokes.

SELECT ten little children, boys and girls; give to each the flower he loves best, or which seems most appropriate; arrange in semi-circle, and let each child step forward two or three steps as he speaks. They need not be in regular order, but rather arranged according to size, the smaller ones in front. Each carries the flower he represents:

1. THE VIOLET.

"The violet sweet, from 'neath your feet,
I cover grassy swards with bloom;
With joy the rich and poor do greet
My coming at the first of spring."

2. THE DAISY.

"Fringed white daisy, heart of gold,
Emblem of innocence, we're told;
Nestle I close to your heart to-day,
Pure may it be as I alway."

3. THE PANSY.

"Nodding little pansy, I,
Sometimes color of the sky,
Brown, and gold, and yellow, too,
I try to look my best for you.
All the colors you can trace
In a pansy's velvet face;
Friend alike to child and man,
I'll give all the joy I can."

4. THE ROSE.

"Here is a little pink rosebud,
Rosy and roguish and fair;
Of all the flowers you can mention,
With the rose there is none can compare.
When joy abounds, gladly I come;
I solace the grieving one;
Queen of the garden of flowers am I,—
Hark to the rose as she passes by."

5. THE GERANIUM.

"Geranium, I, with rich, red bloom,
Fill the air with sweet perfume,
Blossom alike for rich and poor,
Bringing gladness about their door."

6. CARNATION PINK.

"With spicy breath and fragrance rare
Carnation pinks perfume the air;
They give to each a friendly smile,
And glorify the world the while."

7. THE HONEYSUCKLE.

"Honeysuckle sweet am I,
Hark to me as I pass by;
With my tendrils reaching out,
Porch and wall I climb about,
Making sweet the days of June,
Which, alas! must pass too soon."

8. THE SWEET PEA.

"Oh, I am the dainty sweet pea,
Whose blossoms you all love to see;
My colors I vary,
A long time I tarry,
That the world full of brightness may be."

9. THE LILY.

"The fair, sweet lily, with drooping head,
Owes all her beauty to her lowly bed;
So we, although there's many a snare,
Can rise to beauty passing fair,—
With heart of gold, and pure, white face,
May we of sin ne'er bear a trace."

10. THE NASTURTIUM.

"Golden nasturtium, child of the sun,
Gay are my blossoms when summer is done.
High o'er your porch I'll climb,
Blossoming fair,
Or, amid rocks and slime,
Rich blooms I'll bear,—
Golden nasturtium, child of the sun,
Gay are my blossoms when summer is done."

All then form a group in their own childish way, holding high their flowers. All speak:

"Fairer than these blossoms lowly,
Bloom the children sweet and holy;
As we bloom so fresh and fair,
Each with each God's goodness share;
Let us praise him as we may
On this gladsome Children's Day.
Let us beauty give to life,
Lighten sorrow, lessen strife,—
Buds of God's own garden, we
Help the world to better be."

All may then drop their flowers in a basket provided for the purpose, and the Sunday-school superintendent or committee on decoration can distribute them among the sick and poor.—The S. S. Times.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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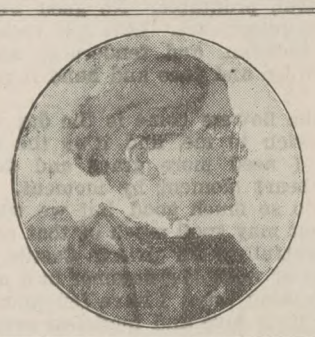

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

"The Desert Shall Blossom as The Rose."

THE Flower Mission has, through its gracious ministry, earned the right to appropriate as fulfilled prophecy and veritable history the words of the prophet.

Any desert place is a legitimate field for a flower missionary, it matters not whether it is a gardenless, treeless tenement district or a cheerless, blighted life. Very literally and practically, however, has been its interpretation of the words in one branch of its work. Through its efforts whole neighborhoods have been transformed; vines have been made to cover, with their green drapery, unsightly dwellings; sun-baked, garbage-strewn yards have developed into garden plots; disreputable-looking windows have been glorified by potted plants, improvised hanging baskets and window gardens; and when real estate was positively unavailable, a roof garden has bloomed like an oasis in a Sahara of dingy roofs.

It has made its beneficent way into those waste places of pain and monotony—the sick beds of the homes and hospitals. Flowers are never so human and sympathetic as in the presence of suffering. No many-volumed, learned commentary on God's Word can at times give as clear and eloquent interpretation of His loving messages as a spray of blossoms fresh from His creative hand. "Consider the lilies," said Christ, as He taught a lesson of faith in Him who so carefully fashioned them, perfect in form and exquisite in texture. The warm, vivid colors of the flower robes lighten the gloom of the sick room and speak a message of hope to the weary, defeated soul. Their memory-freighted fragrance tells the invalid of undying, all-pervasive love.

Into those moral wildernesses—the jails and reformatories—the beautiful, silent messengers have gone, and hearts dull and dead to preached word have responded to the tactful eloquence of fragrant blossom. In the rich soil of memory the seed has fallen, and blossoms of repentance and forgiveness and new hope have sprung up and made a place of gladness within the dreary walls.

Nowhere does the enterprise flourish so luxuriantly as in the crowded cities where the children most do congregate. Those returns come not alone in the momentary joy of the possession of new treasures, but in new conceptions of the world in which they live, new aspirations and ambitions which the sweetness and the beauty of the flowers inspire.

Most truly has it been a twofold ministry which the Flower Mission has performed, and the recipient has not been more enriched than the giver. No dweller in suburb or country has come to a real appreciation of her floral possessions until she has seen them through the eyes of a shut-in, until she has been privileged to catch the look of radiant happiness on a pale face as she laid her choicest rose upon a hospital pillow; until she has witnessed the rapture of a throng of flowerless little ones in the desert places of a great city as she filled their hands with her fragrant blossoms.

"Day unto day uttereth speech," says the poet, and in no way does God so perfectly reveal Himself to His children as through His flower creations; but to the dwellers in our hyper-civilized cities this revelation rarely comes. Our beloved organization proves its divine origin and inspiration in the furtherance of a movement which thus links the beautiful God-created world, in which every flower, shrub and tree is constantly declaring His glory, with the dreary, artificial, man-made world which finds it difficult to realize Him.

Self-Indulgence as an Angel of Light.

IT is an injustice to a child to put it in a hole termed Sunday school, which on a beautiful, bright morning must be lighted by electricity, and here deliberately stifle its own thoughts and aspirations and try to mold its mind into some preconceived form.

Think of a man who claims the high distinction of writing "Reverend" before his name, giving utterance to a statement like the foregoing! One would think the average Sunday school a chamber of torture instead of a chariot of light; and yet this is what a minister is reported to have said from a Cincinnati pulpit—or was it a hall platform? After rubbing one's eyes in sheer amazement at such a topsy-turvy picture, one is hardly surprised at what follows:

I am of the opinion that after a man has worked hard all the week he is keeping the Sabbath in a holy manner by finding rest and recreation in attending baseball games or other varieties of play. Such recreation should be encouraged and would, it seems to me, often be found more beneficial than the sermons.

Were these words merely the isolated utterance of a catch-the-crowd sensationalist they would not deserve notice; but as a straw indicates the direction of a stream, they really indicate a widespread tendency of modern life. It is self-indulgence posing as an angel of light. It is blessing with a text what should be condemned as unholy. Under the guise of a declaration of independence against supposed puritanic restrictions and unreasonable prohibitions, there is an effort made to raise selfish ease and pleasure into a kind of cult. As a philosophy this bold apology of self-indulgence is a revival of epicureanism; as a reaction from intense physical strain and activity it is a clamor for a "good time"; and, as an outgrowth of spiritual declension it places itself before God. The abounding material prosperity of the day, the decay of reverence, the lack of family government, the dissent against all forms of authority—all these things have their influence in throwing about self-indulgence, as a philosophy of life, a glamor of sophistry heretofore unknown.

The true antithisis is not between a gay and innocent naturalism and a gloomy asceticism, as the high priests of the new cult would have us believe—for the one is as difficult to find as the other—but it lies between a soft and subtle worldliness masquerading under the guise of proper self-expression, and the noble, Christian ideals of character-building, duty, self-sacrifice and blessed submission to the will of God. There is not now, nor never can be, a compromise between the deeds of the flesh and the fruits of the Spirit.

By all means simplify the issue between God and the prince of the world by removing any lingering, unreasonable austerity from the path of righteousness, but let us not blur the outlines of the path itself.

What true Christian does not know, by blessed experience, that the happiness and peace that spring up in the path of duty and a good conscience infinitely surpass all that the world can offer?

Why Women Drink.

A FEW years ago the discussion of such a question as this would have startled society. Today the growing prevalence of the drinking habit among certain classes of women makes the question sadly pertinent. Why do our women drink, and who is to be held responsible for this evil which threatens so many homes?

Facts warrant the statement that the women victims of the drink habit are largely found in two extremes of society. They are of the rich, whose wealth of mind and heart have not kept pace with wealth of purse, whose poverty of healthy ambition and purpose leads them to turn to artificial exhilaration for their pleasure; or they may be found in the opposite extreme of society—the girl who has nothing but toil and hardship, through the fault of another, who seeks forgetfulness of a hopeless future of drudgery in the excitement of strong drink. No normal, healthy woman—finding every hour nature's own stimulant in love of home, husband and children, or in the joy of some of the world's real work, caring for the weak and weary or spurring on the discouraged—dreams of needing drink or is desirous of knowing the experiences which it gives.

For these empty lives, filled with morbid cravings, this has not proved a safe world. The demand it has made upon woman in the matter of strict purity and chastity of life and temperance and refinement of habit have been far greater than the protection from its contamination which it has afforded her. Who, nine times out of ten, offers the first glass of liquor to the woman who learns to drink? Rarely will it be found to be another woman. Neither has man been at pains to conceal from her his own selfish indulgence of appetite nor to provide an environment which makes her temptation difficult. Truly the time has come when men must face the long ignored question, "Am I my sister's keeper?'

Justice alone requires its answer in the bringing about of social conditions that shall secure to all classes of women the opportunity to live a full, free, true life which will lessen the temptation to evil. One other act of justice is demanded, that man himself live up to that standard of purity and abstinence which from time immemorial has been used in the measuring and judging of woman's character.

National Prohibition in Peru.

LET no one imagine that the South American republics are wholly dead to the supreme moral issues of our time. Peru is just now experiencing a notable moral awakening. It is a national revolt against drunkenness.

Intemperance on the part of high and low, rich and poor, was seen to have become the ruination of the people. Peru, it was found, was consuming more alcohol per capita than any other nation in the world. President Romana, surveying the condition of his people, took the alarm. He saw that something must be done; something radical and effective. Nor did he shrink from becoming a leader in a national reform movement. Following his lead the people in positions of authority began to take the pledge. The movement spread until the reform became national. The beneficial effects of the new sobriety presently became so marked that nobody could help observing it.

But more than this: President Romana was not slow to see that for the multitudes, moral influence must have the reinforcement of the civic protection. It would be, so he reasoned, a crime on the part of the government to leave the people at such a time as this, all exposed to the ruthless and organized forces of temptation on the part of numberless distilleries and liquor shops. Accordingly, the distilleries were seized and all saloons ordered closed.

Naturally the enforcement of the new regime occasioned some rioting, but the president appears to have proved himself equal to the emergency. If the government had a right to make this new law for the common welfare of the republic, it had a right, and it was its logical and clear duty, to enforce it, and this, if need be, by calling into requisition the entire military force.

The law went into effect last April. For the present, at any rate, the temperance movement is general, and the sweeping prohibition movement altogether radical and national.

Chicago Board of Education and Saloons.

THE Chicago board of education does not own or run any saloons; but it does the next thing to it. It owns and leases the land on which many saloons are kept—ten of them in one block, and some of these are of a particularly disgraceful sort.

A Board of Education in the liquor business does not look well. The spectacle is not edifying. As a piece of object-teaching it is bad. It looks foolish for the school authorities of a city to show themselves to the public as undermining and tearing down with one hand while trying to build up with the other. It reveals a moral obtuseness, a lack of conscience in business matters which cannot but have a debasing influence on the moral sense of the community. If the churches, the ministers and other religious organizations would duly protest against so flagrant a complicity with vice and crime it would not long be endured.

Doubtless hardly a member of the Board of Education would like to be known as being in the saloon business. Let good men and women find some way to speak their minds.

Responsibility of Property Owners. The Chicago papers are saying that if a list of the names of those who own and lease property now being used for vicious and criminal purposes, were published there would presently be something of a social earthquake. Not a few eminently respectable persons, and some eminently respectable educational and other institutions, might be startled on beholding their names in the infamous list. It would, indeed, look to them somewhat like "a section of the day of judgment." Well, even so, it might be a wholesome means of grace to them. It would at any rate be a wholesome thing for the honest moral sense of the community. Who are these men and women who are, more or less unthinkingly, putting themselves in league with vice and crime?

Liquor in the National Park. The illegal sale of liquor in our National Park, the magnificent Yellowstone, as set forth in a correspondence on page 2, calls for the prompt consideration of the American people. The park is government property; the rules governing its control positively prohibit the sale of liquors, and if, as is charged, a regular traffic in the same is conducted for private profit by those temporarily in charge, the situation calls for a full and impartial investigation by Congress.

SERMONS FROM CITY PULPITS.

Lucy Webb Hayes and Her Times.

By John Merritte Driver, D. D.

THE Herod at the capitol, whose first name was Rutherford, was a man of God and mingled his rejoicings with those of the wise men and women who had heralded the tidings of a crusade against the rum fiend, and actually accompanied them down to the new Bethlehem, not to hurt but to help the child of providence.

Herodias, his wife, whose first name was Lucy, was likewise a woman after God's own heart, full of faith and good works, and from the palace sent forth messages of cheer and congratulation. Nor did Herod and Herodias, the good, not the wicked, stop with "words, the money of fools," or even these better linguals:

"Words that weep and tears that speak,"

but the governor bade the leader of the new holy dispensation occupy his own great temple free of charge, for every manner of assembly, and Herodias became one of the Marys, helping with purse and prayer and presence.

Then came the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its inspiring motto, "For God and Home and Native Land." It was near another Christmas, 1874, and Lucy Webb Hayes was one of the first white ribboners. Three years later she became the First Lady of the Republic.

And now came the crucial test. No one but herself and her God will ever know how much she dared and endured and suffered. All eyes were dazzled with the magnificence of delights conjured by Mrs. Grant, her predecessor in the White House, during whose brilliant reign tankards were continually a-groan and goblets were unceasingly a-glisten. The semi-barbaric splendor of the slave epoch at Washington, when wit and beauty and eloquence and duelling and luxurious living and intemperance ran riot in a furious and maddening swirl, was succeeded by the tinsel and gold, the pomp and magnificence, of the military, with the greatest captain-general of the century, and perhaps of all the centuries, the center of social life, and no gathering, least of all at the White House, complete without the bowl that possibly cheers but always and inevitably inebriates and demonizes.

Before this elect woman reached Washington, a drunken and libidinous press began to sneer and wonder if we were now to have "a lemonade administration." She was repeatedly reminded that all her lovely and illustrious predecessors, from Martha Washington down, had graciously bowed to

"Bacchus ever fair and young,"

and that although she personally believed that there is "a devil in every berry of the grape," she must remember that the White House was Columbia's home, not hers, and that it was to be the home and center of all that is gay and vivacious, captivating and enchanting, according to the ideals of fashionable society, and not the haunt of silly and fanatical temperance prudes and puritans; that she was a custodian, under orders from historic and predetermined society, and nothing more. Long-haired men and short-haired women, the parvenus of social life in every American city and community, began to shout: "Pharisee! Pharisee! Pharisee!"

Meanwhile European and Asiatic capitols caught the infection. On both sides of the Atlantic Mrs. Hayes was caricatured in the pictorial press, slandered in the secular press, misrepresented in a large part of the religious press, deprecated, harpooned, and berated by the gadfly penny-liners, held up to ridicule and salacious assault by the professional satirist and humorist, the saloon thug and the brewery bum, and in the private circle was made to feel the chill and isolation of society's high and haughty disdain. * * * *

Entering the White House the French chef introduced himself, and, with many bows and gestures and genuflexions, said to her: "Madame! There are 20,000 kinds of wine. Will milady make out her wine list?"

"Ah," she replied with a merry, yet warning twinkle, in her bright eyes, "20,000 kinds of wine, did you say?"

"Yes, milady; please make out your wine list, at least for your private use."

Then rising, with a majesty worthy of the loftiest creations of romance and poesy, she said: "Then, sir, 20,000 kinds of wine shall be banished from my table and sideboard!"

Heaven registered the vow, angels applauded it, and God helped her to be true to it.

Blessed be the memory of Lucy Webb Hayes! True to her widowed mother, true to her children and her illustrious husband, true to society, church and state, true to the high divinity of her own exalted womanhood, true to the great and blessed God whose worthy daughter she was ever striving to be—what loftier eulogy can man or angel utter? And sweet and hallowing thought ever to be kept in remembrance: it was the religion of our crucified Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, that rounded out her character into more than Corinthian grace and loveliness and made her, next to the now crowned and glorified Saint Frances, the foremost and most inspiring woman of her generation. * * * *

Could finite ears of clay hear and apprehend the voices of immortal spirits, this morning every individual within these walls would hear her voice, and I can well believe the voices of your Saint Frances and the great translated white ribbon sisterhood of the skies, calling from heaven and saying: "O women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union! O brothers, allies who have so often cheered and comforted and strengthened us in the direst of our straits and struggles! O ye who love the stars and stripes of your country, and the cross of your crucified but now risen and triumphant Lord and Redeemer! Do, dare, and give for God and Home and Native Land, and, as doors of opportunity open, for God and Home and Every Land, until maltery and brewery and distillery and legalized saloon shall be no more; until the great red dragon of intemperance and demonism shall be beheaded, and all the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

Finish her work, and thus prove to the world your appreciation of her. No other woman will ever have to fight so fierce a battle again as Lucy Webb Hayes was fighting five and twenty years ago.

Monthly Bible Reading.

Like a Tree.

By Rev. Frances E. Townsley.

Psalm I: 3: "He shall be like a tree." The godly, blessed one, is thus. Not a tree, only "like" one, though a man or woman still. All growth is not that of a tree. See the morning glory, or the trailing honeysuckle. Some growths are more suggestive of spread than power, of territory than toproot. Vines struggle, naturally. They are not straight up and down; a tree is.

As a tree the Christ-soul is planted, rooted and grounded. Some people are very movable—here today, there tomorrow; now firm as a rock on questions of honor or principle; later some person or influence has transplanted them, with deceptive promises of greater usefulness. The tree is not so easy to transplant as the vine.

God's trees are set in good localities: "By the rivers of water." Their roots strike down deep into the divine sources of energy, refreshing and life. Notice that "rivers" is a plural word; there are many. The one I need is not the one you require. I may in my spiritual depression need the river of hope. One with a very irritable disposition needs the river of peace. There is another so busy that he can get no time to pray, to think, to aid the pastor, to cherish his own household. A day comes when he goes to bed ill.

"Doctor, can't I go to the store today?"

"No; lie still."

"Doctor, you must get me out of this. I'm in a hurry to go to business again."

The busy mother is laid aside, the tired, care-worn one who has robbed herself of soul-food, praying hours, quiet thought, and she lies there saying:

"I must get up! It's the worst time of year for me to be sick."

But after a time the sick one sits out in the June sunshine, and the pastor hears the whispered word, "I feel sweeter and holier than I did. I've seen the eternals. I have learned to commune with God." Some day the pastor preaches on "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him."

Ah! The soul has struck root at the riverside of meditation.

God's trees are not left to grow wild. He cultivates, prunes, and makes the best of us.

God's trees are fruit trees. There is great variety in fruit. Over the Divine Householder's orchard read, "Variety in perfection." There are stages in development of fruitage. Where you lack, another has attained. Where one is royal in character, another is a gaunt, meagre beggar. Where we have been turned towards the sun and ripened, another's fruitage may be gnarly and sour.

The variety in fruit is ever apparent. You may not paint a landscape, but you can seize a watering-pot and refresh one. You may not write a poem, but you may live one. Possibly you who can not preach can faithfully exemplify the truth which others explain.

Some fruits ripen in early summer, others in late autumn. Was Abraham's faith the ripest when he said, in Egypt, of Sarah, "She is my sister"? Nay; it was another man who climbed, with his only son of promise, the historic mountain and said, in answer to the inquiry of that son, "God will provide a lamb."

The mellowness of Moses' character is not so apparent when he cries, "Hear now, ye rebels," as when he climbs to view the Promised Land which he may not enter, and turns to lie down in an unknown sepulcher where

"The angels of God upturn the sod,
And lay the dead man there."

A stem is not an apple, but it is necessary to an apple and it may be a perfect stem. A leaf is not a plum, but plums do not grow on leafless boughs. Buds are not packed in barrels to ship, but bud and blossom and leaf are necessary to desirable fruit.

Some people bear fruit, but O, it's so hard to get at. Beloved, God's trees are fruit-bearers, but some lives are simply wild gooseberry bushes, and how they scratch!

Growing goes on in the dark. There are hours when work is impossible, when prayer seems effort and Bible study a burden. What can you do then? Stay in God's orchard, and be still.

The dark is as necessary to growth as is the daylight. It was a dark day for the early church when Stephen, the eloquent and devout, was stoned, but out of that day came Paul and the epistles of weighty meaning and when properly translated and interpreted, of world-wide value.

"He shall bring forth his fruit in his season."

Yes, harvest comes after June has passed by. One of the surprises of the next life will be some specimens of fruitage developed in us. The harvest festival is sure, so sure that faces from the morning land gleam out upon us in visions of the night; that voices we call human in our daily intercourse do ofttimes thrill us as with the triumph of the divine.

Be patient, heart, some day, thank God, we shall be transplanted to the country of perpetual beauty and unending fruitfulness.

Vassar, Mich.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Red-Letter Day.
June 9, Flower Mission Day.
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS JENNIE CASSEDAY.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—I am glad to learn that every union is now offered the opportunity to appear by name in THE UNION SIGNAL, together with the name of its president. This is the latest offer of the publishers of our paper. But, better still, I am glad to know the chief part of this offer, viz., that any one can have THE UNION SIGNAL from now until November 26 for fifty cents. Certainly this will take away all excuse for failure to take our official organ on account of the price. This is a great opportunity. How many unions in the United States will see to it that every member takes THE UNION SIGNAL at its offer? I am sure Mrs. Stevens, the editor-in-chief, would be much delighted on her return from the World's Convention to see a long list of unions in which every member is a subscriber. I most earnestly urge the officers to present this matter to their unions, and, if necessary, to appoint a bright, wide-awake solicitor or to make personal appeals. Think of the impetus it would give to our work were all of our members reading THE UNION SIGNAL each week!

I only wish I were eloquent enough to persuade every woman whose name stands on our membership roll to subscribe and to become a constant reader of National plans and purposes. She would grow into a breadth of knowledge heretofore unknown, and would learn to prize the information, the intellectual nourishment as essential to her own best work and the permanent growth of our organization. Who will lend a steady hand in this enterprise? I imagine that thousands will reply and that we will speedily see the enrollment of almost innumerable unions in which every single member takes THE UNION SIGNAL.

Another thing I have often thought to speak of: When you answer advertisements in our paper do you give it credit? Have you ever thought that people rate the value of a paper as an advertising medium by the number who, when ordering, name that particular paper? Are women more careless about this than men? Every paper depends largely upon its advertisements for its financial prosperity. Let us help our own official organ by such reference whenever we answer any of its advertisements. I did not expect to take up so much space by this mention of the new offer, but really what would or could build up our work more rapidly than to have careful readers of the word as found in THE UNION SIGNAL, and doers of the same?

Flower Mission Day is near at hand when the beautiful ministry of flowers can be brought to our jails, prisons, hospitals and the sick and afflicted everywhere. The Reiley union of Evanston is to hold a service at Rose Hill in memory of Frances E. Willard, Jessie Brown Hilton and other loved ones who rest in that beautiful place.

These are the days, too, of W. C. T. U. institutes, Chautauquas, fairs and outdoor meetings, and Red Letter Days must not be forgotten, for they are numerous. Mrs. Tomlinson has followed her leaflet in which she gives a sketch of Mrs. Stevens by another one giving a most appreciative biography of Miss Gordon, partly quoted from Miss Willard's own words. I am sure these will be of great aid to the unions in preparing their programs. Remember they are to be had of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle street, Chicago. And let us all remember to "say something good" and to say it often.

Yours in white ribbon bonds,

SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

With the Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Willard Memorial Fund have been received since last report as follows, $2.00 except as noted:

OHIO: Le Roy.

PENNSYLVANIA: Wilcox.

MAINE: Brunswick, Bridgton, Bradford, Parkman, Brownville, Orono Y, Presques isle, North Amity, Passadumkeag, Rockland, Camden, La Grange, Kittery, Point, Limerick, Sanford, Springvale, South Berwick, West Lebanon, Union, Spruce Head.

WEST WASHINGTON: Anacortes.

EAST WASHINGTON: Walla Walla.

INDIANA: Mulberry, Jefferson, Monon, Rockport, Greencastle.

MARYLAND: East Baltimore Y, Middletown Y, Forest Hill Y, Baltimore county treasurer, Cecil county treasurer, Pocomoke city, Snow Hill, Crisfield, Laytonsville, Keldysville, Druid Hill, Frederick, Buckeystown, Woodsboro, Chestertown, Kennedyville, La Motte, Sandy Springs, Still Pond, Manchester.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Wessington Springs.

DELAWARE: Wilmington, Cheswold, Milton, Clayton $1.

WEST VIRGINIA: Elkins, Fairmount.

MICHIGAN: Wyandotte.

WISCONSIN: Omro $1, Brodhead, Bloomington.

CALIFORNIA: Palermo $1.50, Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Chico L. T. L., Calistoga, Davis, Stockton, Ripon, Clipper Gap, San Francisco (Central), San Francisco (Willard), San Francisco (Western Addition), San Francisco (Central M. E.), Sheridan $1.00.

MASSACHUSETTS: Fall River L. T. L Co. C., Auburndale, Bolton, Cambridge 1st, Waltham, Newburyport, Attleboro Y, Holliston, Sterling, Taunton, Wellsley Hills, Boston (Scandinavian), Pepperell $2.15. Armory Hill, Northbridge, Whitman, Dracut, Fall River Y, South Gardner, Leominster, Arlington, North Cambridge, Swampscott, Watertown Y, South Barton, Willimansett, Cataumet, Chatham, Sandwich, Amhurst, Roxbury, North Easton, Mrs. Mercie Howes.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT: East Hartford.

MISSOURI: Sheffield $1.

NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro, Albemarle, Burlington.

VERMONT: Barton, Cambridgport, Wilmington, Wardsboro.

Dues have been received from East Washington, West Virginia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Maryland, Indiana, Southern California, North Carolina, Vermont and Northern California. We were very glad to receive $5 from Providence Y's for Kara Smart's interpreter and I shall be very glad to forward the same to her.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Organizers.

DEAR Everybody Interested in the coming and going of the organizer:—Abandoning my last year's plan of fishing mostly in familiar waters I have traversed the continent since our Main(e) meeting, notwithstanding the fact that about that time my plans for a far western trip were suddenly broken in the middle and it took most of November to reorganize. From Thanksgiving to Christmas Marshalltown district, Iowa, was the scene of severe labor and enforced rest therefrom, about "arf and arf." Ere the new year dawned I was en route for Arizona where I spent a truly delightful month. Climate, scenery, people—all were kind to me. Not an umbrella or rubber required till just the last; weather perfect for meetings.

You don't care how many times I spoke nor names I gathered, and the data for such information lie buried in my trunk at the station. I took but one play day, driving forty miles across the desert to view the ruins of Casa Grande and dig in the mounds near the "Great House" for prehistoric remains.

At Mesa eighty women came to our mothers' meeting, and as many to the reception at Phoenix. Tempe parties invited me to return for union meetings on Sunday. Here we organized a fine Y. As the state Y secretary, Mrs. Etta B. Johnson, is there to mother it I expect good things therefrom. At Flagstaff excellent arrangements were made by a busy lawyer of the city, and a W. C. T. U. started. L. T. L.'s were organized at Casa Grande and Congress, one of the two mining camps visited. At Tucson the Y was reorganized. I spoke in the schools at nearly every place, including the Indian school at Phoenix, Normal school at Tempe and University of Arizona at Tucson.

I had no thrilling, hairbreadth escapes except when the bus turned sharp angles on the steep mountain side at Jerome, where it seems no wagon can keep its equilibrium or horse his footing, and when a special train had to be sent from Phoenix to Maricopa to bring me in time for the reception in my honor. (Incidentally that train brought to the capital the southern legislators also in time for the opening of the territorial legislature.)

A week in Los Angeles, the Beautiful, cold and wet most of the time, where I found old and new friends, attended a fruit lunch, saw just a bit of the W. C. T. U. work of the city and county; was taken into the home of Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, a house whose door stands open to any homeless or erring man or woman, and I judge is never without such guests; then having just dipped into the flower heart of southern California I turned northward for ten days' work in Oregon.

The weather was too good for the natives, who wished for rain that they might feel better, but it suited me nicely. In Portland I visited a college chum and revelled in the sight of the great snow peaks which rear their heads above the horizon. These are the glory of this northern coast, transforming the scene, however desolate and stumpy, into grandeur and inspiration.

For nine weeks thereafter I traveled in west Washington; nine counties, forty-six unions visited, beside four unorganized places. I never worked so nearly incessantly in my life. Gave 187 addresses of various kinds, including eighty-three in schools. There was little chance for organization. At South Tacoma and at Pleasant Ridge W. C. T. U.'s; at Montesano a Y; at Pe Ell and Minca L. T. L.'s are formed. Some practical reorganization was effected, however.

Not a day has been lost from sickness, neither a meeting suspended for rain though many have suffered therefrom. The Washingtonian likes rain, but he likes it fine and thin, and he prefers his fireside, like any other man, when it descends in sheets.

The finest sight I've looked upon in Washington was 1400 students assembled in the fine auditorium of the Seattle high school to listen to me. Enough applause of eye and mouth and hand was received that forenoon from the 2,000 pupils to whom I spoke to atone for all the "wooden" people to whom I have had to speak.

What good people I've met! What good things I've had to eat! How smoothly the plans have worked! I wish I could always find such system and harmony among the unions as in the hustling land of west Washington.

After a breathing spell in pleasant Tacoma, entertained by old friends and new, helped back into working order by the skill and kindness of that loyal white ribboner osteopath, Mrs. N. J. Crooke, and the county president, Mrs. Alice R. Ridout, I have set my face eastward. Briefly I visited Portland and Goldendale on the way to Idaho, where I expect to spend the coming month in work.

Godspeed, comrades!
Yours in our holy cause,

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER.

Parma, Idaho.

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Parliamentary Difficulties.

Conducted by

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin

AS has been heretofore stated, and perhaps more than once, parliamentary difficulties seem to go in waves, a sort of epidemic that sweeps over sometimes only a section and sometimes the whole land. Just these days the trouble is "elections," and not only unions but clubs and missionary societies are, as one woman put it "all wrought up." These questions have been somewhat considered in "Difficulties," and those who keep a scrap-book will do well to refer to August, 1902.

Ques.—When the Constitution does not touch upon the matter, should election of officers be conducted by nominating a meeting ahead, or by balloting the day of election?

(b) If nominating by ballot is the better way and no one receives a majority, just how should the chair proceed?

Ans.—When the constitution fails to prescribe the manner in which candidates shall be nominated, there is nothing to hinder doing it in any way that may be voted. If that instrument does not mention nominations, there need not be nominations, but the chair may state as follows: "This is the ballot for president and any member having a majority of the votes will be elected."

I believe in nominating by ballot, as it gives every member an opportunity to express her unbiased preference, and some name may be mentioned that might not have occurred to the body and yet when mentioned a majority would agree was the best person for the office.

(b) If on the nomination no one has a majority, then what? Ans.—Why, the names would then all be before the society and they would proceed to elect. If one woman had every vote on the nominating ballot she would not be elected. A nomination is one thing and an election quite another. That is, when we sometimes vote that the secretary (or some other designated person) cast the ballot of the body, it must always be remembered that when the motion is made that the ballot be cast a single objection will prevent. A member without obtaining the floor, simply says, "I object." That settles it. Ballots must again be distributed and a ballot taken.

When the tellers report the ballot (which should be handed to the presiding officer on a slip of paper) the chair should state it this way: "Whole number of votes cast, 44; necessary to an election, 23, of which Mrs. A. has 35; Mesdames O., C. and W., 2 each; Mrs. I and Mrs. R., one each. The chair declares Mrs. A. duly elected president of the Lend-a-Hand Club for the ensuing year."

Ques.—Will you please state which is the higher in rank, to postpone indefinitely or to amend?

Ans.—The motions are equal in rank. A motion to amend cannot be entertained when the motion for indefinite postponement is before the house nor can the motion to postpone indefinitely be entertained when an amendment is before the body. After a motion has been amended but not voted upon as amended, an indefinite postponement is in order.

Ques.—Suppose there is a motion to refer to a committee and a member moves to amend by adding: "Said committee to report at one o'clock p. m." The president and all the members know that the convention will not be in session at that hour, but will be at their luncheon, nevertheless this woman insists that her motion must be entertained, what course should the chair take?

Ans.—She should first courteously remind the member that the body will not then be in session, and if the woman continues to insist, the amendment should be ruled out of order, because it is evident that the "insister" is opposed to the motion and so is trying to defeat it in this manner, or, because opposed, is trying to make the matter ridiculous.

A Study.

Ques.—When is an amendment in order?

Ans.—As soon as the motion is stated by the chair (if amendable).

Ques.—Can only the original motion be amended?

Ans.—Some of the subsidiary motions may be amended.

Ques.—Name those that cannot be.

Ans.—To table; the previous question; to postpone indefinitely.

Ques.—Name those that can be amended.

Ans.—To postpone to a certain time; to commit or recommit, to amend.

Ques.—In how many ways may a motion be amended?

Ans.—Five: by adding or inserting; by striking out; by striking out and inserting; by substituting; by dividing the question.

Ques.—How many amendments to the motion may the chair entertain?

Ans.—One; and then she may entertain an amendment to the amendment.

Ques.—Suppose these should be voted down, could other amendments be made just as before?

Ans.—Certainly.

Ques.—Suppose the amendment to the amendment be lost? Could a member at once offer another amendment to the amendent?

Ans.—Why not? There is no amendment before the body. Certainly, she could.

Ques.—After a motion to amend, how does the president take the vote?

Ans.—All in favor of the amendment say aye; opposed no. The ayes have it, or the amendment is carried, or the motion is amended. All in favor of the motion as amended (or of adopting the motion as amended) say aye; opposed no. The motion prevails and the motion as amended is carried.

Ques.—Suppose there is an amendment to the amendment, how then does the chair proceed?

Ans. Precisely as above. All in favor of the amendment say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. All in favor of adopting the amendment as amended say aye. the ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. All in favor of adopting the motion as amended say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it and the motion as amended is adopted.

(The above is according to "Robert's Rules" and not strictly according to "this chair.")

Ques.—Which is the higher in rank, the amendment or the amendment to the amendment?

Ans.—The amendment to the amendment, as all that has just been explained clearly shows. It takes precedence and must first be voted upon.

Ques.—Cannot the motion to table be amended by adding "subject to call?"

Ans.—It cannot. According to some standard authors, the motion to table might include "subject to call." For instance: "I move that the question be laid on the table, subject to call," but Robert says in exactly these words, "A motion to lay on the table cannot be limited in any way." Virtually, a tabled motion is always subject to call (that is after there has been any intervening business), any member being at liberty to move that it be taken from the table.

Ques.—Suppose one who really does not know, asks why we ever amend a motion (I mean what is the object?), what is the correct answer?

Ans.—To change it.

The above contains every question from those who have been clamoring for an "Amendment Study." The subject is very far from being exhausted, but enough has been given to show how one would conduct a "study" on amendments.

Portland, Mich.

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HINTS ON HOME NURSING

By GERTRUDE KELLOGG,

Former Supt. of the Training School for Nurses. Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

General Care of Contagious Cases.

NOT many years ago it was a question whether or not diphtheria, scarlet fever and like diseases were contagious, but they have been finally and definitely proved as such. The infectious material is known to be a definite micro-organism, and the danger of contagion lies in the fact that the organism from the afflicted individual may be transmitted to a healthy person. In diphtheria the organism usually lodges in the throat or on the tonsils. If the soil is favorable it multiplies and produces the local evidences of inflammation, redness, swelling and an exudate.

In rooms where contagious cases are to be nursed it is very essential to remove carpets and all unnecessary articles. The room should be kept immaculately clean and fresh by wiping the floors daily and dusting with a damp cloth. The floors should not be swept, as the dust containing the germs is simply stirred up without being removed, and is liable to be carried elsewhere. A fireplace in the room is of advantage not only for ventilating, but for burning all refuse matter.

Select a metal bedstead with a wire spring frame, not too wide, and of medium height. Such a bedstead can be washed with carbolic solution and kept clean and sweet (never use bichloride solution for iron as it corrodes the metal), and the patient cared for with greater comfort and ease. The bed should be accessible from either side. The best and most sanitary mattress is one of hair, being porous and easily ventilated.

The covering should be light but warm, consisting of an upper and a lower cover, a draw sheet, blankets and some form of light cotton spread, dimity being preferable. A heavy counterpane should never be used, as being a nonconductor it interferes with the ventilation of the bed, besides being uncomfortable for the patient. It is of the greatest importance for the cleanliness and comfort of the patient that the linen be changed often.

In making the bed tuck in the top, bottom and sides of the lower sheet; next cover entirely with a draw sheet of rubber cloth securely fastened with safety pins to the mattress on either side (table oilcloth may be used for the same purpose); fold both hems of the draw sheet together, tuck in smoothly on both sides. The two hemmed ends should be at the bottom, as there should never be a seam under the patient's back. The upper sheet and blanket come next, and finally the light counterpane.

To change the bed the lower and draw sheets are loosened at top, sides and bottom; roll the patient gently to the opposite side (if very weak he should be supported by a second person); fold one side along the whole length close to the patient's back. The fresh sheet is then folded lengthwise alternately backward and forward for half its length and placed on the side of the bed from which the soiled ones have been removed, well tucked in as before; move to the opposite side and turn the patient back into the fresh part. The soiled sheets and the folds of the fresh ones are then drawn through and the latter are tucked down smoothly. In changing the upper clothing the fresh sheet and blanket are first spread over, then the soiled ones are slipped away from beneath. In this way the entire bedding can be changed without exposing any part of the patient.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Contagious cases should invariably be isolated and the clothing of patient and bedclothes should not be allowed to go to the general wash. The dishes, knives, forks, etc., should be washed in the room, or should be boiled thoroughly before putting with the other table utensils. The members of the family should be kept from the patient, and a separate room with good ventilation should be secured.

Two sheets wrung out of a 2 per cent carbolic acid solution should be hung by means of a draw string on either side of the door, and be kept constantly moist. This can be effectively done by means of a whisk broom. Thus perfect isolation is obtained by preventing the escape of the germ-laden dust.

If the person caring for the patient will remember two simple directions she will avoid the greatest danger of contagion: Not to let the patient breathe or cough into her face, and not to touch herself with her hands that have been in contact with the patient until they have been thoroughly washed.

In diphtheria local applications to the outside of the throat are frequently made, either in the way of cold cloths, which must be changed every hour, or hot fomentations, which relieve the pain and take down the swelling. The patient should be kept quiet in bed and everything should be done to keep up his strength.

Nourishment at *regular* intervals is of the utmost importance. Great care and tact must be exercised in persuading the patient to swallow the liquid.

Realizing the importance of elimination, it is of the utmost necessity that the pores should be kept open. Plenty of water to drink tends to carry off the poison of the disease. A daily bath of hot water and soap should be given between the blankets; also sponging for the reduction of temperature.

DISINFECTION OF PATIENT AND ROOM: Before leaving the room a cleansing bath of hot water and soap should be given (including washing of the hair), followed by a thorough sponging with carbolic acid solution not stronger than two or three per cent, or bichloride solution 1-4,000. The patient is then wrapped in clean sheets and taken to another room.

To disinfect the room the soiled clothing, towels, napkins, bedding, etc., should be immediately immersed in carbolic acid solution for several hours, then wrung out, boiled and washed in the usual way. Articles such as mattresses, woolens, etc., which cannot be washed are left in the disinfectant fumes and afterwards hung in the sun for a number of days. If the case has been a malignant one these articles should be burned.

Bureau drawers should be opened and the furniture arranged so that the fumes can penetrate all parts.

Formaline is now universally used for this purpose. It is a forty-percent solution of formaldehyde gas in water. In a ten-per cent solution it is an efficient disinfectant. A method which gives good results is to hang sheets in the room and sprinkle or spray them with formaline. For each one thousand cubic feet of space in the room twenty to thirty ounces of formaline should be used, all cracks and crevices of windows and doors having been previously stuffed with cotton or strips of old rags to prevent the escape of the gas. The old method of fumigating with sulphur exercises very little power on germs when used in this way.

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Prussian Cabinet Starts Various Agencies to Combat Drunkenness.

HAMBURG, May 23.—Prussia's immoderate consumption of alcohol has moved Dr. Studt, minister of education; Gen. von Podbielski, minister of agriculture; Herr Moller, minister of commerce, and Count Posadowsky-Wehner, minister of the interior, to join in issuing a general ordinance directing all government officials to co-operate with the temperance societies in combating the evil of drunkenness.

Special instructions have been issued for the starting of workingmen's clubs where good food and wholesome popular literature may be obtained, but where alcohol is barred. The erection of numerous drinking fountains has been ordered. The general sale of fresh fruits and non-alcoholic drinks in railway stations and on the public highways will be encouraged. Systematic exposition of the evils of alcohol will be provided in the schools. These are the most advanced measures yet adopted by any German state for dealing with drunkenness. They are welcomed by temperance workers as promising great improvement.

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Subject for June Reading,

Mine Products, Their Value and Use.

By Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
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Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

Salads.

AMERICAN adoption of the salad as an every day dish, although of comparatively recent date, is popular and assured. Well may it be, for it has both healthfulness and appetizing qualities to recommend it, not to mention economy in the use of odd bits of food left over from meals.

Vegetables, raw and cooked, eggs, cooked meats, fish, and fruits are employed in endless combination to produce this dish. There are a few general rules to be observed. The thorough cleansing of green vegetables to be served uncooked, deserves the supervision of the mistress if the maid is not trustworthy, for the germs of disease lurk in the dust-laden and insect-inhabited crevices between the leaves.

Wilted vegetables revive quickly in cold water. Drain them and put in a cheese-cloth bag in the ice box.

Everything used, ingredients, dressing, and mixing bowl, must be thoroughly chilled before the salad is put together, the dressing to be added just before serving time. Do not use much sweetening in salad dressings except those made especially for fruit. The acid of the salad is beneficial in toning up the system through its action on the liver, and a taste for it should be cultivated. The sweetened dressings used on meat and fish salads illustrate a culinary misfit—the use of a good thing in the wrong place.

Cooked or raw vegetables are combined with meat and fish in proportions varying to suit the taste or the exigencies of the larder—from one-half to an equal quantity. If celery is out of season, choice cabbage and a seasoning of celery salt take its place.

When you can, cut your meat with the scissors. See that your fruit and vegetables are cut with a sharp knife, and not too fine, which would produce a pasty mess and ruin the dish.

Never cut, but tear lettuce leaves. Nests of lettuce are used most to line the salad bowl, or individual plate, and the inner heart-leaves of the head-lettuce leave nothing to be desired. The decorations for a salad course give a wide scope to artistic cleverness. Small peppers, olives, pimolas, vegetables stamped out in small fancy shapes, lobster claws, egg-slices, and the green parsley and nasturtium are all used, besides any novelty which individual ingenuity hits upon as appropriate to any special kind or occasion. Salads may be served in a great variety of ways.

Cucumbers cut lengthwise and hollowed out make boatlike receptacles for salad, the resemblance being strengthened, after filling, by masts of celery. Cups of turnip, beet, apple, or tomato, hollowed out, are often used, also the skin of oranges or the shell of a lobster. In the summer, a sufficiently heavy dish for luncheon is provided by serving a salad in a border of boiled rice. A fruit salad is good with rice.

Bird's-nest salad: Mix with seasoned cream cheese a quantity of chopped walnut meats. With the smooth side of the butter paddles make them into small balls. Serve four to a portion, in a nest of shredded lettuce, with mayonnaise. With vegetable coloring they may be colored a pale green if desired.

Cabbage salad: Chop half a small head of red cabbage, let is stand ten minutes in water poured over boiling hot, squeeze dry, add half as much chopped ham as cabbage, season with celery salt, fill into green pepper shells, and put a spoonful of mayonnaise on each.

Oyster salad: Cook for a few moments a pint of oysters in their liquor; drain and cover with this dressing: Beat well two eggs; add to them one-fourth cup each of milk and vinegar, one-half teaspoon each of mustard, celery-salt and salt, a dash of cayenne, and two tablespoonfuls of butter; cook in double boiler until thick. Pour over the oysters and when cold set on ice. Serve on a bed of watercress after mixing with a scant pint of diced celery.

Asparagus salad: If the canned vegetable is used first wash it well. Slice on the lettuce the yolks of hard-boiled eggs; cover with asparagus tips, next chopped egg whites, and then a spoonful of green peas. Serve in a ring of mayonnaise.

Fruit Salads.

Halve and seed one pint of white grapes; add one-half pint of orange pulp, one cup of diced pineapple; chill thoroughly.

Waldorf salad is made of equal parts of diced apple and celery. Chopped nut meats are often added to suit the taste. The salad must not be prepared until near serving time, as the fruit discolors quickly.

Cherry salad is something of a novelty and is well worth trying. Seed the fruit carefully, keeping the shape as far as possible, and fill the cavity with hazelnut meats. Pile upon lettuce leaves.

Orange salad: Use only tart oranges. Cut in slices and arrange in a circle on a plate of lettuce. Serve with game.

Watercress and apples: Wash well a pint of cress and lay in cold water to crisp. Arrange on serving dish, sprinkle with chopped egg and cover with sliced sour apple. Serve with duck.

There is practically no end to the combinations which may be made. The mayonnaise dressing is taken for granted with the fruit salad, and the following will be found excellent:

Mayonnaise: Into a cold bowl break the yolk of one egg. Beat lightly, with a pinch of salt; then add very slowly, drop by drop, six tablespoons of oil. Now add slowly one tablespoonful of lemon juice and stir in six tablespoonfuls of whipped cream.

Dressing without oil: Beat up two eggs; add one-half teaspoon salt and one tablespoon each of mixed mustard and sugar. Beat well and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, melted, and three tablespoons of vinegar. Stir over boiling water until smooth, and before serving add whipped cream to taste.

A dressing made with bacon gravy is very nice for a vegetable salad. If desired the gravy may be strained, but the crisp bits of bacon are an addition. Try this: Dice one-fourth of a pound of fat ham or bacon, and fry brown. Take from the range; add sharp vinegar in the proportion of one-third vinegar to two-thirds fat. Pour over a salad already seasoned with salt and pepper.

Boiled dressing: Cook for a moment one teaspoon of flour in one tablespoon of butter; add half a teaspoon each of sugar, salt and mustard and one-fourth saltspoon of cayenne. Pour on slowly one-half cup of vinegar at the boiling point, then one well-beaten egg. Beat all the time while stirring in the egg. Cook one minute, and cool. Thin with cream. Slightly sour cream does as well as sweet. For potato salad make it a trifle thinner. It is a particularly nice dressing for chopped cabbage.

A salad sauce: Add to three tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise half a teaspoonful of paprika, one chopped cucumber pickle, and a teaspoon of grated horseradish. Serve with cold or hot meats.

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CONSUMPTION

Among the New Books

It is a good sign of the times when the press slackens its speed to the slow rythm of verse. The startling romance, the absorbing novel, the socialistic theory, the commercial scheme, must again make room for the long neglected muse of poesy. Once more her devotees seek the quiet nook, the lighted hearth, the secluded spot, and revel in earth's brightest dreams. The tastfully bound volume of VERSES, by Bertha Gerneaux Woods, is welcome not only for the reason that its author has been long and favorably known to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL through her rare contributions, but because of the real worth of that charming variety of themes, bright, joyous and pathetic, of which the nature-rhymes are perhaps the most successfully rendered. One of the sweetest poems in the book and one which it is difficult to read with undimmed eyes, is called, "God's Little Girl."

She left her home in the starry ways,
And reached our arms in the April days;
We thought to keep her and hold her here,
And *our* little girl was called the dear.

One pleasant eve, when the sun had dipped
Out of our sight and the stars had slipped
Silently back to their wonted ways,
She turned her face with a wistful gaze

Up to the blue of the arching skies.
We knew by the look in her pretty eyes
And the smile that brightened her small face so,
It was time for God's little girl to go.

A kiss we dropped on her curly head.
"Sweet little heart, good-bye," we said.
Then, unafraid, though the way was dim,
God's little girl went back to Him.

"Good-bye" is a tender heart-message that will re-echo in many hearts,

The true lyric tone sounds through these sweet harmonies and lingers in the memory with a haunting insistance. We bespeak for the dainty volume a wide circulation among true lovers of poetry. (Washington, D. C., The Neal Publishing Company.)

To those who enjoy a bit of soul analysis even unto the degree of an exquisite sympathy, the books of Alice Brown come not too often. Excepting Mary Wilkins there is perhaps no one who can so successfully portray the tragic intensity of the life motif of the New England character as does Alice Brown. Her delicate touch and fine perception show a skilled psychological workmanship. In her latest book, THE MANNERINGS, Miss Brown has chosen a fresh scene and a style more powerful and emotional than that of her earlier works. The story centers in or near a charming country house, remote from towns; the commercial interests of a great city are in the background. The descriptions of this free, unconventional country life have much beauty and variety, while her characters are attractive and vigorously drawn. The plot, which involves a double love story, is ingenious and unhackneyed. The problem-character is Katharine Mannering, who agonizes with Brice, her husband, and with Elinor, her friend, over her own right to be free from her marriage bond of twenty years, taking upon herself much of the responsibility for the moral weakness of her husband. Elinor is an inspiration, and with Dick, one votes "Grannie," "a dear" and hopes with him that the incorrigible Lorraine will "let her settle down." In fact, each one of the little character group is worth knowing. Miss Brown is a nature lover and, above all, a lover of womankind, and in its beautiful New England setting she has caused to be enacted a drama of universal import. (Boston: Little. Brown & Co. $1.50.)

THE JOYFUL LIFE, by Margaret E. Sangster, is one of the sweetest, most helpful books that has ever come from her consecrated pen. Twelve brief, friendly, homely talks are filled with kindly practical suggestions and he who reads can not fail to find his heart brighter and his burden lighter.

"We are all wayfarers," says this sympathetic friend, "and our manners on the road have much to do with our happiness and our usefulness."

Mrs. Sangster has, in this two hundred page volume, shown us many ways by which we may walk "lightly incumbered with luggage," and more than one means by which we may lessen our weariness. Her aim has been to teach us how to take care of realities and to slight the unimportant in life. In such themes as "Moulding Influences," "The Vacation Month," "Christmas Holly," "When Mother is Blue," and "Reverence" are blended the sunlight, and flowers of earth, as the poet sees them.

Mrs. Sangster is one of the sadly few writers who never lifts her pen save to carry to needy, longing souls a heavenly message, a message that falls upon the heart like a benediction and reechoes in the solitude of after hours.

This dainty volume, clad in lavender and pink, adorned with an excellent photograph of the author, makes an attractive gift book for all the year round. (New York: American Tract Society.)

In THE CAPTAIN, Churchill Williams seems to have repeated the success of his former story of city politics, "J. Devlin—Boss." The present story is perhaps an advance upon his first effort, and its excellent literary style will do much to establish the author's standing as an American novelist. It is a romance of the time of the civil war and the struggle is viewed from the standpoint of the Southerner, the difficulties in choosing sides for or against the Union being most vividly and sympathetically portrayed. The great figure of the Captain, who is at once recognized as General Grant, dominates the story and is a fine portrait of the unique leader. The political events leading up to the war and the battle scenes themselves are drawn in a masterful way. There are four illustrations by Arthur I. Keller, and the volume is attractively bound in red cloth, decorative cover (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.)

JUSTA HAMLIN'S VOCATION, from the pen of Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, is an interesting account of the life of a minister's wife. The theme is one of interest and the field is a fruitful one. The bright side of the life of "one who serves" in this capacity is shown, and the difficulties attendant on the way are also made plain. Some of these difficulties are amusing and some are pitifully pathetic. The chapters on "Ministers' Wives," "Ministers' Children," "The Temperance Question," and "The Woman Question," are of especial interest. One of the brightest things in the book is an article supposed to be written by a little girl of ten on "Why I Should Not Like to Live in China." The story is of interest and will be helpful to those who also find their vocation in faithful doing of every-day duties. (New York: The Abbey Press, $1.25.)

Christian Scientists'

meeting in Boston, June 28-July 1. It will be to your advantage to obtain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing elsewhere. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27. Final return limit August 1. Call on or address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars as to stop-overs, train service, etc.

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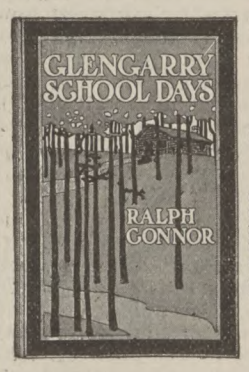

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Domestic Science—A Prophecy.

John Brisben Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan, says the kitchen of the future is to be governed by the laws of chemistry. In the May issue he says:

"The mistress of the home of 1925 will be a chemist. She will be a trained scientist. She will regard her kitchen as a laboratory in which a thousand wonderful experiments will be tried. The idea that the kitchen is a place of drudgery, where only those enter who are forced by circumstances, will have disappeared; and there will remain only wonder that anyone could ever have been ignorant enough of the marvelous processes of science to have taken so little interest in the subject.

"The kitchen itself will disappear from the basement and from the home forever. In its place, adjoining the dining-room, so that the transit from the fire to the table may occupy but a second's time, will be the "household laboratory." The mistress of the house and her daughters will find no more interesting period of the day than that which is spent in the well-lighted, well-ventilated, cleanly and comfortably arranged room given up to the constant surprises which science offers to those who will study with interest her wonders in the realm of combinations of food materials, and the transformations brought about by varying degrees of heat."

Moody Wants Saloons Out.

Secretary of the Navy Gives Notice That Street Opposite Puget Sound Navy Yard Must Be Reformed.

TACOMA, Wash., May 25.—Secretary of the Navy Moody Saturday informed the city officials of Bremerton that the saloons on Front street in that town must be abolished or the department would reduce the work at the Puget sound navy yard to the minimum. Front street faces the navy yard, and its saloons and gambling houses have heretofore been an open temptation to sailors and workmen. The department took the matter up several months ago, giving the city officials the warning which Secretary Moody now promulgates. The saloon licenses were rescinded, but later a majority of the council authorized their continuance.

Agrees To Close Saloons.

Mayor of Bremerton, Wash., Notifies Secretary Moody of Change.

Seattle, Wash., May 28.—After a conference this afternoon between the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle the mayor and councilmen of Bremerton and Commandant Bleacker of the navy yard the following telegram was sent to Secretary Moody of the navy department:

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: We, the mayor and all the members of the city council of Bremerton, do hereby agree that no licenses shall be issued for any saloon on streets leading from the town wharf in Bremerton to the east gate of the navy yard and that if the navy department requests no licenses shall be issued for any saloon in the town of Bremerton during our term of office.

Prohibition in Brazos County, Texas.

BRYAN, Texas, May 15.—Some of the local ministers are enrolling the names of all who favor prohibition. A petition will be circulated in a few days and presented to the commissioners court asking them to order an election. The fight in this county is expected to be one of the hottest that has yet been fought in the state. Both sides claim to hold the winning hand.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind

The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (60 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

How Shall We Solve the Problem of the Drink Evil?

By Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., of the M. E. Church.

IN his report of July 22, 1865, of the United States armies, Lieutenant-General Grant showed his appreciation of the greatness and character of the enemy he had to conquer. He said: "From an early period in the rebellion I had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field regardless of season and weather were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. . . . I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy. . . . Second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land." This was the unvarying purpose of all his great battles and campaigns.

Our fathers bequeathed to us two vast evils. Slavery, bondage over men's bodies, and intemperance, a worse bondage over men's souls and bodies. As a people, we inherited the problems of ridding ourselves of these evils. The first was solved by the civil war. We now confront the second.

The nineteenth century will ever be known in history as the age of the destruction of slavery. The twentieth century must earn the distinction of the age of the destruction of the drink evil. Slavery went down before the active use of all troops available regardless of season or weather, before the continuous hammering, that wore away, even by attrition, if by nothing else, all the hostile forces.

The drink evil in like manner must go down before the active use of all available forces without reference to creed or church, in every arm of the service, before the continuous hammering of these united and massed forces, from the powerful newspapers on the one wing to Prohibitionists on the other.

As the last fifty years is distinguished in the world of thought by the scientific conception of evolution, so the next fifty years will probably be distinguished in the world of action by the practical working of co-operation and combination. Commercial combinations to-day prophesy religious combinations to-morrow. Already the Lord's sheep thrive in any pasture and some on the common. This means the sending of controversies to narrower streams, and the chartering of the great churches and unions and benevolent association for common explorations and enterprises on the high seas. Whatever the co-operating churches and unions and benevolent associations ask will come to pass. Their united word will go.

There is no lack of argument or motive for this united action against the drink evil. This is the Supreme Criminal of all Time. There is not a single crime that this hideous beast does not carry in its pouch. Murder seems a horrid thing. Let that word ring out on the startled air and our blood curdles. But murder is one of the mildest aberrations from good citizenship that characterize this monster. The tortures of the Dark Ages were mere amusements compared with terrors and horrors that this evil inflicts upon its victims. Who can understand the thumbscrews of the mind? Think of the wheels that pull apart the joints of the soul! What abysses of agony are found in the racks of the spirit! The old external tortures soon found their limit in the benumbed nerve and fainting heart. But the hells that burn in the breast of him who is dying of delirium tremens defy all description. Uncap hell. Look upon the great army a hundred thousand strong marching into these torments every year in free America!

These are only the picket line of the great host; the real uncounted army of the tortured crowd after this advance line. Paupers, lunatics, idiots of all ages and both sexes, mounting into hundreds of thousands of each class. It is impossible to estimate the crimes and woes of the drink evil.

I must call one witness. It is the truest American friend—the American home. Alcohol desolates the home. When the home sinks our private and public virtues go down with it. Think of the dread and horror that comes to the broken-hearted wife as the comforts are reduced to necessities. As necessary articles vanish, going out for rum. As the house falls into ruin and is abandoned for a hovel in the alley that no one else wants. As all her old companions lose track of her and disappear. As she watches her hungry and dying children, and receives only curses and blows from him whose name she took in the bright morning, now long gone. This horrid picture is repeated by the hundreds of thousands in this land of plenty. All this is the curse of the drink evil.

The sources of this stream of woe must be fairly seen and stopped. They are few and easily uncovered. The first is our social nature. We must have companionship. A young man, a stranger in a city, finds all the homes shut and all the saloons open. This begets the beginning of the evil. Then the habit of treating shoves multitudes into the maelstroms. Many homes are repellant, so the man is without motive for returning or staying there. He drifts into the rapids. Some are pushed to drink by failure in life, sorrows that haunt them. Some go over the dam because their work wearies them and they seek stimulant and temporary energy. Others slip out of elegant homes where the tempter caught them. Some are led to the slaughter by the hand of a trusted physician. Multitudes of youth leap forward into the current, thinking that it shows smartness and independence. Thus the army of victims is recruited.

The forces to be marshaled against this evil embrace all workers for human good. The churches must be held to high accountability. They are, indeed, more constant in their temperance teaching and practice than any other forces in society. But it must be admitted that if all the churches presented a unity of teaching against the evil, and a solid line of total abstinence, there would hardly be left any room for saloons and drinking places. Put by the side of the churches the press of the country and public opinion would make the sale of alcohol impossible. This is the final authority—public opinion. Whoever shapes public opinion makes the laws, fixes the pursuits and dictates the amusements. The pulpit and the press aroused and united would cure 90 per cent of this evil in one year. It is a great thing to have the great papers sound the alarm and turn the public attention to this evil and demand some remedy.

Let all women join in a holy crusade, calling on God and pleading with men. Then something will happen. The great temperance organizations can nearly all be counted upon to move to the front when the hour of conflict is set. The valiant hosts of prohibitionists are already on the picket line, fighting with stoical courage, waiting for the hosts to come to their support.

There remain two things to be done. The first one is to rescue these victims as far as possible. Alcoholism is first a sin when the man is acquiring the craving; then it is a disease needing medical treatment. The drunkard needs and wants a new start, Give him this, and you have saved him in nine-tenths of the cases.

The second thing is to prevent the spreading of the disease by teaching the children in the homes and in the public schools the dangers and terrors of this drink evil. Prevent the coming generation from acquiring the craving and liberate the slaves now in bondage and you have done much toward making this world like an Eden. All this can be done in time with the massing of all the forces.

The News In Brief.

Foreign.

Two thousand persons perish in earthquake at the town of Melazgherd, in Asiatic Turkey.

Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to Washington, is made a member of the Chinese foreign office.

Stringent law against automobile races in roads of France, and prescribing maximum speed, will be introduced in parliament because of accidents in Paris-Madrid contest.

Abandonment of England's free trade policy urged by Premier Balfour in British commons; neutral markets declared to be fast disappearing; reciprocity with Canada of doubtful value; raw material tariff unwise.

The social democratic party has decided to start an eight hour movement throughout Germany. A test is now being made at Bremen, where the tinsmiths are striking for an eight hour day. If they are successful all branches of the trade will join the movement.

Count Leo Tolstoi accuses Russian government of responsibility for massacre at Kischineff.—Expulsion of all Jews who have no legal residence ordered by Russian police chief at Kieff.—French attack on Jews at Kischeneff stopped by police, who arrested 200 plotters; President Roosevelt appealed to by Jewish Publication Society.

Domestic.

Negro peonage in Alabama will be stopped by federal prosecution and release of victims; latter found by secret service agents to be herded in barns, hunted with bloodhounds.

Statistics on 29,344 suicides in United States, compiled by Prof. W. B. Bailey of Yale, show three and one-half males to one female, and that two-thirds are between 20 and 50 years old.

Parlor games for prizes declared by Williamson county (Ill.) grand jury to be gambling within the law and citizens urged to prosecute if they are continued.

Presbyterian creed formally changed by general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., to abolish forced belief in "predestination" and "infant damnation"; sin alone held to condemn; unanimous vote given.—Mormonism denounced and United States senate urged to expel Apostle Reed Smoot.—Expulsion of the Rev. Louis Richter by Minnesota Presbyterian synod, for acting as literature agent for a brewery trust, upheld by general assembly; union of all Presbyterians favored by Cumberland general assembly at Nashville.

Six persons killed in Iowa by tornadoes; two dead at Des Moines; two at Glenwood; Buxton nearly wiped out; nine killed in Missouri; one in Kansas, and in Illinois.—City of North Topeka, Kan., wiped off the map by fire and floods. Two hundred and fifty residents perish and property loss reaches $5,000,000.—Flood at Des Moines makes 6,000 people homeless and twenty-three deaths are reported. State capitol is thrown open to refugees, and Governor Cummins may call extra session of legislature to provide for relief work.—Unprecedented floods in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and neighboring states result in great loss of life and render homeless 25,000 or more persons. Outlook is grave, as rivers continue to rise, and food and fuel famine adds to the general distress.

Comfort Never Before Found.

The traveler between Bffal o and New York on the Lackawanna Railroad can turn from the unsurpassed scenery, through which the line runs, to car interiors that, from the electric lights to the smoothly-running journals of the wheels, contribute a sense of comfort never before found in railway travel, and only equaled by the appointments of a hotel or club.—*Inland Architect.*

Signal Notes.

A monument to the memory of Hale Johnson is to be erected by his friends to mark his grave at Newton, Ill.

The Prohibitionists of Montgomery county, Maryland, have already commenced their campaign which will be carried on vigorously.

Hardin county, Iowa, is organizing a branch of the Anti-Saloon League. The ministers of various denominations are interested in the movement.

Hundreds of Sunday school workers from all over the state attended the annual convention of the Illinois Sunday School Association at Taylorville.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, of Des Moines, Ia., is one of the pioneers in temperance work, having joined the Good Templars in 1856 and the Washingtonians in 1870.

The devotees of Sunday baseball in Buffalo, N. Y., are concerned by the activity of the anti-saloon men who are working to secure a better observance of the Sabbath.

James G. Welsh, of the University of Michigan, won first place at the Intercollegiate Oratorical contest held in Wooster, Ohio. His subject was "The College Man's Party."

Waterloo, Iowa, is engaged in a movement to close all saloons on Sunday. Rev. P. McD. Bleeker, of Schenectady, N. Y., is assisting, and will organize a branch of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Unitarian Temperance Society of the United States met at King's Chapel, Boston. The speakers united in denouncing the saloon as the chief cause of sin and misery in the world.

Mayor Broxton of Bremerton, Wash., has notified the Navy department that all saloons will be removed from the city and no more licenses issued. So the navy yard will remain at Bremerton.

The Iowa Anti-Saloon League has decided to devote especial attention to securing new legislation. It will also assist the state officials in enforcing the inebriacy law passed by the last legislature.

The movement in Detroit to stop the operation of the toboggan and similar amusements on Sunday promises to result in a general movement which will close every theater, drug store, candy and cigar store and stop the running of Sunday street cars.

General Coronnat, commander in chief of the French troops in Indo-China, is making especial effort to suppress drunkenness among the soldiers. He expresses his regret that warnings concerning the serious effects of drinking habits upon the health are not heeded.

The management of the Edelweiss, Chicago, garden has abandoned its fight with the Hyde Park Protective Association, and will not reopen the summer resort at Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue this season. The fight of the Edelweiss people has been carried through several courts, so far without success.

The British government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the working of the canteen system in the army, at the present time and during the South African war. The investigation is expected to show whether the canteen, which is conducted on a co-operative plan, is of moral and pecuniary benefit to the British soldiers.

Have you ever noticed how much of general information is condensed into the short paragraphs in The Union Signal? No space is wasted on "scareheads," and the constant endeavor is to give only items of attested reliability. News along all reform lines appears. The special offer of the paper until November 26 for fifty cents will give to many an opportunity of becoming acquainted with The Union Signal. Tell your friends about it.

The Epworth League holds its international convention at Detroit, July 16-19. The Wabash railroad has out an attractively illustrated folder which contains much valuable information. The map of Detroit, showing names of the streets, will make it easy for a stranger to find any desired hotel or prominent place. Copies of this Epworth League folder can be obtained of F. A. Palmer, 97 Adams Street, Chicago.

Publishers' Notes.

Special Summer Offer.

The Union Signal from the time your subscription is received until November 26 for fifty cents. This is our special offer, and deserves the earnest attention of every W. C. T. U. woman. Immediate subscription will insure your getting the report of the World's Convention, which meets in Geneva, Switzerland, June 9. This special offer also includes the enlarged and profusely illustrated Convention Number, which will make the Cincinnati convention of November 13-18 a reality to those who cannot attend it. Many timely articles and special issues of The Union Signal will appear during the summer.

In connection with this offer we are inaugurating a Roll of Honor. Upon the Roll will be placed the names, with the name of the president, of every union in the United States whose subscription list for The Union Signal is equal to its membership. All unions entitled to a place on the Roll should report the fact promptly. We hope for a long list to greet our editor-in-chief, Mrs. Stevens, when she returns to America July first. Which union will stand first? Will it be yours? Will your state, your district, your county be represented?

The Crusader Monthly.

A very pleasant surprise is in store for the subscribers of The Crusader Monthly (formerly the Young Crusader) as a result of the changes which commence with the June issue. While the magazine will continue to be the organ of the L. T. L. and contain the Required Readings, Legion reports, etc., it will be enlarged and greatly improved.

Departments of photography, nature study, exchange and bright, interesting stories will be regular features of this attractive illustrated magazine for young people.

If you wish your young friends to see a copy of The Crusader Monthly send us a list of names and we will take pleasure in mailing sample copies to each one.

All L. T. L. superintendents are especially urged to forward a list of their members that sample copies may be forwarded to each. Although The Crusader Monthly is to be enlarged and improved the subscription price will remain at 25 cents per year.

Health Studies.

A constituency entirely apart from our own would find valuable and essential knowledge and instruction in the new leaflet "Studies in the Problem of Food," from the pen of Dr. Louise C. Purington, but to our own family of white-ribboners it is absolutely necessary. "Relation of Food to Character," "Food Value," "Its Adaptations and Requirements," "Breakfast Foods," and "What Shall We Drink," are a few of the many things about which we all should know, and Dr. Purington is able skillfully to tell us. Send 5 cents for this leaflet or, better still, for you and your friends 10 copies will be sent for 20 cents.

Dr. Purington's "Nerve Dissipation, Causes and Cure" should be in the hands of every man or woman who suffers from our national disease "Americanitis," which translated means "living at high pressure," and who in our ranks is not a sufferer from that disease? Surely those who make things "go" know the symptoms. A mere reading of the leaflets is restful, and its instructions carried out, sure cure. This leaflet is 2 cents for one copy, or 10 copies for 15 cents.

"The Spiritual Athlete," the third new leaflet, by Dr. Purington, is on a somewhat different order, but is helpful and contains new thoughts and up to date ideas that we, as well as the writer, want to be posted on. One copy 2 cents. Ten copies 10 cents.

Do Everything.

"Do Everything," by Frances E. Willard, a handbook for all white-ribboners, gives a history of temperance work, with invaluable directions for leading a public meeting, carrying on a local union, conducting a convention, organizing a W. C. T. U., with forms of pledge and petitions, and "the summing up of the whole matter." Workers cannot afford to do without this practical helper for all occasions along temperance lines. Price 35 cents.

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AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

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Encouraging News From Kansas.

Excellent Institute Work.—"Rest Rooms" a Popular Feature.—Successful Anti-Cigaret Crusade in Ottawa High School.—State Convention in Kansas City, Kan.—Hot Fight in Topeka.

L. P. Smith, Correspondent

OTTAWA, KAN., June 8.—Our institute season is just closing for the year. In nearly all the organized counties the unions have gathered for the needful instruction by the experienced leaders, Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Mms. James E. T. Scott, S. H. Wallace, Carrie Flatter and O. P. Bray. Rev. Mary Sibbitt, Rev. L. E. Dodge, Mrs. J. L. Kinmore and Mrs. Grinstead are still in the field. Franklin county was fortunate in securing Rev. Robert Grierson of Glasgow, Scotland, a missionary from China, to discuss missions and the opium and liquor habit at its institute held June 2 and 3 at Wellsville.

The Iola W. C. T. U. maintains a well-equipped rest room at an expense of $50 per month. This union, assisted by the Y's, is doing a good work. Women from the Iola W. C. T. U. were elected delegates to the primaries. It is needless to say that Iola "went dry."

The time is not far distant when rest rooms for women will be provided in every county seat in Kansas. Mitchell county has fitted up such a room in its handsome new courthouse in Beloit. The W. C. T. U. in Beloit has sent a large petition signed by "the best people in town" to the school board, praying them to hire no teacher for the ensuing year who attends balls or card parties. Kansas does not employ teachers who use tobacco or intoxicants.

A great deal of work has been done in the public schools in getting boys to sign the anti-cigaret pledge. Kansas City unions have been active in this work, and have met with gratifying success. All of the boys graduated last week from the Ottawa high school are free from the tobacco habit. Thomas Simpson, a young colored boy, was among the number. He was the first boy of the race to be graduated by this school in thirty years although there have been one or more colored girls each year.

The annual state convention will be held in Kansas City, Kansas, instead of Wichita, as first announced. The white-ribboners of the state are anticipating the coming of Mrs. Stevens, and Anna Gordon at that time with great pleasure.

The struggle between the law-enforcement forces and the violaters of the prohibitory and gambling laws is still on in our capital city. Just now the fight is with the drug-store joints. There can be no doubt as to the final victory of the executors of the law. Topeka will drive the outlaws out, for the people have spoken.

The Cause Prospers in Virginia.

Mrs. M. W. Newton Organizes Many New Unions.—Conventions Enthusiastic and Well Attended.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

LINCOLN, VA., June 1.—Gloucester county, where the state organizer, Mrs. M. W. Newton, has been doing such effective work, has gone "dry" by a good majority. Only one precinct voted for whisky. Mrs. Newton has organized at Yorktown, and is now working in York county, which has never before had a W. C. T. U. worker. She has also recently organized in the Jamestown district near the site of the Jamestown settlement.

Mrs. E. B. Clement, state treasurer, has returned home after seven weeks of field work. She strengthened many unions, adding members and aiding all to go forward in systematic work. She also organized four new unions and reorganized a few others; conducted an institute at Buena Vista, and a county convention and institute combined at Rustburg.

The state president spent a week in Warren, Rappahannock and Clark counties early in May. Warren county was organized, and the unions hope hereafter to hold quarterly conventions. The convention in Rappahannock county had been well worked up by the entertaining union, Flint Hill. It was well attended and an inspiring and encouraging occasion. Visits were also made to Washington, Sperrysville, and Woodville. The progress of the work in this county during the three years there have been unions there is very marked. In Clark county a convention and institute combined was held at Boyce with the union organized by Miss Elizabeth Gordon. Members of the Elizabeth Gordon L. T. L. and the Berryville L. T. L. were active participants in the exercises of the day.

Richmond East End union has just celebrated its eighth aniversary by a social at the home of its president, Mrs. Bickers. The chief attraction of the evening was an address by Judge Mann, author of the Mann bill that was passed last winter curtailing the power of the liquor traffic in the state.

Temperance Revival in Illinois.

W. C. T. U. Will Enforce Law.—Gratifying Awakening of Interest.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Cook County institute, which embraces Chicago and many suburbs, will be held June 12 in Willard Hall. It will be a meeting of considerable interest as matters of civic as well as general interest to the work will be discussed. There seems to be a great awakening in the matter of enforcement of law, the very air being full of it. The W. C. T. U. proposes to see that the liquor business is carried on—if at all—according to the law, and are taking measures to that effect.

Another encouraging thing is the interest manifested in temperance work among the Chicago churches and young people's societies. Literature is being asked for, speakers are in demand, and the Sunday schools are being pledged, all of which indicates a growing sentiment against the saloon. This interest is not confined to the city, but it is noticeable all over the state, and contrasted with that which existed even five years ago must convince the most pessimistic that we are continually gaining victories.

Notable Efforts and Results in Nebraska.

Great Purity and Temperance Revival in Omaha.—Many Pledges Signed and New Members Added to the Union.—Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock's Active Work.—A Successful Bazaar.

Medora D. Nickell, Correspondent.

BEATRICE, June 8.—Since my last letter much has happened to further temperance and righteousness. A late number of "The Union Worker" was devoted to S. T. I., the superintendent of this exceedingly important department, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, editing the subject matter which included a letter from Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and many excellent articles and reports. This forms a valuable reference paper for teachers and superintendents. As a working basis it could not be excelled.

MRS. DORA V. WHEELOCK.

Omaha has held a purity and temperance revival, engaging Mrs.. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, as leader. The results more than justify the work. The meetings, nineteen in number, (for there were besides the regular addresses, talks to schools, jail, factory girls, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Woman's Club), resulted in a total of 400 pledge signers, and fifty-three new members added to the Omaha union. Eighty-five White Cross pledges were signed at the Y. M. C. A. meeting. The Omaha union is sending THE UNION SIGNAL, New Voice, American Mother, and School Physiology Journal, to ministers, principals of schools, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the fire department. It has organized a circulating library, and appropriated certain amounts to each superintendent for her work. This all speaks for progress.

Our state president, Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, is a very energetic leader. In three weeks she "visited thirteen towns, met with six unions, organized five new unions, and a W. C. T. U. in the Soldiers' Home at Milford, gained forty-eight new members and four honoraries, spoke twenty-three times, attended a county institute, held semi-annual executive meeting, and spent one and a half days at the Bazar." Since this is just a "slice," you can imagine the results of a well-rounded year's labors. The Bazar referred to was held in Lincoln for the benefit of the state work. Donations of fancy and useful affairs of exquisite workmanship were sent from the unions and commanded excellent prices. It was a very enjoyable affair and added a good sum to the treasury.

The recent unprecedented high water and continuous rain have given just a breathing space before Chautauquas begin. Meantime local contest work progresses, and a friendly strife is on for the winning of the county and local membership banners, offered by the state.

Convention in Bermuda.

Minnie Steele, Correspondent.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 25.—The fifth annual convention of the Bermuda W. C. T. U. was held at St. George's on Friday, April 17. Mrs. Christie, colonial vice-president, presided. The convention, on the whole, was a success. Although some of the unions reported a lack of interest and falling off in membership, yet the corresponding secretary was glad that she could report the first unions (two in number) organized among our colored sisters, representatives from these unions being present. The business was interspersed with bright songs by the St. George's L. T. L.'s and short addresses by our gentlemen visitors. Short, original papers, all bearing on our work and full of helpful suggestions, were given by several ladies of the different unions.

The evening session took the form of a public meeting. Strong temperance addresses were given by the Revs. A. Christie, Wm. Ryan, J. Mader and Mr. R. S. Robertson, principal of Warwick Academy. Many regretted the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Jessie Horne and Mr. Matson Frith. The Bermuda W. C. T. U. is grateful for the ready help and sympathy given by Mrs. Jessie Horne, of the Lucy Hayes union, New York, during her short stay among us. Our gratitude is also due to Mrs. Housman, of Bradley Beach, New Jersey, for her kindly help in our work. It was mainly through her influence that the unions were organized among our colored sisters. Much of the success of the convention was due to Mrs. Christie, who so ably presided in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Burrows, colonial president. The following officers were elected for the present year: Mrs. Sarah Ingham, president, Devonshire; Miss Carolie Smith, corresponding secretary, Paget (West); Mrs. George D. Boyle, recording secretary, St. George's; Mrs. Gordon Outerbridge, treasurer, Somerset Bridge.

Happy Workers in the Keystone State.

Congratulations over Peace and Arbitration.—Grant County Active.—Semi-Annual Convention in Wayne County.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 8.—We are very fortunate in having a fine corps of state superintendents. From Mrs. Parry comes encouraging news of the day: "The late Rev. George Dana Boardman, the eminent Baptist divine, has left a lasting memorial to the cause of peace by establishing a perpetual lectureship in the University of Pennsylvania to be known as 'The Boardman Foundation of Christian Ethics'

MRS. M. S. PARRY.

"The question so often asked: What is the W. C. T. U. doing anyhow? is answered in a very tangible way in Greene county, where for twenty-five years they have successfully remonstrated against license and where no one has the temerity to petition for the open saloon. If all our sisters of the Keystone state realized that their names counted for as much as men's names they would surely do much more remonstrating. For instance, not long ago the writer heard her lawyer say: 'Your Honor, here are thirty-six petitioners for license in a village and thirty-eight men against—only a majority of two; but, your Honor, there are 108 names of women as remonstrants. Some of these are wives of petitioners and of these some have taken the Keeley cure, most are worthless, and these women support their families and pay the taxes. They deserve to be heard.'

"We never were more active and never did better work in Greene county than now, and we are increasing constantly in numbers and growing in popularity. The ministers help us in all possible ways. Our evangelistic temperance work, conducted for ten days by George H. Vibbert, was a rare uplift. Our anti-license campaign was an eyeopener to saloon people and liberal education to us. We are now extending the work into a campaign of law enforcement. We ask our county commissioner to help. We are working hard for Scientific Temperance and its twin sister Non-Alcoholic Medication."

Delaware county with its energetic president, Mrs. Russell, and her stirring staff of splendid workers held a fine semi-annual convention recently in Media. The program was of unusual interest, all departments showing an advance. Mrs. Mary Lovell, World's and National superintendent of Mercy, and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, state superintendent of S. T. I., gave addresses. Rev. Wilbur Crafts was the evening speaker. All were benefited and encouraged by the sessions. A very successful series of meetings followed, in which Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the speaker. She made a "profound impression" on her hearers. In one instance two moderate drinkers went home and emptied out their beer and wine.

From The Sunset Coast.

Southern California Annual Convention.—A Successful and Helpful Meeting.—Notable Purity Conference in Los Angeles.

Lou M. Young, Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 6.—The W. C. T. U. of Southern California held its annual convention in San Diego, May 18-22. The delegates were most cordially welcomed and royally entertained. The first M. E. church was a bower of flowers. Credential report showed 100 voting members present. The reports of state officers were very encouraging, showing that good work has been done by the rank and file. There are one hundred unions with paid up membership of 2,730. Our Ransom Industrial Home is in a prosperous condition, and about to begin its new building.

MRS. HESTER GRIFFITH.

MRS. EMMA CASH.

MRS. L. M. YOUNG.

On welcome night excellent addresses were given by Mayor Frary, members of the state and city boards of education and of the ministerial union. The church choirs of the city provided beautiful music each evening. A feature introduced for the first time was a "round table." The audience was divided into seven classes and instructed by their respective superintendents of departments, fifteen minutes to each. The visitors as well as "our own" declared they had never before realized what our departments stood for.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Emma Cash; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lou M. Young; recording secretary, Mrs. Charity E. Way; treasurer, Mrs. Sophia Ward Plimpton.

On Thursday evening there was a fine gold medal contest. Mrs. Loring of San Diego was winner.

Our president's annual address was greatly appreciated, giving a resume of her past year's successful labors, and many suggestions and a hopeful outlook for the future.

We are very happy in having captured our National superintendent, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, to whom we are indebted for a beautiful address and many helpful suggestions and labors. The papers: "She hath done what she could" by Mrs. C. A. Hunnicutt and "The Modern Saloon' by Mrs. I. Webber deserve special mention. The new financial plan recommended last year that each local union pledge two cents per week per member, besides dues for carrying on our work, was lost, but another meaning about the same thing was adopted.

Los Angeles county carried off the banner for largest gain in membership. Pasadena got the banner for raising the most money for Ransom Home. Our aim is to make all of our territory prohibition. It will not be long till that is accomplished.

A purity conference of two days was held in Temperance Temple, Los Angeles, under the leadership of our federation president, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, comprising fourteen unions in our city.

Some of the many interesting papers were as follows: Bible reading on Christ's teaching on the social evil, by Mrs. U. S. Averill; "Danger Signals," by State President Emma Cash; "The Responsibility of Motherhood in the Light of Present Day Opportunities," was splendidly treated by Mrs. C. P. Wheat.

Mrs. Andrew Stewart made a plea for teaching physiology in the schools. The child to be instructed regarding all the body as well as part of it. "Will enfranchisement of the women tend to purify politics?" was the subject of Mrs. Kate G. Galpin. Mr. Clifford Hand spoke on the good work accomplished by the "Knights of Purity" in the city Y. M. C. A.

It is to be hoped that every one of these organizations may take up this order in connection with their other lines of education.

Work in the Far West.

Successful Convention in Washington. Excellen. Work by Mrs. Munns.

Margaret B. Platt, Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, WASH., June 3.—A very successful annual convention was held in King county May 19 to 20, at Renton. The first evening an interesting platform meeting was participated in by a large number of the members. The second evening a gold medal contest; large audience, much interest, good program, medal awarded to Mr. S. Fishman of Seattle.

MRS. MARGARET MUNNS.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Munns and myself went to Tacoma, where on Friday I had the privilege of presenting temperance work in Sunday schools. The trip was one that paid well in aroused interest among Sunday school workers. We also made a tour of Whatcom county and attended the county convention. A diamond medal contest was recently held. Mrs. Munns lately held four medal contests in Chehalis county. Two of the classes have since visited adjacent points and repeated their contest with good success. Mrs. G. H. Smith, formerly of South Dakota, has undertaken to do some organizing work among the Scandinavian population.

Mrs. Munns, our state corresponding secretary, is of Scotch-English parentage. Her father, Rev. Mr. Cairns, now in his eightieth year, is pastor of the Baptist Church at Fremont, Wash. Her mother, also eighty years old, is a veteran white-ribboner, who always found time to attend the W. C. T. U. meetings. Her brother, George Robert Cairns, is an evangelist of international repute.

Mrs. Munns entered into active W. C. T. U. work in 1898, and was very efficient in preparatory work for the National Convention at Seattle. She is a skillful planner and an indefatigable worker—one of the kind who brings things to pass. As corresponding secretary she is invaluable, a successful organizer and beloved by the women of her state.

Our Work in Louisiana.

No Saloons Allowed in Pollock—Educational Work There.—An Indefatigable Worker.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, LA., June 8.—Mrs. Winnie F. White, of Pollock, was recently elected president of the Third district. She is also recording secretary for the Pollock union, numbering thirty members and eighteen honoraries, which, with the Anti-Saloon League, wields a power for good in the community. The union publishes a paper, devoted to the principles of temperance and morality, and prints the lessons for the L. T. L. The vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. W. L. Hunter, is the editor. No saloons are allowed in the town, but eternal vigilance is necessary if decency, law and order prevail.

MRS. WINNIE WHITE.

The Pollock union, through its lookout committee, finds the sick and needy each week. The L. T. L. carries the blessed message of the flowers to the afflicted, and, more substantial aid to those who are needy. A public meeting is held monthly, the L. T. L. and the Y assisting. The meetings are enlivened by songs and recitations and some are reached who otherwise would not hear the gospel of temperance.

Recently Mrs. White secured a club of ten subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, which brings the subscription list of the union up to fourteen. Mrs. White is also interested in work with the children and in the L. T. L. She is teaching them the lessons of kindness and mercy to all of God's creatures.

Our state organizer, Mrs. N. E. Oliver, is to be commended for her ability to overcome obstacles and successfully hold her meetings under difficulties. Her itinerary has extended into the First district. She spoke to the public schools at Mandeville and Covington and held meetings at night. Mrs. Oliver filled an appointment at Slidell, where at one time there was a union and now goes on to other points.

Local unions please take notice: The W. C. T. U. contest books, medals, non-alcoholic medication leaflets and literature in French and Italian can be had of C. C. Morse, No. 429 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Indian Territory Statehood Convention.

Lila Carlin Moore, Correspondent.

RATON, N. M., June 6.—Thursday, May 21st, I had the privilege of attending the Separate Statehood Convention of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Eufaula, I. T. It was a body of fine men thoroly interested in the work before them. They declared opposition to any measure that would bring them into statehood as a part of Oklahoma.

The encouraging feature to the temperance "host" was this section of a recommendation they declared in favor of: "The general council of each nation shall instruct its delegates to incorporate in the constitution a provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the state to be formed out of Indian Territory."

In another (Clause 6) we find the following: "We further recommend that the general council of each nation address a memorial to the various religious and temperance organizations of the United States requesting them to assist the Indians of the five civilized tribes in their effort to prevent the annexation of the Indian Territory to Oklahoma, and to secure a state government for Indian Territory under a constitution which will protect the Indian from the baleful influences of intoxicating liquors."

Minnesota State Superintendents Meet.

Scientific Temperance and Sunday School Work Chiefly Discussed. August Meeting at Como Park, St. Paul.

Mary E. Hoover, Correpondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 8.—The quarterly meeting of state W. C. T. U. superintendents was held May 14 at the home of the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. F. Hendrix, Minneapolis. The president of the board of superintendents, Mrs. A. B. Upham, presided over the meeting. The following state superintendents were present: Franchise, Mrs. A. B. Upham; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. M. J. Kelly, both of St. Paul; Work among Railroad Men, Mrs. Eva Shepherd, Janesville; Sunday School work, Mrs. Eva Waterman, Elk River; Work among Woodsmen, Mrs. Effie A. Burgan; Press, Mrs. M. E. Hoover; Purity in Literature and Art, Mrs. E. A. Russell; Lecture Bureau, Mrs. H. M. Powell; Literature and UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. E. F. Hendrix, all of Minneapolis.

MRS. A. B. UPHAM.

Mrs. Kelly presented her department, giving its history and progress made. The indifference of the W. C. T. U. women throughout the country as to the enforcement of the law was given as the cause of such backward steps as the repeal of prohibition in Vermont.

Excellent work was reported as having been done in St. Paul, twenty-eight schools having been supplied with Mrs. Hunt's "Journal" by the Hamline and Somerset W. C. T. U.'s and the Catholic sisters of St. Paul, the latter expressing keen appreciation of the "Journal." Mrs. Burgan reported much interest in Scientific Temperance manifested by the womans' clubs of Minneapolis and vicinity. Mrs. Waterman presented Sunday School Work in a most practical way. Local superintendents were instructed to secure secretaries in the churches of their districts, and unions were urged to appoint superintendents. Mrs. E. A. Russell spoke briefly; also Mrs. Powell and others. Mrs. Eva Shepherd, Secretary of the board, was introduced. The meeting in August will be held in Como Park, St. Paul, by invitation of State President Mrs. Scovell.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

A Word for Medal Contests.

My Dear Young Women:—I frequently receive letters from leaders in other departments in our "many-sided" organization, asking me to recommend, or push, their work among the Y's. The last of these is from Mrs. A. E. Carman, World's superintendent of medal contests. I assure you I can most conscientiously speak a good word for this educative factor in our great movement. Mrs. Carman believes that it is the easiest way to make money to carry on the other lines of our work, and the best and most legitimate way, inasmuch as it emphasizes so emphatically the very point we should strive always to make, viz: that the saloon is the greatest enemy of the home, the church, and the state.

Mrs. Carman gives as another reason why we should be more aggressive along this line that Miss Smart so heartily approves of it, and is going to have it adapted and adopted in Japan. Let me quote a paragraph from a recent number of the *Contest Journal;*

"A letter received from Kara Smart, our resident missionary in Tokyo, informs me that she will have selections from our books translated into the Japanese language, and through the Y's will have this work introduced in the public schools. The Y's think this a practical work. Miss Smart writes that the expense of the medals will have to be met by her, as an admission fee is not so generally accepted there as in this country. How it would encourage her if, after a financially successful contest has been held, the union would send her the price of a medal to help her in this work, or to the World's superintendent, who will forward the medal."

I hope you will all heed the call to help in this way, dear comrades, and so not only aid Miss Smart but create more sentiment in your own communities, and open the way to increase your local financial "budget."

You will not feel proud of Miss Thomas' report, which appears herewith. Can we not do more for this fund too?

Clara Parrish-Wright.

Paris, Ill.

A Message to the Y's at the World's Convention.

My Dear World-wide Y Comrades:—Our secretary has asked me to send you a special message from the Flowery Kingdom, and for some days I have been wondering what to say to you.

While in the land of flowers I am in the midst of the greatest immorality, uncleanliness of body, and degradation of soul, and my heart yearns to relieve, even in a slight degree, some of the misery and helplessness I see on every hand.

Never until I reached these shores had I realized the rich blessings, the wonderful advantages, and the marvelous possibilities that are the birthright of every young woman born in the Occident as compared with those which come, under the best conditions attainable, to the young women of the Orient. And yet I often wonder if we would do as well as they do with the opportunities they have, had our lot fallen among their environments.

Dear sister Y's, a great burden rests upon us, to aid to the utmost these little sisters of the Orient. I firmly believe that "to the measure of our capacity we are as responsible for the fate of the world as Jesus was."

There are many, many things you can and may do to help over here, though you may not be able to come yourselves. The young women of Japan need to feel that you are interested in them, that you desire to help them, and that they have your sisterly love and sympathy. They need also financial aid in order to secure much needed helps and literature.

Most of all do they need that you should live lives of absolute purity and goodness. They are great imitators. Very closely are they watching and criticising the lives of the men and women of other countries, especially those of the West. As a part of that West, you, whose example they will follow in large measure, may help to bless them in their lives. Through their efforts to measure up to your higher standard of living they will in time better their own surroundings and arise to a nobler womanhood.

During the past months I have had an ever-increasing realization of my own unworthiness coupled with the knowledge that "where one man reads his Bible the thousands read you and me," "and perhaps their only view may be what of Him they see in you and me." For this reason, and because of your influence over others, in this land, I plead with you to "grow at any cost." Be willing to blunder and stumble times without number, but do not dare to disobey the Word that speaks in your flesh. Fear not failure and ridicule, but fear to be false to your divine instincts, your noblest impulses.

Because my heart goes out with an unutterable yearning for the benighted souls of those who know not Christ I entreat you to make better use of your possibilities, and to measure up to the full stature of a glorious and perfect young womanhood in Christ Jesus. Through His strength and grace may we give unto the world our best.

Earnestly and lovingly, your sister Y,

Kara G. Smart.

Osaka, Japan, April 30, 1903.

New Department Created.

A church young people's society (Methodist Protestant) created a department of "Christian Citizenship" as a result of our Florence Hammond's speech before the National Convention in Washington last month. We quote from the *Washington Star* of May 9:

"Miss Florence Hammond of Baltimore gave an outline of temperance work to be pursued by the Christian Endeavor Societies, and suggested various plans to further the temperance cause. In the course of her remarks she paid a glowing tribute to the late Frances Willard, which was warmly applauded by the audience. At the close of Miss Hammond's remarks the convention decided upon the creation of a department of Christian citizenship, and the nominating committee was instructed to select someone to fill the position of superintendent of the new department."

A Great Revival in the Livingstone College Y.

The Holy Spirit began working among the members of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Livingstone College thru the instrumentality of Mrs. A. C. V. Tucker, who has charge of the girls. It was a pentecostal shower which spread like wild fire all over the school and resulted in the conversion of sixty souls—twenty-six girls and thirty-four boys. The like has never before been known in the institution. The regular Easter picnic was converted into an Easter revival meeting. The pledge is being freely offered, and white ribbons are floating all over the school.—W. C. T. U. "Tidings."

Report of Custodian of Hospital Fund.

Mary T. Burt Y, New York	$ 3.00
Richmond Y, Virginia	10.00
Westerly Y, Rhode Island	2.50

A. Elizabeth Thomas.

May 25, 1903.

Gleanings.

Richmond (Va.) Y is now ahead on amount sent to Mrs. Wells for Miss Smart's work $10.

Miss Eva Hardie, our secretary for India, is at home on furlough. She is a Canadian girl.

Mrs. Dollie Dick Burgess, our Iowa state secretary, is a busy teacher, but she will do field work in June.

The "Willard" Y's of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, hold an annual "doll show." This year they cleared $250.

Mrs. Belle C. Kimball, president of Missouri, organized a Y at Webster Grove May 15 with twelve members. They will take up flower mission and social work.

East Washington has now altogether seven new Y's. Considering the fact that it is her first year, Mrs. L. E. Meckling, state secretary, is doing most excellent work.

Georgetown (Del.) Y since the county convention in April has gained twenty-five new members. They have given $5 for the soldiers' and sailors' Rest Room at Fort Delaware.

A local Christian Endeavor society and the "Neal Dow" Y of Baltimore held a "co-operative temperance meeting" May 15. Dr. C. H. Mead, of "Silver Lake Quartette" fame, was the speaker.

The Farmington (Del.) Y has "graduated" into a W., and a new Y has been organized at Magnolia. Miss Janie Wilson, state secretary, reports a great revival of interest thruout the entire state.

On Y night at the state convention of the Thurman W. C. T. U. of North Carolina there will be a college oratorical contest. What could be better? The convention will be held at Statesville June 19 to 23.

Miss Anna Quinby, of Ohio, one of the young women who are rapidly "coming to the front," is touring West Virginia, where she "expects to organize several Y's." The first one was formed at Elkins on May 27.

As a result of a Baltimore Christian Endeavor temperance meeting, presided over by Miss Florence Hammond, ten persons signed Y membership cards. They will either form a union in that church or join various unions.

Tennessee has two new Y's; one at Tullahuma, organized by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, and one at Winchester, organized by the state secretary, Mrs. Elma Moore Rutledge. Mrs. Rutledge asked every W. C. T. U. in the state to hold a parlor meeting on April 14, and invite young women.

Mrs. Minnie E. Kirtland, former state corresponding secretary of Texas, was elected Y secretary at the recent state convention. We are doubly glad to welcome to the ranks of "leaders of young women" one who has had such a training, and predict that there will be a "forward movement" in the "Lone Star" state now.

The "Rhena Mosher" Y, of Texarkana, Texas, organized in January, now numbers over sixty members. One of the unique features of this Y is that all the superintendents of departments are young men. They are very systematic in their work, and the president says they begin to see results already in the development of the young people.

The Clarksville (Ohio) Y's were well represented at the late midyear county convention. The local superintendent of physical culture, Miss Alice Magee, gave a drill in Delsarte in the afternoon and evening sessions. In the evening their president, Miss Alice L. Greene, won the grand gold medal at the Grand Gold Medal Contest held. Her selection was "Pictures from Life," by John G. Woolley.

Richmond Y has recently held a rummage sale to raise money for the work, the success of the sale enabling them to send $10 for the World's Y Missionary Fund, $10 to the Y bed in the Temperance Hospital, Chicago, $25 for the State Anti-Saloon League, $5 for a mountain mission in the state of Virginia for the poorer class of white girls. On June 16 they will have a moonlight social, thus closing the socials for the season.

Miss Harriet Montgomery, Nebraska's secretary, will be in the field all of June. In the beginning of her trip she organized a Y at Spring Rande with fifteen members. We shall expect to hear of many more. The banner is almost sure to remain in the West next year, and it will not be surprising if one of the states very near Kansas wins it. Iowa and Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri, all stand an excellent chance now.

Miss Belle Kearney has been "capturing things" in Pennsylvania. Recently she organized, at Cross Fork, a Y of forty active and twelve honorary members. Later she addressed the student body of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, and secured thirty young women and twenty-five young men as signers to the total-abstinence pledge, besides twenty young men who took the pledge against tobacco. At noon of the same day, after Miss Kearney's train had gone, Mrs. Jennie S. Roe, county president, met them again and organized them into a Y.

ETHICS IN MARBLE.

By Evalyn Hill Connor.

ON the eminence of Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., opposite the imposing Capitol building, is the colossal Congressional Library, the largest structure of its kind in the world. In all its grandeur and beauty of architecture this superb building, the creation solely of American genius, is a monument to the skill, liberality and magnanimity of our great republic.

As the visitor stands in the shadow of this edifice, he is awe-struck at the achievements of which the American people are capable, and he wonders, if their bent be turned in the right direction, what the future has in store; for in the material massiveness before him he interprets an almost allegorical meaning. With so fitting a home for all literature, he realizes that education is not alone in books, but that the contemplation of any noble work of art sharpens the aesthetic perception and is a divine inspiration.

The Congressional Library's gilded dome, like that of Saint Peter's, can be seen from every part of the city, and to the reflective mind it appears as a symbol of the intellectual light shed upon all mankind.

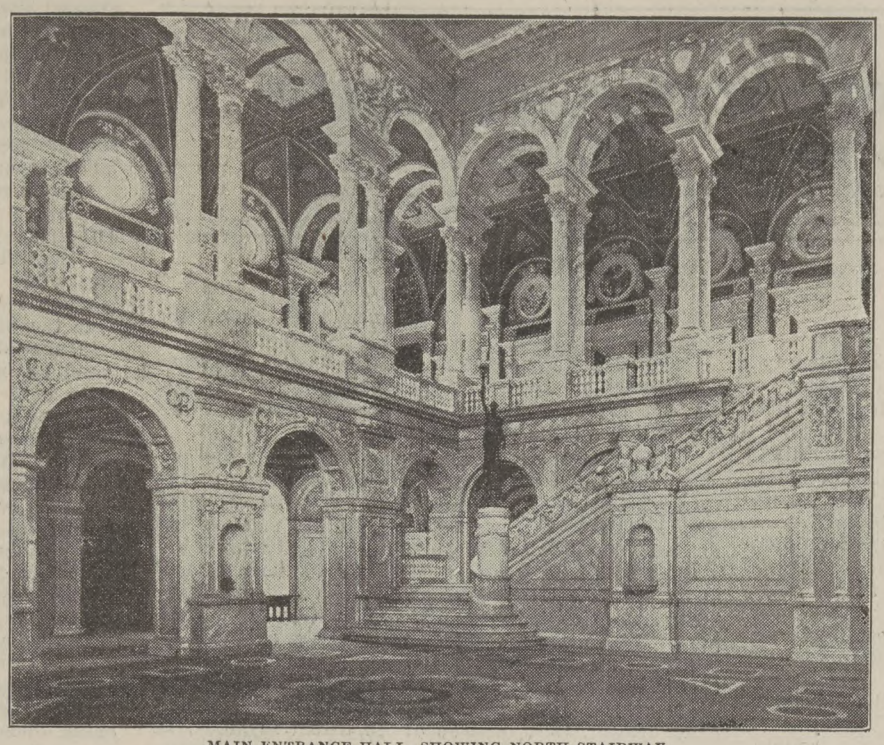
Exclusive of grounds, this structure has cost the nation over six million dollars, but this amount of money is nothing in comparison with the labor expended, nor is the labor anything compared with the brain power that conceived so beautiful a creation, whose origin must have been the outcome of some enthusiastic wave of patriotism.

The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The building, of New Hampshire granite, forms an oblong square enclosing four courts and a rotunda, and covers three and three-quarters acres of ground. The keystones of the second-story windows are ornamented with ethnological heads, the first instance of an attempt to make this kind of science contribute to architectural decoration.

Up the broad granite stairway the visitor enters the vestibule through one of three massive bronze doors, covered with a rich ornamental sculpture design in relief, and representing respectively "Tradition," "Writing," and "Printing." Again passing through the vestibule into the main entrance hall, a wealth of color and splendor greets the eye, with always as background the gleaming, snowy-white Italian marble. Like a gigantic flower suspended from the heavens, seems the magnificence before one, and the spirit reaches out unconsciously to grasp this intangible form of beauty, but as its petals gradually unfold, he feels a pigmy in spirit and intellect. The realization sweeps over him that did this library contain not a single volume, the building as a whole would constitute a vast educational storehouse which only the broadest culture could comprehend, for here, from prehistoric to present times, the histories of architecture, sculpture, art, painting, literature, poetry, printing, science, philosophy and religion are all treated mythologically in relief, in mosaic, and in mural decorations.

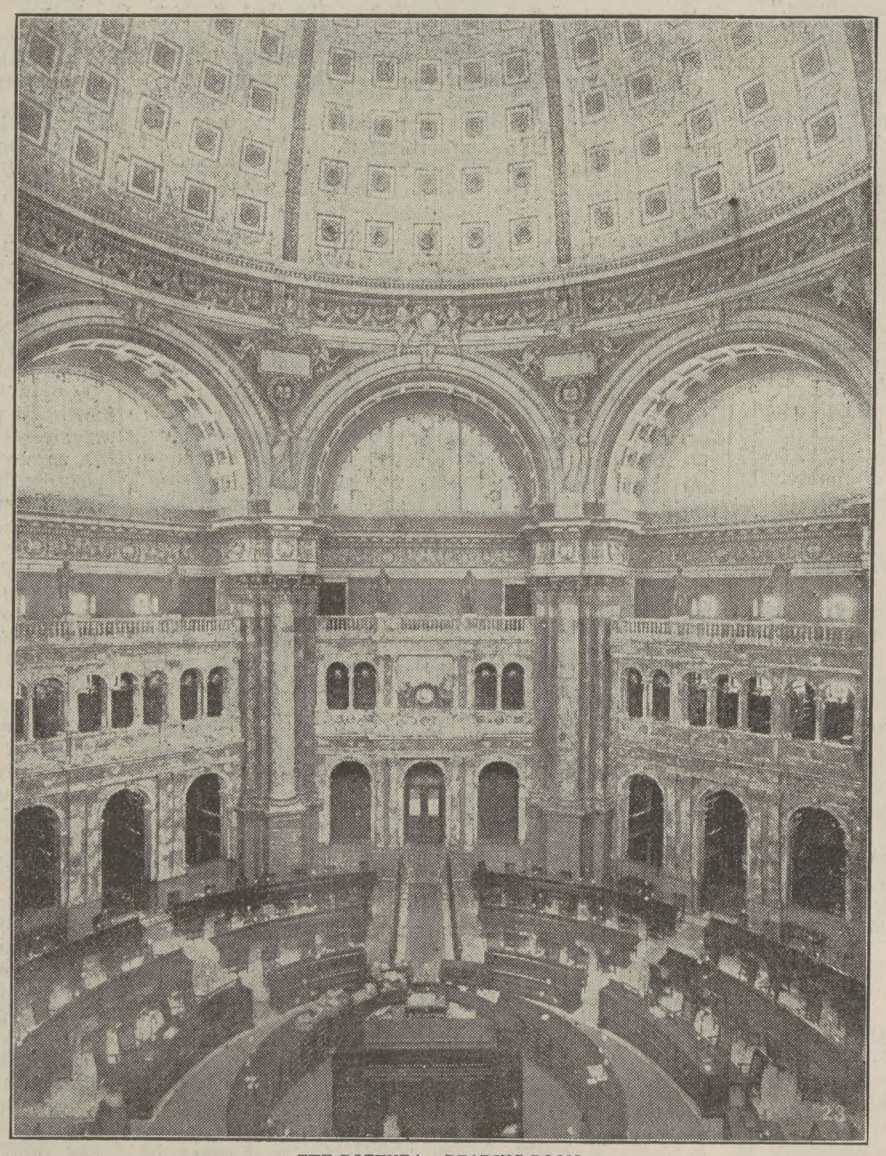
In the north corridor a series of rare mural paintings in oil, by Mr. Pearce, typify "Religion," "Labor," "Study," "Recreation" and "Rest," and are summed up in a larger painting whose subject, "The Family," represents Arcadian life in all its primitive simplicity, but preserves the arts and habits of a refined civilization.

Decorations by Mr. Walker, in the south corridor, typifying lyric poetry are suggested by poems of English and American authors, while in the east corridor Mr. Alexander has depicted in the same manner "The Evolution of the Book," the subjects being "The Cairn," "Oral Tradition," Egyptian Hieroglyphics," "Picture Writing," "The Manuscript Book," and "The Printing Press."



MAIN ENTRANCE HALL, SHOWING NORTH STAIRWAY.

Mr. Vedder, in the entrance to the main reading-room, has very aptly portrayed "Government" in all its phases—ideally, good, bad, and the natural consequences. "Corrupt Legislation" is here illustrated in its natural outcome—"Anarchy," and "Good Administration" is portrayed in "Peace and Prosperity."



THE ROTUNDA—READING ROOM.

On the second floor, contrasting with classic female figures representing the sciences, are the "Five Senses," represented by beautiful women of more modern type and dress. Nor are forgotten the "Virtues"—Fortitude and Justice," "Patriotism and Courage," "Temperance and Prudence," "Industry and Concord." Temperance, that virtue which should stand out pre-eminent as a warning to this grasping, commercial age, is represented by a classic figure pouring liquid from an antique pitcher into a bowl which she holds in her left hand. Her vivacity and air of good health suggest moderation.

The inscriptions along the walls, taken from the writings of eminent authors, cannot be passed by, for their ennobling thoughts must help to make life richer:

"Too low they build who build beneath the stars."—Young.

"Nature is the art of God."—Browne.

"The foundation of every state is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

"Science is organized knowledge."—Spencer.

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty."—Keats.

Both the Senate and House reading-rooms are magnificently appointed and lavishly ornamented, though the style of ornamentation is more austere, heavy oak being largely used for the wall and the ceilings.

From the east corridor one passes to the rotunda, the central vital point of the library—the reading room—whose interior abounds in sculpture, painting, and a richness in color scheme and ornamentation nowhere else to be found. The room, octagonal in shape, is encompassed by a tier of alcoves containing the shelves for books. Above the second story of alcoves is the visitors' gallery, where the room may be viewed without disturbing the readers below. Statues in bronze typify human development and civilization: Moses and St. Paul standing for religion; Columbus and Fulton, commerce; Herodotus and Gibbon, history; Michael Angelo and Bethoven, art; Plato and Bacon, philosophy; Homer and Shakespeare, poetry; Solon and Kent, law; Newton and Henry, science.

Among the boundless treasures of knowledge here stored, no collection is more interesting than that of the vast library of reform literature, covering man's noblest achievements. What a boon to the worker would be even the barest outline, the scantiest abridgment of the records found in this department!

But the crowning glory of this palace of art is Mr. Blashfield's painting in the dome of the rotunda, illustrating the "Evolution of Civilization." The decorations consist of twelve colossal figures, in sitting posture, representing the twelve countries which have contributed most to civilization.

The wonderful system for the distribution of books is by means of an apparatus consisting of endless chains, connecting the alcoves with the distributing center. A cable also connects the Capitol by an underground tunnel thru which the books are carried. Every care and precaution are used in housing these silent members of the human family, for, like people, books need light and pure air to save them from destruction. In no detail of this building have the practical features been overlooked.

Thus the great Congressional Library of Washington stands in its imperial splendor and flings back the Old World taunt that America has need of the artistic sense; thus it forever remains as an object-lesson to the beholder, teaching the value of education united with beauty, use, and power.

Chicago, Ill.

Negation.

By Lulu Whedon Mitchell.

I WILL not ask to have my cross removed
Thou knowest best the weight my heart can bear—
But give me strength unmurmuring to go,
And happy still some pilgrim's load to share.

I will not ask continual ways of peace,
Unfailing good—nay, rather to be tried,
And in affliction's furnace lose my dross,
If only so I may be purified.

I will not ask great gifts of tongue or pen;
Only inspire me with unwearying trust,
That though I plant the tiniest seed for Thee,
Thy love shall raise it, blooming, from the dust.

Evanston, Ill.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XV.

"BOB," said Mrs. Langley, "I have something to tell you, and I don't know how to begin."

She spoke diffidently, and the doctor, dropping his paper, gazed across the table in dismay.

"Don't be so silly!" snapped his sister, divining the absurd suspicion that had turned his thoughts wrathfully to Hugh Brotherton. "I was only going to tell you that, last night, I took the pledge."

Dr. Mann's astonishment was sufficiently manifest to restore her equanimity, and she added bravely:

"And, what is more, I hope and trust that I may be enabled to keep it."

"Bravo, Ethel! If that is to be the result of our young friend's enthusiasm, I shall be tempted to believe in him."

There was that in the doctor's tone that showed him to be genuinely moved.

"Poor old Bob! I have been nothing but a trouble to you; I know that. Why, of course I have known it, and taken a delight in it, but that boy has made me realize and regret things as no one else could or did. It isn't that I am blind to his little weaknesses and exaggerations; but beneath all that, his real honest goodness has impressed me as nothing else could. It isn't his eloquence, which often is mere clap-trap; it's just his simple faith and goodness."

She laughed rather nervously in an attempt to throw off the unusually earnest mood.

"There! I wanted to get it off my mind while I was in the humor for saying it. I may never again feel impelled to such candor. I wanted you to know how it was, for I never quite felt that you did him justice, Bob."

"Justice? If you really mean what you say, and stick to it, I shall feel like doing him adoration," said the doctor deliberately.

Mrs. Langley laughed a little.

"Of course, I don't expect you to believe in me all at once. I have never given you reason to feel much confidence in my vagaries."

"I recognize in this—this step something more than a vagary," began the doctor, with a valiant attempt at appearing to mean what he said.

Mrs. Langley glanced swiftly at him, and laughed again.

"Anyway, I do mean it," she said quietly. "After all, I have not given in so readily as you suppose. I began by laughing at him in my sleeve, and, quite lately, I could have doubted him, as I doubt every one."

She paused irresolutely, as if on the verge of adding something.

"Oh, I don't think one need entertain any doubt of his sincerity," said the doctor, not noticing her hesitation.

"Yet, Bob, for one half-hour I did greatly doubt it. Do you remember that day when, to serve you out, I took the cab to Milborough? Well, I saw someone very like him come out of Laycock's, and chaffed him about it; but, of course, I knew all the time that it could not possibly be he."

"Well—hardly," agreed the doctor, rather absent-mindedly.

"No. Yet, oddly enough, on another occasion I did see him hurrying out of another office in exactly the same way. That time it really was Mr. Brotherton, and I told him that it behooved him to be more careful."

"What on earth was he doing in a wine merchant's office?' inquired Dr. Mann, seemingly intent upon his second egg.

"He was buying whisky," said Mrs. Langley calmly.

"Whisky? How do you know?"

"I know, because he told me so; but I admit that I had a bad half-hour or so before the explanation came. Not that I really doubted him, although, at first sight, it did look odd. However, the transaction proved to be innocent enough. It was that day last week when you asked me to give him a lift. Before we reached home he told me where he had been, and for what purpose. He had heard nurse say that she wanted some whisky for use among her patients, and being in town, he got it for her."

Finishing his coffee, the doctor rose from the table.

"He had better not let Enoch & Co. hear of him as a customer of Laycock's," he said drily. "As you say, the explanation is simple enough; but not every one will have the generosity to believe it."

A few minutes later, he was standing in the surgery, with his hands in his pockets, whistling softly. He was so entirely absorbed in thought that Thomas, who had entered the room behind his master, had to cough loudly in order to attract his attention.

Meanwhile, ever since Mrs. Foote had carried away his untasted breakfast, Hugh had been sitting with his head between his hands, thinking miserably. What a fool—what an unmitigated fool he had once more shown himself to be! Albeit fool was the least opprobrious of the epithets which he heaped upon himself in his morning misery. Hypocrite, traitor, liar, he was all of these; in short, he was grandad duplicated in the third generation. Not that he wanted to shelter himself behind grandad—not he! Sophistries were for the hour of temptation. Stern truth stared him in the face in this cold morning light. Grandad should have been—was surely meant to have been—a warning to him. God was just. He, Hugh Brotherton, had refused to profit by his warning. He had been given his chance, and had flung it from him. For that matter, he had his chance still, for the past was not irretrievable. Wasn't it? He laughed bitterly, even while assuring himself of the fact; for, as surely as he was Hugh Brotherton, he would go on trifling with his temptation to the bitter end. At last he knew himself well enough for that.

But not here; no, certainly not here. Grandad's history should never be repeated in his to that extent. This very day—he thought it over for a few minutes—no, not today, tomorrow important business should summon him away, and Pitsmoor should never see him again. He thought of Enoch, of the newly-pledged abstainers, of Mrs. Langley, of Miss Glyn, and even of Tummas Windle, and a few hot drops splashed upon the paper on which, for Mrs. Foote's benefit, he was pretending to write a letter. No, cost him what it might, he would go; and after that, only God knew what he would do. Go home and face his father he never would. When the hour for luncheon came, he rejected Mrs. Foote's tempting dishes, and asked only for tea. Then, having drained the teapot to the last drop, he prepared to go out.

Mrs. Foote remonstrated in vain.

"Family trouble is no excuse for neglecting parishioners," said Hugh briskly.

Mrs. Foote looked relieved. Family trouble was bad enough, poor young man; but from her point of view, not so bad as a severe personal illness. She offered no further objection, but turned her thoughts in the direction of high tea. If she knew anything of young men, family troubles were not wont to impair their appetites for long. Mr. Brotherton would be more than ready for what he called a square meal when he came in.

Meantime, Hugh strode away, intent on an afternoon's visiting. Truth to tell, he had done so little in that way of late that an ever-increasing proportion of his flock had modified their opinion of Miss Milner.

"Her might be hard, and a hard 'un her was; but as a visitor, her won't never be bet," Tummas Windle had gone so far as to say.

Ah, Tummas was almost the first acquaintance he had made, thought Hugh, as he turned his steps that way. How distinctly he recalled every incident of the day on which, for the first time, he had walked so confidently up the blackened pathway. With a deadly sinking of the heart, he called to mind the high purposes and hopes which, all unconsciously, Tummas had been the first to dash. In a sense, he went confidently still, being sure of his welcome. For the wrong-headed old man had learned to love him. Thank God for that! And thank God, also, for this, that so far as he could trust the testimony of his own conscience, Hugh had never, either by precept or by discovered example, encouraged the old reprobate in his wrong-doing.

Dissembling the despair that weighed him down, Hugh went in as heartily as usual and took his seat, prepared to listen to the latest chapter of parochial history as compiled by the parochial gossip from more or less reliable sources.

"Ah, and it's abaht time you coomed an' all," grumbled Tummas, more benignantly than might have been expected, because of the soft spot in his heart for "t' parson lad." Still, with an eye to the improvement of "t' parson lad's" ways, he continued to grumble freely.

"Now, I tell ye, ye won't never do for this parish unless ye make up your mind to more visitin'. Why, it mun be a matter o' fower weeks sin' your foot crossed yon doorstep."

"And what if it is, you incorrigible old grumbler? Do you know that, if I visited you only in your turn, you would be lucky if you saw me once in three months? You haven't much to complain of."

"Gar on," said Tummas, with the freedom that Hugh's free manners had fostered in him. "Miss Milner comed abaht once a week."

"Ah, Miss Milner must have been a saint."

There was something in the tone that brought Tummas's peering eyes up to the young man's face.

"What then? am I saying that I liked her better nor you?"

Hugh leaned forward to lay his hand caressingly over the knobbed and withered fingers.

"I shouldn't have believed it if you had, for how could an old sinner like you be expected to appreciate her? As I have told you from the first, she was worth a dozen of me, yet you like me best."

"Ay," nodded the old man complacently, "I like ye best. Ye can read me a chapter if ye want to," he added magnanimously, after an obvious struggle with his feelings; "and that's givin' in further than I ever yet give in to any man—let alone a woman. But women I don't hold within religion. They're too pushin'. Catch a woman waitin' to be arst!"

With reluctant fingers Hugh was slowly turning the leaves of his pocket Bible.

"Push back your chair; you're roastin'," said Tummas, remarking the color of the young man's face.

The next moment, with his chin resting on the back of the hands that grasped his stick, he was listening decorously while Hugh poured out the penitence of a broken heart in the fifty-first Psalm. Far as Tummas was from divining the real source of the reader's earnestness, some responsive chord was struck, and thrilled in his dulled breast.

After the closing of the book followed a brief silence.

"Ye can have a word o' prayer if ye want to," said Tummas, with an air of not wishing to do the thing by halves.

Hugh paused aghast, but there seemed no help for it. He slipped to his knees, and with closed eyes began, faltered, and burst into tears. He made one spasmodic attempt to go on, failed, and rose suddenly to his feet.

"Don't mind me," he managed to say, with his hand on the old man's shoulder. "I'm tired—overdone. But, Tummas, God's mercy is for you and for me, if we will but have it on His terms. Never forget that, and God bless you, old boy!"

"Lor'-a'-massy," ejaculated Tummas, realizing that he was alone, "to think o' him carin' like that, and me not carin' a jot. For I don't, and that's the truth. What a desprute old sinner I be! Lor'-amassy on my hard heart!" It was perhaps the first genuine prayer that he had ever prayed.

Feeling it impossible at that moment to face Miss Smith, Hugh turned back to Enoch Light's door. The grim-faced deputy, who was just now on the sick-list, sat by the table lost in theological and contradictious depths. At his request, Hugh grappled bravely with the problem under consideration, and succeeded in smoothing a wrinkle or two from the furrowed brow.

"Ay, lad, you've not only got the root of the matter in you, but the book-learnin' as well, and that's where it is. Thanks be to the Lord as sent you to us in oor need. He's good, He is; for only He knows what would have become of us with no one but this here bafflin' Boyd to look to."

Then for the second time Hugh was invited to "have a word of prayer," and thought to escape by relegating the duty to Enoch himself. Nothing loth the deputy poured forth his sincere if crabbed petitions, but at the close he once more called upon Hugh. This time, by dint of confining himself to generalities, the curate managed to acquit himself to Enoch's satisfaction.

Not daring to trust himself further, on rising to his feet Hugh held out his hand silently.

"God bless you!" uttered Enoch, as he wrung it. "Are ye takin' due care o' you own body in the midst of all your care for oor souls? Ye've got a poor look today, and we munna lose ye, lad."

Once more, on escaping, Hugh found himself not quite able to face Miss Smith, so he braced himself by a sharp walk to the hilltop and Bet Colson, stopping to make a small purchase by the way.

"Bet, Bet, what would Mr. Boyd say? And what do you suppose will become of you and me if we go on like this?" he asked as he dropped the small packet into the old dame's lap.

It was significant of the change in himself that once more he could feel sure of finding Bet's door on the latch.

The skinny fingers clutched the packet rapturously.

(Continued on page 14.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

Rodney's Pansy Brothers. By Jessie Wright Whitcomb.

RODNEY'S mother bought some pansy seeds—several different sorts from several different firms. Rodney watched her as she examined her bright-colored little packets.

"O, I wish I could have one!" he exclaimed.

"You may. You may have the largest and prettiest one of all, though the seeds may be no better."

He watched his mother plant her seeds, but he could scarcely make up his mind to plant his own. He kept the packet under his pillow at night and admired it the first thing in the morning. Finally he picked out a place to plant on the north side of the play-house, made a very neat bed, and tucked in his seeds. In about ten days, when he had nearly forgotten them, up they came—every one, so he said.

They grew and grew and blossomed, not very large pansies at first, but all sorts of colors. Something about them fascinated Rodney; he would lie on the short grass and look and look at them, lightly touching the soft petals, at times putting his face down near, and always wondering about them.

One day the twins came out and squatted on their heels, one on each side.

"Donnie, do you like those little things?" questioned Hugh, in his sweet, insistent little voice, turning his head to look up into Rodney's face.

"What you call 'em?" demanded Ralph.

"Pansies."

"Donnie, do you call them your little pansy brothers?" persisted Hugh.

Rodney laughed, but after that he always thought of them as his little pansy brothers, and the twins always called them so. He hated to pick them, though his mother told him they would bloom better if he did.

One night, after he had been in bed a long time, he heard his mother in the upstairs hall.

"Mamma," he said, softly.

She went in, troubled that he was not asleep.

"Can't you go to sleep, dear?"

"I slept too long this afternoon, I guess. Say, mamma."

"Well?"

"What could I do with my pansies if I picked them?"

"You could put them in water, I suppose."

"I don't mean that."

"When you had your first garden you picked the flowers and took them to a hospital."

"I remember—down to the Santa Fe." He laughed a little. "I asked if there was a brakeman or fireman or engineer there, and they said there was a fireman; and I was awful scared, and they took me to give my flowers to him and"—

"Well."

"Why, he didn't look sick a bit; he was in a room, smoking and playing a game with another man."

His mother tried not to smile and suggested that it was fortunate he was so nearly recovered.

"And then," went on Rodney, reminiscently, "my next bunch I took to the Salvation Army Hospital and asked if there was a sick child there."

"Then what?"

"Why, there wasn't, and they just put the flowers in a pitcher on a table in the hall."

"Perhaps they gave them to some one later."

"Mebby," doubtfully, "but I don't want to take my pansies to a hospital."

"I know one thing you might like to do with some, at any rate. When Otto was here today chopping he said his little girl was sick. She would like to see some cunning little pansy brothers I am sure."

"I'll just do it—in the morning."

"She lives right over there in Auburndale."

"I guess I know that," regretfully, "right where a whole lot of those big boys do that go to our school—and if they see me with flowers! O my!"

But next morning he started bravely enough with his pansies. No boys appeared upon the scene; Otto's little girl was delighted with the pansies and inveigled Rodney into taking some to another child who was "pining." He told her shyly what the twins called them.

It turned out to be what one woman called "a sickly spell of weather" for the children, and Rodney took a good many pansies down that way. Occasionally some of the large boys chaffed him, but not greatly to his undoing, until one day he met Sam, the boy of all others whom he had most reason to fear at school, and one who never missed a chance to grab his hat and pull his hair or chase him.

"Hello, chump!" said Sam.

"Hello."

"Whatchy been doin'?"

"Nothing much."

"Takin' flowers around?"

"Only pansies."

"Say," drawing nearer, with an expression of marked curiosity, "is it them the kids calls your pansy brothers?"

Rodney nodded, blushing violently.

"Got any now?"

"I gave them all away."

"Got any more of 'em home?"

"Lots."

"Say, let me see 'em?"

"Yes, of course," astonished.

So they walked on to Rodney's home without much attempt at conversation, Rodney marveling greatly. When they reached the pansy bed Sam stood gazing at them curiously. Rodney mechanically picked two of the handsomest and held them out to him. Sam took them, smelled them, fumbled around for a pin, pinned them elaborately on his shirt, grinned broadly at Rodney and chuckled. Rodney gave vent to precisely the same sort of chuckle, glanced with a look of fresh recognition into Sam's eyes, and was all at once curiously conscious that his world had grown wider.

"Who was that boy, Rodney?" asked his mother, after Sam had strolled off.

"O, he was a boy goes to our school," proudly, "one of the BIG boys."

His mother's eyes twinkled. "Is he one of the boys who used to plague you?"

"Well," hesitatingly, "p'raps he did used to—a little, easy."

"He looks like a nice boy."

"O, my stars, yes," eagerly, "he's first class! and say, mamma, he LIKED those little pansy brothers, too."—Selected.

My Bare-foot Fairy.

By Edith Morton.

LAUGHING lips and eyes so merry,
Chubby cheeks, brown as a berry;
O'er the hills with bare feet prancing,
Or on grassy meadows dancing;

You can hear her sweet voice singing,
Clear above the bird-notes ringing,
Like a nymph so blithe and airy,
Is my little bare-foot fairy.

Funny Children.

Mother—I'm afraid, Tommy, you are not much of a favorite with your teacher.

Tommy—Oh, yes, I am, mamma; she makes me stay after school every day, just to keep her company.

A small boy of four summers was riding on a rocking-horse with a companion. He was seated rather uncomfortably on the horse's neck. After a reflective pause he said, "I think if one of us gets off, I could ride much better."

Doctor to Gilbert (aged four): "Put your tongue out, dear." Sick little Gilbert feebly protruded the tip of his tongue.

Doctor: "No, no, put it right out." The little fellow shook his head weakly, and the tears gathered in his eyes: "I can't, doctor; it's fastened on to me."—London Tid-Bits.

A Sunday-school teacher recently told her class about the cruelty involved in docking horses. "Can any little girl tell me," she said, "of any appropriate verse of Scripture referring to such treatment?"

There was a pause, and then a small girl arose and said solemnly, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

"Mamma, mamma," sobbed a little three-year-old girl, running into the house, much offended: "I wish you'd whip the old hen. She won't let me see the chickies. She dest lifted up her d'ess, and they all run right under."

Mother was packing a box of goodies, to be sent to one of the boys who was at boarding-school. "I think that's all, Jane," she said, "so please screw it up."

"But, mother, aren't you going to put in a screw-driver?" asked little Betty. "How will Jack get it open without one?"

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

1.—*Charade.

She could not eat; she could not sleep;
She restless came and went;
The people thought that she was TWO,
And for the doctor sent.

He came, that doctor shrewd and keen;
He saw what should be done;
He gave no powder, no, nor pill,
But promptly sent her ONE.

At once her appetite returned,
She slept like infant small,
For, don't you see, our lady fair
Was TOTAL? That was all.

ETHYL.

2.—Hidden Singers of Note.

1. She sent a crisp arrow straight to the target.
2. You may carry it, or I, Oleon.
3. Both rushed up to me eagerly.
4. All Arkansas was excited over the news.
5. Can a rye crop be made more profitable than a wheat crop?
6. Get out of that bin, Ozro. Bins were made for grain, and not for you to play in.
7. See the cows wallow in the mud.
8. Haven't you any of that stuff in checks or stripes?

3.—*Numerical.

My 6, 5, 4, 3 is not the very shortest way;
My 3, 8, 6, 2 is not the very saddest day.
My 1, 5, 8, 4 is not the music soft and sweet.
My 4, 2, 7, 6 is not that which we fail to beat.
My 1, 8, 4 is not a chubby infant, young.
My 3, 7, 4 should never have its praises sung.
My 1, 8, 6, 2, 3, 8 a town not found this side the sea.
My whole a tree not every one did see.

L. M.

4.—Anagramatical Craftsmen.

1. Repentarc.
2. Chrubet.
3. Break.
4. Sanom.
5. Rumble P.
6. Ticchetar.
7. Terrpin.
8. Wrasey.
9. Thick balms.
10. Tiger whewh.

Answers to Puzzles of May 14.

1. Bitter-sweet.
2. 1, Venice; 2, Indian; 3, Rome; 4, Gaul; 5, Infidel; 6, Napoleon; 7, Ichthyology; 8, Aristides; Initials, Virginia.
3. A, at, rat, trap, parts, strap.
4. 1, The Soul of the Street; 2, Prisoners of Hope; 3, Powers that Prey; 4, The Eagle's Flight; 5, To Have and to Hold; 6, Within the Gates.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND — The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON — NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, June 11, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Spelling Reform.

THE movement for the revision of English spelling is gradually but surely gaining ground. Eminent philologists on both sides the water have for some time been agitating the question, and here and there a writer or an editor has been found brave enough to introduce a few of the suggested changes, but they have found scant support.

Four years ago the National Educational Association took the matter up. It took a short step in this direction by adopting in all its publications the following twelve simplified spellings:

Program,	Thruout,
Tho,	Catalog,
Altho,	Prolog,
Thoro,	Decalog,
Thorofare,	Demagog,
Thru,	Pedagog,

This tentative action is receiving sufficient endorsement from educators, editors and business men as to give ground for hope that these forms will before long come into general use. The thought is that when these few new spellings have become established it will be easier to secure the adoption of others. Scholarly and progressive men and women are awake to the desirability (in the interests of science and common sense) of simplifying and modernizing our spelling, the only question being how to bring it about. We are so bound by habit and prejudice that advance must necessarily be slow.

A notable gathering for the discussion of "The Duty, Ways and Means of Simplifying Spelling" recently took place in Chicago, the result of the joint action of the men school principals' club and the women principals' club of the city. At the banquet many distinguished guests eloquently advocated this reform and hundreds of leading educators joined by letter in its support. Strong appeals were made on behalf of the children that they might be relieved to some extent, at least, from the oppressive burden imposed by our present cumbersome, irrational spelling. Mrs. Henrotin, speaking from the standpoint of the home, declared it to be in the most vital sense a family problem, more especially a mother's problem, and one that women's clubs and women's societies generally should take hold of.

Attention was directed to what has been accomplished in the way of "throwing out orthographical rubbish" in other languages. Germany, France, Norway and Denmark are all showing themselves more progressive than ourselves in this matter. English-speaking people do not need to be reminded, however, that ever since Chaucer's time our spelling has been following the law of evolution. It is only within the past century that we have dropped the final k from music, logic, public and similar words. We have, therefore, in our own and other languages, abundant precedent for change.

As a time-saving and a labor-saving device, the movement should commend itself to twentieth-century people. It is stated that a rational method of spelling would lessen by one half the time now devoted to learning to spell, and that it would lessen by one-tenth the mechanical cost of producing each newspaper and paper-bound book. Mr. Carnegie says that "any man who gets rid of a ph performs a service to the English-speaking race."

The history of our crooked and burdensome spelling is the counterpart of the "calf-path" story, in which we are told that Boston's people, by following still that crooked trail, "lose one hundred years each day." Why, it is pertinently asked, in these days of ocean greyhounds, electric motors, arc lights, telephones and wireless telegraphy, are we willing to lumber along in the old orthographic stage-coach of a by-gone century? Why grow indignant at the suggestion even to macadamize the road? The language that encircles the globe should be free from inconsistencies.

As the mouthpiece of an organization which stands for advancement, educational as well as moral, THE UNION SIGNAL announces that after due deliberation it falls into line with the National Educational Association and adopts a policy of "progressive conservatism" with regard to revised spelling. It will hereafter use the twelve simplified forms authorized by the N. E. A. whenever it has occasion to use those words. We may be called cranks for so doing, but white ribboners are used to that, and we have splendid company, as witness the following list of journals, some of which are much more radical than this in their spelling:

The Independent, Intelligence, Week's Current, Literary Digest, New York School Journal, Educational Review, Kindergarten Magazine, Primary School Era, Teachers' Institute, Sunday School Times, Springfield Republican, Carpet Trade, Bee Journal, Journal of Surgery, Medical World.

"Be a follower of good usage, but also be a maker of good usage."

A Choice of Weapons.

"DO unto the saloon keeper," says Justice Sabath, of Chicago, to the wives of drunkards, "as your husbands—victims of these same saloon keepers—do unto you. If your husbands come home at midnight and smash the furniture and, incidentally, members of the family, do ye likewise to the saloon keeper." Evidently the justice thinks that if the liquor dealers were occasionally treated to a gratuitous sampling of their own wares, the effect would be most salutary.

Different arguments must be adopted in dealing with different individuals. Pedagogs, no matter how tender their hearts, are forced to admit that there are incorrigibles who refuse to respond to gentle words and can be impressed only by physical contact with some hard, non-resisting substance; being somewhat brutalized, only methods applicable to brute creation are effective. The proper method of procedure, therefore, is to study the nature of the individual to be attacked, in order to determine wherein he is most vulnerable. The liquor dealer's vulnerable place is not his heart, his reason nor his judgment, but his bank account, hence, the logic of the course prescribed by Justice Sabath. As to its ultimate efficacy, opinions may differ.

A woman's frail hands, so often weakened with undue toil in an effort to supply a husband's lack, enfeebled through abuse and privation, could not hope to win in an unequal contest of physical prowess with such weapons as chairs, stoves and tables. But though woman's nature and training has unfitted her to wield such cumbrous weapons, there are weapons, far more fearful to the liquor men, which she could manipulate with ease if only chivalrous man would graciously unlock the arsenal of masculine privilege and grant her leave. Not for any mere desire for power would thousands of women flock to the polls, to use that all-powerful weapon, the ballot, against their hated foe, the legalized liquor traffic. Rather, indeed, would they watch the battle fought by their brothers, as they busy themselves with home duties and care of little ones, but having vainly pleaded these many years for that help, they ask that they be given an opportunity to fight the good fight against evil with the weapons which have been abused or discarded by their recreant husbands.

Little they care for insinuations of strong-mindedness or new womanism, for have they not for years been compelled to furnish not only the maternal, but paternal qualities in the family life, to be a substitute in their feminine nature for the deficiencies in the character of those who once promised to love, cherish and protect them? The world may well think twice, nay, many times, before criticising or condemning these women for claiming their right to the ballot in order that they may help to crush that monster of iniquity which has destroyed their homes and happiness.

The women of the land, who through a distressing and deplorable experimental knowledge of the liquor traffic, know whereof they speak, will hasten to accept the principle involved in Justice Sabath's suggestion. They ask, however, the privilege of choosing their own weapons as well as the courtesy of their brother man in placing those weapons at their disposal.

Watchman, What of the Night?

FREQUENTLY there appears a paragraph in the daily papers which to the superficial thinker seems an indication that restrictive measures are being enforced by the police of our cities. For instance, Inspector Campbell of the Chicago Police Department is at present advertising that he will insist that "women, music and singing" be banished from the saloons at midnight. Why this discrimination of sex? Why this partial measure? Nothing could show more clearly the purely spectacular nature of the reform than the fact that it offers this weak substitute in place of the enforcement of a midnight closing ordinance.

"Watchman, what of the night?" asks the citizen of the municipal guardians. "All's well, all's well," soothingly replies the city administration. "We have banished women and music from the saloons after midnight, that there may be no more disorderliness in the saloons. Never fear, citizen; all's well."

Assured by this specious falsehood, the citizen lies down to untroubled slumbers, but from a thousand throats comes the agonized protest, "All is not well."

"All's well"—while in countless wretched homes wives cower, keeping lonely vigils, waiting in dread for the coming of that which she calls husband, each night shapen in some new and more horrible form of iniquity.

"All's well"—when as the clock strikes the hour of midnight unfortunate women, stupid with liquor, are thrust into unfriendly alleys, to wander unprotected until sheltered within the walls of the police station.

"All's well"—when protectors of little ones, strong-armed sons of helpless mothers, guardians of weak women, are burning out energy and intellect, unfitting themselves for the morrow's work in some vile dram shop.

"All's well"—while in these open houses of infamy and shame thieves, murderers and despoilers of virtue plan and plot, restricted by no enforced ordinance.

Far removed from sanity and safety is that city which permits the Evil One to rule for ten hours of the night, which allows decency and order to abdicate its throne when the evening shadows fall, and turns itself over to lawlessness by granting the hospitality of its open saloon doors. "Give me the nights," say the criminals, "and we fear not your virtuous days." Terribly precarious is this Jekyll-and-Hyde character of municipal life, and the city that indulges in it has moved far down the broad and easy way that leads to destruction.

An Exhibition of Chivalry. A notable evidence of masculine jealousy of woman's success in what has heretofore been considered man's exclusive domain was displayed at the recent graduation of Mrs. Emma Reba Bailey, of Georgia, from the law department of the Columbian University at Washington. That lady had earned the degree of doctor of civil law; and the determination to bestow it upon her so arroused the opposition of some of her male fellow students that they refused to accept their own lesser degrees. However, none of them persisted in sulking in their tents except a Mr. Haskell B. Talley, of Tennessee. Mrs. Bailey is the first woman to receive that degree from the university.

THE editorial on spelling reform (page 8) closely concerns all readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. We ask that it be given careful attention.

The Lesser Evil. A Chicago preacher, the Rev. Dr. Barton, of Oak Park, in commenting on the present agitation over the unsatisfactory milk supply in its relation to infant mortality, said: "Civilization is ever straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It grows very virtuous over its quest of leaks in the sewer connections, and ignores the moral stench of low vaudeville; it waxes warm over the poison of diluted milk and forgets the poison in the whisky glass. God's message to the good people of Chicago who are troubled because there is but one delivery of milk a day—and I am one of them—is this: 'If you take the responsibility of prolonging the lives of the little children of the poorest wards in the city, then yours is also the responsibility of providing them a decent place to live and grow.' "

THE UNION SIGNAL from now until November 26, for fifty cents.

President's Letter.

MY DEAR COMRADES:—Saturday morning, May 16, we sailed from New York harbor on the good ship Minnehaha. It is well that the "laughing water" ship was chosen for our official party, for the waters have indeed smiled and all on shipboard are well and happy. This is especially true of white-ribboners, some of whom have never before crossed the ocean.

Among our number are delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention from New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kansas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Georgia, Ohio, Iowa, Mississippi, Vermont and Maine. Six from the state of Maine, by the way. Some delegates have gone on other boats and some are already on the other side, having gone early to visit friends before the opening of the Convention. The United States delegation will not be as large as at the Edinburgh convention three years ago. It is too soon for many of our busy workers to go again, and too early in the season for some; and others still are busy with the spring conventions; but the United States will keep its record unbroken of having the largest number who have crossed the ocean to attend the World's convention.

Divine service was held on Sunday morning, which was Episcopal in form, and conducted by the captain. The singing was led by a choir of the stewards, one of their number playing the organ. In the evening in the dining room there was a song service, which had been arranged by Misses Anna and Elizabeth Gordon, and participated in by all who could sing and all who wished to listen. Miss Sarah Munroe Hall, musical director of the Maine W. C. T. U., sang as a solo "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and other selections which were much appreciated. She was invited to take part in the ship concert Friday evening.

When we bade the home friends good-bye at Union station, Portland, they said: "It isn't your going away or your absence that we mind; we are accustomed to that, and because of your frequent letters and telegrams we never lose sight of you when you are on land; but the ten days on the ocean, away from all communication, is what troubles us." I then mentally resolved that if the Marconi system was in use on our ship I would send them a message from midocean if possible, and that resolution has been carried into effect.

On the lower forward deck is a room somewhat like the usual telegraph operator's room in appearance. Here we found the Marconi men ready to take our message, but learned that in order to send it a ship going to New York must be within sixty miles of us. The operators send out a message, and it floats and hunts around until corresponding "taps" from the other ship take it up. In this way communication is established and the telegram taken; and when within sixty miles of New York it is sent by the Marconi system to New York and then wired by the usual method to its destination. The ship which took our message was the Campania. It was not even within sight, and it is indeed wonderful how it is all done. Before long daily papers may be published on shipboard, giving the latest news. On the bulletin in the companion way we read today:

> **The Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd.**
>
> **NEWS MESSAGE.**
>
> *From S. S. Saxonia, west bound, left Liverpool for Boston May 19; reports the following:*
> *'Madrid Monday:—Bull fight performance amphitheater gave way; women gored by bulls. Twelve killed, fifty-one wounded."*

And there are other items of news about strikes in New York and war in Russia. As I walked down "Peace avenue" (so named by Miss Gordon) to my stateroom I was renewedly glad that our blessed W. C. T. U. has a department of mercy, of peace and arbitration, and that it has a lively interest in the labor question.

Afternoons, directly after luncheon, the white ribboners gather in the library to ask and answer questions about the coming Convention; the return trip; how to reckon English and French money, etc. There are also recitations and impromptu poems and other "doings," such as many W. C. T. U. women know so well how to do. One afternoon an informal reception was given W. C. T. U. members by Mrs. Augusta Hunt, of Maine, a long-time W. C. T. U. comrade. Miss Christine Tinling, of England, is one of our party, homeward bound after many months of efficient work in our country. Dr. Phoebe Wait, of New York, adds to the professional dignity of our company. I would gladly mention each one of ours, but the list is long, and they are sure to be heard from at the World's Convention and on other important occasions.

A picture has been taken of our W. C. T. U. party on deck, which must surely be seen sooner or later by UNION SIGNAL readers.

LATER: We are now nearing land. Scilly Islands are in view; soon we will see Land's End. "All hands" declare we have had a good voyage. We have had some high seas and one rainy day, but many would have been disappointed had it not been so, as they wished to "experience" all kinds of weather, and whatever variations may have been omitted will probably be supplied on the home passage. As I am finishing this letter my attention is called to the interesting fact that we are passing the Plymouth citadel, built by Charles I, from which point sailed the Pilgrim fathers and Pilgrim mothers. Gratefully and reverently we think of them. If they had not sailed away we might not now be sailing back to the mother country to meet with those to whom our hearts are united in Christ and love.

Miss Gordon and I intend to start back for the home land June 20 on the Minneapolis, in order that we may be at our desks or in the United States "field" by July 1. A few of the delegates will go with us, but many of them will do considerable touring, returning in late summer or early autumn.

With cordial greeting to all, I am

Truly and affectionately yours,

Lillian M. N. Stevens

Steamship Minnehaha, May 25, 1903.

Opinions of Leading Educators Concerning Spelling Reform.

1.—From the Universities.

Dr. Frederick E. Bolton, Head of Department of Education, University of Iowa:

I cannot understand how any one with altruistic regard for the future can object to a more fonetic spelling. Too many people are great fetish worshippers. What has been is sacred.

Dr. A. H. Thorndike, Professor of English Literature, Northwestern University:

The spellings adopted by the National Education Association have common sense and good authority back of them. They should commend themselves to the judgment of newspaper writers, teachers and business men.

Dr. D. L. Kiehle, formerly Professor of Philosophy, University of Minnesota:

Please put me on record with those who believe that the time has come when a custom of spelling that is obsolete in reason, difficult to learn and cumbersome in use should yield to the demands of economy in time and labor.

O. F. Emerson, Head of department of English, Western Reserve University, Ohio:

It gives me pleasure to express my fullest sympathy with every wise effort for the improvement of English spelling. The gradual changes since Johnson's time, especially those made by Webster, have been in the right direction.

Dr. George Hempl, Head of Department of English Philology, University of Michigan:

I look for ultimate complete reform of English spelling and in meantime I favor every movement that is likely to call general attention to the present lamentable state of things and tends to arouse the co-operation of the rising generation in bringing about a change.

Dr. Wm. Goodell Frost, President Berea College, Kentucky:

Improvement in spelling is one of the urgent reforms of the day for all who speak and use the English language. Any one who has resided in Germany and seen the children read almost at sight and attain precision and accuracy without any such impertinence as a "pronouncing dictionary" would be converted at once.

Brander Matthews, author and head of the department of English Literature, Columbia University:

Upon every generation of those who use our noble tongue is laid the duty of doing what it can to simplify the spelling of English so that the language shall be kept as efficient as possible for the world-wide work before it. The more boldly we strike out superfluous letters the more certainly are we doing what we ought to do.

Dr Tolman, Professor of English Literature, University of Chicago:

Men make the fashions in spelling and men can alter them. The convenience of the educated adults of the present generation should not determine this matter. The children and the future are entitled to some consideration. The proposal of the N. E. A. constitutes a moderate and feasible step in the gradual simplification of our spelling.

Dr. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor of English, Yale University:

Men usually cling to the spelling to which they have become accustomed in youth. A sort of sentiment springs up about it. The same sentimental regard can be made to attach itself to a civilized spelling which has existed towards the barbarous one. That can only be done, however, by accustoming to it in the most impressionable years of their lives, those who make use of it. It is for this reason that I say the simplification of our orthography rests not with any class of linguistic students or men of letters, but with the great body of teachers thruout our land.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York:

No one who has followed the history of the movement to bring about a simplified spelling will fail to appreciate the cogency of the arguments for such a step which have been advanced by eminent philologists, or of the strong practical reasons which have been put forward by teachers and others. At the same time we must realize that the movement runs counter to some of the strongest prejudices of the human mind, and its advancement must be by slow stages. In my judgment the wisest plan of procedure is to agree upon one or two simple, easy steps which can be taken at once and, little by little, justified to a larger public. For this reason I have been glad to use in the *Educational Review* for several years past the simplified spellings of the twelve words dealt with in the report of the special committee appointed by the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. and approved later by a vote of the directors of the National Educational Association itself.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

RESTTAOTCG'E THE WILLARD.

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DEAR CO-WORKERS:—Five months were spent in Florida, and so fully occupied have I been in the long trips taken and the everyday duties pertaining to the work in general, that I have had no time to send my usual letter, and will now send a **summary report, which only bespeaks a small part of the efforts courageously made.**

I have given in that state since Christmas 109 lectures; held forty-two ladies' meetings, twenty-six children's meetings; given four college addresses, besides attending the state convention. Have organized ten new unions; reorganized six old unions and organized three L. T. L.'s. Total number of new members secured to the W. C. T. U., 557; of which 411 are active, 146 honorary. Have taken nine subscriptions **to "The Crusader Monthly," and twenty-two subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.**

To each of the new unions organized I have donated five dollars' worth of literature, and have found in every instance that unions thus supplied have prospered and constantly increased in interest and membership. Then I have tried to establish membership contests for the purpose of increasing membership and general interest in the cause by broadening our numbers. To this end I offered a set of Florence M. Kingsley's books: "Stephen," "Paul," "The Needle's Eye," "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," and "Prisoners of the Sea." Many of the unions have made the effort, with good results, while other unions are still working up the contests, soon to close.

The work of the W. C. T. U. is in a flourishing condition, and the state well officered. I shall expect when we meet this fall at Cincinnati to see Florida come up to the Mother National with 500 members gained over all losses, and be the second Southern state to win that honor.

(MRS.) L. E. BAILEY.

Russellville, Ohio.

Superintendents.

Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll.

IT is with great pleasure that I address you through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL and tell you that there is a great increase of interest manifested this year in this line of work. The little leaven sown the last two years is taking root, and will, if cultivated, yield a rich harvest. It has been through hard and persistent effort, with sacrifice of money and time, that the new plan of the White Ribbon Cradle Roll has been introduced. The work has been accomplished in that short period, and the favor with which it has been received is proof of the merit of the plan and of what can be done with the White Ribbon Cradle Roll when well supported.

The special medal for the White Ribbon **Cradle Roll contests is attracting attention, and I feel assured will become** very popular. Children under six years, whether members of the Cradle Roll or not, can compete for this beautiful medal. A leaflet has been prepared with recitations suitable for such little people.

A model Mothers' and White Ribbon Cradle Roll meeting was held at Sycamore, Ill., a short time ago. It was truly a model program, because the mothers and children were there together. Ladies were present to care for the nursery, and if the children were troublesome they were taken out and the mothers remained to enjoy the meeting. The children entertained by speaking and singing. New White Ribbon Cradle Roll members were formally enrolled. The mothers pledged to teach them to live a pure and temperate life, and the Cradle Roll pin was placed upon the child. Children six years of age were graduated from the White Ribbon Cradle Roll into a junior Loyal Temperance Legion and a superintendent found to take up the Loyal Legion work. New members were also obtained for the W. C. T. U. Literature was distributed, and short, practical addresses were given to the mothers. The meeting was opened with scripture reading and prayer, as every meeting should be, and at the close a free-will offering was given to be used in the department work.

No union can afford to be without a superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll if it desires to grow and become strong in the community. Many new local, county, and state superintendents are being elected this year. Women who did not see the importance of White Ribbon Cradle Roll work two years ago are confessing to me that they were once blind, but that they now see, and are converted to the necessity and importance of the work. States that did but little last year are now inquiring about the work and preparing to do what they can the rest of this year. Although they may not be able to accomplish **much in the few remaining** months they will be ready to push the work another year.

This department needs many consecrated, live superintendents who will prepare a program for the meetings, so that the mothers will be loth to be absent because of the helpfulness and instruction to be obtained at the meetings. I hope the local, county, and state superintendents will make an extra effort to be present at the National **Convention** and attend the Purity, Mothers' Meeting and White Ribbon Cradle Roll conferences.

Yours for childhood,

MRS. C. E. HUNT,

National Assistant Superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll.

Harvard, Ill.

As soon as your union has as many subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL as it has members we want to put the name of the union and its president on our Roll of Honor. Which union and which state will stand at the head of the list? This special offer of the paper until November 26, for fifty cents will make it possible for many unions to take a place on the Roll.

Many Appetizing Dishes

can be made doubly delightful and nutritious by the use of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, which is not only superior to raw cream, but has the merit of being preserved and sterilized, thus keeping perfectly for an indefinite period. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., proprietors.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

A union has been organized in Media, Iowa.

Montana's largest union is sixty miles from a railway.

Reading matter for the prison library is being collected by the Waupun, Wis., union.

Thacher union, named in honor of Mrs. Ella Thacher, was organized at Wilmington, Del., by Mrs. Mary B. Donnell.

Three membership contests in Tennessee have given an aggregate increase of more than one hundred members this year.

The W. C. T. U. at High Point, Iowa, held a memorial service in remembrance of Mrs. Martha Johnson, for whom the union was named.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., union has arranged for a series of temperance meetings conducted by Rev. S. H. Cummings of Baltimore.

Miss Elizabeth Pew won first place and $15 in gold at the oratorical contest held under the auspices of the Colorado Springs, Colo., union.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, National organizer, has been filling a series of twenty dates in Wisconsin. She attended eight county conventions and the state convention at Eau Claire.

The union at Detroit, Mich., has asked Mayor Maybury to secure a more orderly observance of the Fourth of July. The union is also exercised over the immoral posters pasted over the city.

According to the press dispatches the Galesburg, Ill., union is outspoken in its condemnation of the "inter-scholastic meets" because they are demoralizing to the children who attend them.

The Y of Jamaica, L. I., is doing much flower mission work. It sent recently 165 bouquets to a missionary in the slums of Manhattan. Eight new members were enrolled at a recent meeting.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, spent two weeks in Seneca county, N. Y. Every union was visited, ten lectures given, nine afternoon meetings held, and sixty-seven new members secured.

The calendar of the Central union of Rockford, Ill., takes the form of a neat little booklet entitled "My Thursday Afternoon Engagements." This union meets every week, and considers general and departmental topics.

The Willard union of Saginaw, Mich., will furnish a room for the Salvation Army headquarters. A Bible reading on "Service for Christ" was conducted by Miss Etta Branch at a recent meeting.

A reception was given by the Johnston, S. C., union in honor of Mrs. J. H. Haynes, state president, and Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, National organizer. The mayor and members of the council and their wives were among the guests present.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Work among Miners, has been working in California, Oregon, and Idaho. She visited twenty-five towns, organized two counties, four unions, and gained eighty-three new members. Mrs. Kuhl is now working in Montana.

The following well-known workers of the W. C. T. U. were representatives in the late National Conference of Charities and Correction in Atlanta: Mrs. M. L. Spencer and Mrs. W. H. Jeffries of Alabama, Mrs. Martha Havens-Baker of Colorado, and Mrs. Carrie L. Grout of Illinois.

During a recent visit to Sycamore, Ill., of Mrs. C. E. Hunt, National assistant superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Cradle Roll, five children were graduated from the Cradle Roll into the L. T. L. Mrs. Hunt has organized Cradle rolls at Leland, Ill., and Racine, Wis.

Miss Marie Brehm, state president, had a busy day in Springfield, Ill., recently. She received the members and explained proposed state work during the day, addressing a large audience in the evening. Miss Brehm was en route to Loami where the Sangamon county institute was held.

The Frances Willard C. T. U. of Fort Washington, Md., gave an enjoyable program recently. Several white ribboners from Washington, D. C., were present and assisted in the program. A social hour followed, and, in spite of a heavy rain storm which limited the attendance, those present had a delightful meeting.

The Wood and Marathon inter-county convention was held at Grand Rapids, Wis. Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, National organizer, and Mrs. Mary C. Upham, state president, were honored guests. The membership of the inter-county organization has doubled within the past year and trebled since the convention two years ago.

Mrs. McVean Adams, National lecturer, has just given a series of twelve lectures at McPherson college, Kansas. She also gave one evening recital, using only her own poems and stories. Mrs. Adams is state president of the Purity department. Kansas won the National Purity banner last year, and is working to retain it.

The meeting of the Waterloo, Iowa, union was one of unusual interest and profit. Sunday baseball games, a W. C. T. U. tent at the Chautauqua, and a report from the ministerial union as to what was being done to suppress gambling and Sabbath breaking were considered.

Magnolia Center, the only union in Putnam county, Ill., entertained the county institute May 18 and 19. Miss Frances Ensign, National organizer, was the leader. The sessions were interesting and instructive. Miss Helen Edwards won the medal at the silver medal contest, and the proceeds of the contest nearly met the expenses of the institute.

A fight is on in Kingston, Ont., over the ways of the holders of liquor licenses. On Sunday two W. C. T. U. ladies accompanied the license inspector in a walk about the city, and called his attention to the windows with curtains drawn. As a result nine hotel-keepers were in court to tell why they neglected to uncover their windows and afford a clear view of the interiors.

The Bosworth, Mo., union gave a social meeting May 14, inviting the husbands of the members, the Y's, and the members of the Anti-Saloon League with their wives. A short, spicy program was presented, refreshments were served, and three new active and eight honorary members gained. The Anti-Saloon League, which has been in a dormant condition for several months, was roused into new life, and appointed a meeting at an early date.

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says: "After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of. I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve medicines I tried because I didn't know that the coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the request of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past six or eight months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The Portage county, Wis., convention will be held at Stevens Point June 11.

Mrs. N. H. Dunham, state president, spoke to a large audience at Centerville, Iowa.

Fort Pierce, Fla., union supports a reading and rest room which is greatly enjoyed by winter tourists.

Three diamond medal contests have been held in California this spring. Can any other state equal this record?

Berrien county, S. D., has doubled its membership this past year. Over sixty delegates were present at the annual convention.

Miss Rhena Mosher, National organizer, is still working in Texas. She organized a union of fourteen members at Kaufman.

A large audience was present at the union temperance meeting held by the Falls City, Neb., union. Deep interest was manifested.

Department meetings are being conducted by the Newburg, N. Y., union. Work among soldiers and sailors was considered at the last meeting.

The unions of Rochester, N. Y., will hold their quarterly rally July 17. It is thought it will be held in one of the city parks and take the form of a picnic.

The Willard union of Milwaukee, Wis., has protested against the use of beer in christening the new fire boat, and asks that cut flowers be used for the purpose.

The Chester county, Pa., L. T. L. held its second annual convention in Lenape. Among the speakers was Rev. Charles Wesley Burns, former president of the State Legion.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner, state lecturer, is doing valiant service in Texas in the local option campaigns. She spent a week in Milam county, going from there to Franklin.

"Non-Alcoholics and Patent Medicines" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. F. P. Plummer at the meeting of the Manchester, N. H., union. Interesting discussion followed the reading.

Three hundred and fifty-four comfort bags were distributed to the marines and sailors of the Baltimore, at Brooklyn navy yard, by Miss Emma Alexander, superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors of New York state.

Richland Center, Wis., has an attractive year book. The Red Letter days are truly "red letters," being printed in red. Many interesting topics are assigned for discussion. The motto of the union is "Keep sweet and persevere."

The last meeting of the Belvidere, Ill., union was a departure from the ordinary sessions, as all business was omitted and a special program given. "Why I joined the union, and what is its most important work" was one of the subjects discussed.

"The Work of the W. C. T. U." was the topic of the Open Door Endeavor meeting at Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Martha Clowe presented the subject, and especial mention was made of the rescue work among girls carried on by the W. C. T. U.

Special memorial services were held in Willard Hall, Chicago, May 30, and the many beautiful flowers contributed for this purpose were taken to Rosehill and placed on Miss Willard's grave at sunset. Eighteen states were represented in the floral offerings.

Hancock county, Maine, held its sixteenth annual convention at Northeast Harbor. There were many "best things" on the program, and the presence and address of Mrs. Helen G. Rice, National superintendent of the L. T. L. branch, were much enjoyed by all.

The union at Vermilion, S. D., is engaged in many lines of work. It used the program given in the UNION SIGNAL for its Willard Memorial meeting in February. A Neal Dow supper netted it $17.50. Mass meetings were held previous to the spring election, and Vermilion voted in favor of no license The union will now "lend a hand" to assist in law enforcement.

Illinois women will be especially interested in the fine reports that come to us of the work of Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, former state president, in W. C. T. U. Institutes. Mrs. Rounds has just completed a trip of three weeks in western New York, during which time she attended seven Institutes, being the "conductor" of five of them. In this department Mrs. Rounds is especially at home and to her belongs the credit of securing the change of name from "Schools of Method" to the more happy term—"Institute." Her wide experience in this work began at Bay View, Michigan, where she was for several years at the head of the W. C. T. U. Institutes held there in connection with the Bay View Assembly. As an Institute worker Mrs. Rounds has made a fine record.

Dates Wanted.

We desire to know the date, with the name and postoffice address of the presiding officer, of every convention, institute or other meeting where white ribbon women are gathered. We also wish the date of every Chautauqua where the W. C. T. U. is represented. Will you give THE UNION SIGNAL ten minutes on your convention program? If so we will send material to fill this number on the program, and sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for the literature table. Send the information as to convention or other dates to the **Circulation Department of THE UNION SIGNAL**, 184 La Salle street, Chicago.

Every member of your union will be glad to see its name on our Roll of Honor. Your state president will be made happy, every white ribbon leader who has ever visited you will "point with pride" to your record. All this is made easy to accomplish by the special offer of THE UNION SIGNAL until November 26 for fifty cents.

Where Our Speakers Are.

I expect to be in Evanston during the summer months, and will be available for work at Chautauquas, Institutes, Temperance and Prohibition rallies, and will be glad to respond to calls from local Unions or conventions. For terms address me at Evanston, Ill., Care of Helen M. Barker, Rest Cottage.

MRS. MARY E. TEATS,
National Evangelist.

Notice.

The address of Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National press correspondent, will be Princetown, Mass., after July 1.

Christian Endeavor Special Train To Denver.

The passenger department of the Chicago & North-Western R'y has arranged for a special train, account United Society of Christian Endeavor Convention, Denver, July 9-13, 1903, to leave Chicago 10:30 P. M., Tuesday, July 7, with Pullman Standard and Tourist sleeping cars, free reclining-chair cars, and standard day coaches, through to Denver without change. This special train will enable Endeavorers and their friends to travel westward in congenial company and upon schedules arranged for their special convenience. The route is over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and will traverse the rich prairie and farm regions of Iowa and the Platte Valley of Nebraska by daylight. Only $25.00 round trip from Chicago, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets good to return until August 31. Very low side-trip rates to points in Colorado. For illustrated folders and full particulars, address, W. B. KNISKERN, 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Shore Tours

is the title of a very convenient Summer Tour Book issued by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, showing routes and rates to the eastern resorts. It will be sent on application to C. F. DALY, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., or may be had by calling at the City Ticket Office, 180 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Movement for an Opium Monopoly in the Philippines.

Rev. Homer C. Stunz, Correspondent.

MANILA, P. I., May 2.—We are in the midst of a hard fight over the licensing of the opium traffic in these Islands under the "Concessionary" or "Farmer" system. In some ways it is an improvement upon the system obtaining in British possessions in the East; but it fastens the monopolistic, highest bidder infamy upon us as a nation.

The Evangelical Union has asked that our government cut the traffic up by the roots. I have had repeated interviews with Governor Taft and with General Smith, of the Commission, but meet with little encouragement in the effort to secure prohibition of the traffic. Our argument in favor of prohibition is, in outline, about as follows:

1. It ought to be prohibited. It is an evil and among such people as the Filipinos it is certain to work terrible havoc. The harm it does to the Chinese people is a hint and a help to understand what it will do among a people with equal aptitude and less resisting power.

2. It can be prohibited. The traffic is small. The coast line is patrolled in all directions now to prevent importation of fire-arms, etc., and the same force would be sufficient to detect any attempt to smuggle in opium. In fact the vigilance required to protect the Concessioner or Farmer under this act would be as great as that required to keep the poison out altogether.

3. The proposed legislation creates a monopoly for profit, and that monopoly will stimulate consumption by all means known to Chinese traders in order to recoup themselves. This will swell the volume of the awful trade to proportions appalling to consider.

4. America ought to set an example to the nations about us here in dealing with the opium traffic. She certainly should not fall into the deep ditch in which the old "John Company" left England in India. The long agitation of the opium question has made it clear that the government monopoly of the traffic as that monopoly obtains in India and Malaysia is an infamy that no nation can afford to invite.

The passage of the Two Mile Limit Law has been a great victory for righteousness. The first operation of the law is reported in the paper this evening. All applications for renewal of licenses in Malate, where saloons just across the road from the reservation have been a scandal and a deep disgrace to us ever since the canteen was abolished, have been promptly refused by the civil authorities, and the paper contains a long list of saloon-keepers who will be compelled to shut up their places. We rejoice. It all conspires with other legislation to make drunkenness hard and temperance easy.

The peremptory order of the Commission to all Americans living with native women to either marry them or amend their ways by putting them away is clearing up the situation wonderfully. Many are marrying these women, and on the whole that is the best thing to do. I hesitate to marry them unless well satisfied that they intend to remain in the Islands and support their wives; but even if they do not do this, marriage gives the woman and any children which may be born to these mesalliances an honorable position in society.

"I am a whole man to one thing at a time," was the reply of a Lord Chancellor on being asked the secret of his success in everything he undertook. —Exeter and Devon Gazette.

To be happy, the passion must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.—David Hume.

The only liberty that a man, worthy of the name, ought to ask for, is to have all restrictions, inward or outward, removed that prevent his doing what he ought.—F. W. Robertson.

The world is a great system of work; the same duty is not laid upon every one; but upon every one is laid the duty to feel as the brother of his fellow men. —From the German.

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Whether newly organized or many years in the work, should possess and study
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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CONSUMPTION

The Local Union.

Program.

Devotional exercises, consisting of song, reading of the Forty-second Psalm as given on this page, and sentence prayers.

Roll call; responses; local reasons for giving thanks; reports of secretaries and committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Intermission.

Singing—"The Ribbon White," page 28, White Ribbon Hymnal.

Paper—"The Bow of White." See this page.

Paper—"The Iowa Law." See this page.

Singing—"Gently, Lord, Oh, Gently Lead us," page 92, White Ribbon Hymnal.

The Forty-second Psalm.

N. F. S. Grundtvig, 1812.

As after the water brooks panteth
The hart when it sinks in the chase.
So thirsteth my soul as it fainteth
For Thee, O my God, and Thy Grace;
For Thou art the fount ever-living,
And fain I would drink, O be giving
The water of life unto me!

By day and by night in her anguish
My soul is lamenting in woe;
O Lord, in my grief I must languish;
No counsel, no help do I know;
When shall I Thy mercy awaken?
When shall I, the poor and forsaken,
Before Thee appear, O my God?

Great fears have my heart overtaken,
For near the abyss I am brought;
I stand on the brink, and am shaken;
My passage with peril is fraught;
I faint, I see terrors appalling,
And into the deep I am falling—
O hearken, O Lord, to my cries!

Thou, Thou art my Rock of Salvation;
My house I have built upon Thee;
Oh, if Thou shouldst fail as foundation,
My ruin it surely would be;
Lord, deep unto deep is now calling;
Thy waves and Thy billows appalling
Arise to go over my soul.

When others sing anthems of gladness,
And offer thanksgiving and praise,
I sit in the gloom of my sadness
And hear not the anthems they raise;
My song is the voice of my sighing,
The festal days pass in my crying—
I languish in grief and in woe.

Why art thou disquiet within me?
Why art thou cast down, O my soul?
Confide in thy God, let Him win thee!
Still hope in thy God, Him extol!
For surely once dawneth a morrow,
When, freed from thy care and thy sorrow,
Thou praises shall sing to thy God.

His light and His truth, they shall lead me
In peace to His temple at last;
I rest on His word, He will speed me,
And conflict and sorrow are past;
Yea, joyful I anthems will raise Him,
With heart and with voice will I praise Him—
My Health and my Life and my God.

(Translated by C. Deving, 1902.)

The Bow of White.

By Laura Smith.

"GIVE us a sign" has been the cry of all the ages; an outward symbol for an inward truth.

When this cry reached the ears of a body of consecrated women they chose the little bow of white ribbon, symbol of purity, as a sign unto all the world of the standard of purity of life and thought which they were striving to set up. Then, too, it is the white light that embodies all the prismatic colors, and so all the beauties of the "Bow of Promise" are contained in the modest little knot of white ribbon worn by those who "belong."

What has it come to mean to the world about us? To the needy it means physical help; to the poor in spirit and sick of soul it means a hand clasp and a pointing of the way; to the suffering and sorrowing it means flowers, brightness, and comfort; to the erring girl it means protection and help to better things; to a wayward boy a motherly greeting or a sisterly kindness; to the drunkard an anchor of safety if he but come under its influence and away from the reign of the enemy; to the child it suggests the interested friend from whom he is sure of a smile; to the pastor a church worker and one upon whom he may depend for sympathy and help. In short, to one side of life it means that "somebody cares"; to the other, strength of principle, loyalty to right, earnestness of purpose, and, above all, total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation.

Sister, is it worth while to wear it? Is it worth while to keep the bows tied, ready for use? Is it worth while to step back for this little symbol in the hope of its performing a mission rather than the "O, well, it doesn't matter; doesn't amount to much anyway, and it does get soiled so quickly"?

Two young men were seated in a dining car. They were out for a good time and had ordered drinks to liven things up a little. Before the order was filled a lady entered the car and was seated not far away. When the glasses came one young man refused to drink. His companion demanded an explanation, which quickly followed: "No, John; I can't. That lady over there has on a white ribbon. My mother wears it, and I can't drink in its presence." Neither drank. Was that worth while?

Still we hear "It only aggravates the prejudice and subjects to ridicule." Melt the frost of prejudice with the sunshine of love, and anoint the stiff necks with the "oil of gladness." Make your life practical and helpful and the white ribbon is honored in your community.

Think what it has meant to the womanhood of the world!

The Iowa Law.

[The following article by Bertha E. Bush, of Garner, Iowa, in the "Midland Schools," is worthy of a careful reading by our workers in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction.]

A Kansas speaker is reported to have said: "They have a law in Iowa that is worth more than all the prohibition laws that can be made and that is the law that the harmful effects of stimulants and narcotics shall be taught in all the schools."

Is it worth so much as that? The discouraged Iowa teacher, mourning over boys that will smoke cigarets although they have been taught the evil effects of stimulants and narcotics ever since they entered the primary room, doubts the Kansas speaker's statement. But our state law is a fine thing and every Iowa teacher will do well to study it over and over and exercise the utmost care in complying with every requirement. Here is the text of the law taken from "Iowa School Laws and Decisions for 1902":

It (the board of school directors) shall require all teachers to give and all scholars to receive instruction in physiology and hygiene, which study in every division of the subject shall include the effects upon the human system of alcoholic stimulants, narcotics and poisonous substances. The instruction in this branch shall of its kind be as direct and specific as that given in other essential branches, and each scholar shall be required to complete the part of such study in his class or grade before being advanced to the next higher, and before being credited with having completed the study of the subject.

The following notes beneath the paragraph in question explain exactly what is meant by the law:

1. This study must begin in the lowest primary class. In what grade or class it shall be completed is to be determined by the board.

2. Primary classes must be instructed orally, as the children are not old enough to use or comprehend a book. But this oral instruction must be outlined as a course, and adopted by each board.

3. The portion assigned to each grade or class should be thoroughly mastered before more advanced work is entered upon.

4. The board may forbid the use of tobacco on the school grounds.

6. Teachers should be careful to give instruction in accordance with the spirit of the law. The law contemplates that the noxious effects upon the system of the user of any of the articles named shall be taught.

7. Many other harmful effects, very properly emphasized in public lectures, are not required to be taught in the class room.

8. It is not out of place to emphasize the truth that total abstinence is the only sure way to escape the evils arising from the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

9. The alarming increase of the cigaret habit calls for united and aggressive action in removing from the growing boy, as far as we can possibly do so, the temptation and opportunity to purchase tobacco. In this way value will be added to the instruction required to be given in all public schools as to the effects of narcotics.

10. We urge upon all teachers to co-operate with the authorities and with all other persons in creating and fostering a sentiment favoring a rigid enforcement of the law regarding the sale or giving of tobacco to boys.

11. Every scholar must study physiology and hygiene, including the effects of stimulants and narcotics, until the outline upon that branch, as adopted by the board, has been completed.

12. The law does not mean that a scholar must necessarily study this branch continuously during his entire school life, unless the course of study adopted by the board so provides.

13. A board cannot shift responsibility by simply providing that teachers shall give instruction in this branch. It must see to it that the work is actually done by the teachers as the law requires.

14. To teach a special branch a person may receive a state or county certificate for that study only, and is not required also to be examined as provided for teachers in general.

15. County superintendents should know that every teacher is complying fully with this statute, and any teacher failing or refusing to teach as required, may not be permitted to continue in the work of teaching.

16. The proper remedy to secure an enforcement of these provisions as of other mandatory requirements, is application to a court of law for a writ of mandamus.

What is the penalty if we fail to comply with this statute? Do you know, oh teachers of Iowa, who slip over the temperance parts of the text-books as lightly as your conscience will allow because it certainly is the hardest subject in the course of study to teach, do you know what every county superintendent is in duty bound to do in case we fail to give instruction? Read the latter part of Section 2737:

"The superintendent shall revoke the certificate of any teacher who shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of law relating to the teaching of physiology and hygiene, and such teacher shall be disqualified for teaching in any public school for one year thereafter."

How shall the county superintendent know whether you have taught these subjects or not? By an elaborate system of reports which the secretaries of the school boards are required to make to him and he to the state superintendent. There is no loophole of evasion left unguarded. It is as good a law as was ever put on the statute books of any state. May God bless and help us all to carry it out.

THAT'S THE TIME

When Proper Food Is Necessary.

Proper food is never more necessary than when recovering from a wasting sickness, when over-eating would be fatal and yet the body needs nourishment and plenty of it.

At this time the condensed food Grape-Nuts is shown to be one's most powerful friend. Four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream will sustain a healthy man for half a day and a less quantity in warm milk will build up the convalscent wonderfully. No stomach is too weak to digest and relish Grape-Nuts. "I was taken sick with Typhoid fever and everyone who has had this disease knows how weak and lifeless a person feels when beginning to recuperate.

"I had to be very careful about my diet and could eat only very light foods. These did not seem to nourish me and instead of getting better everyone began to fear a relapse. One day while lying in bed very much discouraged my sister who was reading to me from the paper read an article about Grape-Nuts and we decided to send for a package.

"From the very first meal of Grape-Nuts I began to improve, strength came in bounds and leaps with the result that I was soon out of bed; my change for the better seemed simply marvelous. My mind is clear and strong and my body sturdy. I am now entirely recovered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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100 of this issue	.50

Subject for June Reading,

Mine Products, Their Value and Use.

By Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Gwendoline Stewart, of California, is lecturing in London on American ways of housekeeping.

The New York School of Applied Design for Women has held its eleventh annual exhibition. Many prizes were awarded.

The woman who superintends the domestic arrangements of Senator Depew's Washington home receives a salary of $100 a month.

The Kindergarten Association of New York has established the Hope Day Nursery for colored children. Forty children will be cared for daily.

Miss Mary McDowell, the head of the University of Chicago Social Settlement, is planning to give dramatic training to the young women of the stock yards district.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia is considering the alteration of the law of succession with a view to enabling his eldest daughter to ascend to the Russian throne.

The women of Orange, Texas, entered heartily into the local option campaign. Prohibition won, and the women and children are given much praise for effective work.

At a recent ceramic exhibition in New York Miss Elizabeth J. Hall and Miss Katherine Sinclair of Brooklyn received respectively the first and second honorable mention.

Two members of the Chicago Woman's Club have volunteered to serve as inspectors. They will help the city health department in its inspection of "baby farms" or public nurseries.

The Republicans of Schoolcraft county, Michigan, have renominated Mrs. Beulah Morsman for county commissioner of schools. She has given excellent satisfaction during her first term.

State Insurance Commissioner Luling, of Kansas, has appointed Mrs. M. L. Wadleigh, of Topeka, examiner of insurance companies. This is the first woman ever appointed to such a position.

Miss K. Chamberlain, niece of the British Colonial Secretary, has been appointed resident physician at the Royal Free Hospital, London. Her sister, Miss Annie Chamberlain, is a medical student at Vienna.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is eighty-four years of age. Her birthday anniversary was quietly observed at her home in Boston. Among the guests was Julia Ward Howe Hale, Mrs. Howe's first and only great grandchild.

Rose Breliner is the only Caucasian who ever played a Chinese character in a Chinese drama in the Chinese language before a Chinese audience in a Chinese theater. She is very popular in China in this new role.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington her invalid servant, Miss Lizzie Connell, will spend the remainder of her life in her native land, Ireland, supported as long as she lives by her American mistress.

Have you called the attention of the members of your union to our splendid offer? THE UNION SIGNAL from the time your subscription is received until November 26 for fifty cents is an offer that should receive wide mention.

Mrs. W. S. Peabody has been chosen president of the Public Improvement Society of Denver, Colo., an association of men and women which proposes to clean the city and to extend and beautify the public parks and driveways.

To Boston and Return at One Fare.

For the round-trip from Chicago via Nickel Plate Road, for Christian Scientists' meeting in June. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27, with extended return limit of August 1. Stop-over at Niagara Falls, in either direction, without extra charge, and at New York, returning, on payment of fee of $1.00. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Write JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for detailed information.

Society women of London are being aroused by the stern denunciations of Rev. Reginald John Campbell, successor of Dr. Joseph Parker. The Rev. Mr. Campbell blames the women more than the men for the latter-day degeneracy.

The manager of one of the largest wholesale houses in New York has forbidden the women employes to wear trailing skirts in the establishment. This was done because he considered the long skirts "untidy and always dusty."

Mrs. Caroline Scott, of Frankford, Pa., is a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Her special work is to put to death painlessly animals afflicted with incurable disease or wounded beyond hope of recovery.

The city council of Christiania, Norway, has appointed Frau Ragna Nielson a member of the board of inspectors of all the city hospitals. Some months ago a woman was placed on the board of inspectors of each public and private lunatic asylum in Norway.

The men were not allowed to take part in a recent Sunday service at the First Baptist church of La Porte, Ind. Mrs. George C. Morse occupied the pulpit in the morning, and Miss Anna Frederickson in the evening. There were women ushers, singers, and collectors.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women the fellowship for 1903-4 was awarded to Miss Barnette Miller of Columbia, S. C. Miss Miller will use the fellowship to study for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia University.

Miss Helen E. Snow, of Chicago, has provided money for rebuilding the large reflecting telescope that was destroyed by fire at the Yerkes Observatory last winter. The replacing of the telescope and the building which housed it is undertaken by Miss Snow as a memorial to her father, George W. Snow.

Miss Mary M. Bartelmer is the public guardian of Cook county, Ill., and has 350 children under her care. Since 1897 Miss Bartelme has been the "mother of the motherless" in Chicago. Her family ranges in age from nine months to twenty-one years, and includes five Chinese children of the quaintest type.

Miss Leola Allard, of Denver, has been elected head of the woman's department of "The Northwestern," the college paper of the Northwestern University at Evanston. The woman's department is a new feature, and Miss Allard is the first one to hold the position. She will have charge of all news relating to the women students.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., plans to solve the trouble between house servants and their mistresses by the contract system. Agreements for a certain period will be signed by both mistress and maid. The contract will state the number of hours the girl is supposed to work, the time she may have off, and how long her vacation is to be. The girl promises conscientious work.

Miss Elizabeth Yeats, a sister of the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats, has started in Ireland a "Dun Emer Press," in which she is attempting to rival the Kelmscott work. Paper made from pure linen has been procured from the Irish mills, and Miss Yeats, with the help of an apprentice, is doing the printing. The first volume is a collection of her brother's poems, "In the Seven Woods."

The Woman's Educational Association of Boston, an old and well-known society, has undertaken a unique plan for the solution of the servant-girl problem. The first of August a house will be opened in the Back Bay district where young girls will be trained in household work, and when proficient they will be hired out by the day or hour. The association will not antagonize the servant girls' union. It will guarantee the efficiency of the girls it hires out, and wages will be graded and reasonable.

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The Union Signal
CHICAGO, ILL.

June Magazines.

"The Negro in the Regular Army" is the opening paper in the ATLANTIC, ably discussed by Oswald Garrison Villard, who after careful and deliberate study, concludes that notwithstanding the discrimination against the negro in questions of promotion and appointment to the regular army, "the negro regiments have come to stay, both in the regulars and in the volunteers." "The Boston Religion," is a lively review of Unitarianism, by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, and there is a discussion of "The Changes in College Life," by John Bascom. The literary department has a new feature—a paper upon books of art, written by Royal Cortissoz, the literary editor of the *New York Tribune*. Allan Neilson reviews with gratifying appreciation the unique work, Helen Keller's "The Story of My Life." The poems are all exquisite models of art, and the Contributors' Club relieves the seriousness of this weighty number.

The CHAUTAUQUAN'S contents are handled in a masterly style by educators, critics and students of social questions. Frederic Austin Ogg, in "Saxon and Slave," England and Russia, predicts that ere the close of the present century the Saxon or the Slave will control the politics of half the globe. Benjamin A. Heydrick's article on letter writing is suggestive, repeating the good advice, "Do not correspond with more people than you correspond to." Caroline L. Hunt makes a strong plea for "More Conscience for the Consumer," and the programs and bibliography found in Survey of Civic Betterment will prove of help to clubs and betterment organizations.

Stories and sketches relating to school life appropriately distinguish the June ST. NICHOLAS. A wholesome and interesting story, with a distinctively original plot, is "The School Room Dog," by Mary E. Fitzgerald. "When Stacie's Class Graduated" is a charming tale of self denial and quiet heroism, worked out in a dramatic climax, artistically and graphically executed. "How to Take Snap-Shots" is a pleasantly given lesson for amateur photographers and "About Magnets" contains many hints regarding the skillful management of those attractive little instruments. In fact, summer brightness irradiates the pages, making the magazine ideal reading for boys and girls.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS presents an unusual variety in the make-up of the current month. Prominent place is given to four important articles on the latest methods of treating consumption. In "Forest-Making in Barren Lands", Charles M. Hager describes the latest experiments that have been made by the government in tree-planting. Among the editorial topics are strikes in the building trades, the present business situation, negro suffrage and negro education in the south, and the Kisheneff riots. In the department, "The Progress of the World," is a full résumé of the significant events of the past month.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is the setting forth of the June wedding. There are practical hints for carrying out the important function, together with illustrations showing decorations for both home and church. "Bird-Land Nurseries," by Ernest Harold Baynes, will be of assistance to all those who take an interest in the study of nature—and who does not these out-of-door days? The illustrations of this number are particularly fine, including the work of A. I. Keeler, Frederic Remington and C. M. Relyea.

LIPPINCOTT'S shows a conspicuously good array of popular names. Caroline Gebhardt writes the complete novel, "A Lady of Influence," the scene of which is laid in our Capitol City in the time of Dolly Madison. (Gen.) Charles King, the soldier-author, under the title "Pepita" narrates the heart history of a native Manila girl. "Mahala's Plan" is one of "Josiah Allen's Wife's" best efforts, and it recounts the social aspirations of a mother for her daughters. Henry Oldy's "Woodland Music" is unique. Among the excellent verse is a poem by Lulu Whedon Mitchell.

SUCCESS, as usual, abounds in practical hints and helps calculated to lift up and strengthen the discouraged and to inspire anew the hopeful and the ambitious. "Financing a Nation," by Frank Fayant, another chapter of "The Confessions of a Croesus," by David Graham Phillips, "The Philosophy of Mr. Dooley," by Allan Graham, and "The Young Men in the Administration," by Redgely Torrence, will attract the general reader.

Richard le Gallienne, Elia W. Peattie, Bliss Carman, James Forbes, and other writers of note, make AINSLEE'S a brilliant fiction number—an excellent companion for the hammock at home or an outing.

The HOME-MAKER, edited and published by Emma A F. Drake, M. D., carries thruout its pages the spell of its quietly beautiful color-cover. There is found not only the home atmosphere, but the definite word of guidance needed by the makers of the home. Besides the practical articles and special departments, are bright suggestive stories for both the younger and older members of the family. This little magazine should find its way into many homes.

Magazines Received.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.
THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.
THE AMERICAN BOY.
TRAVEL.
CHRISTENDOM.
IMPRESSIONS QUARTERLY.
THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
THE PILGRIM.
HOME SCIENCE MAGAZINE.
THE CLUB WORKER.

COALS FROM THE ALTAR, by Rev. H. T. Davis, consists of twelve sermons upon exalted subjects. "The Value of the Soul," "Time to Seek God," "The Out and Out Christian," are topics that exemplify the author's faith in the power of God to do for the believer more than it has entered into the heart of man to think or ask or dream. The themes are well developed and anecdote and incident give interest and emphasis to the vital truths taught. (Cincinnati: office of God's Revivalist, 75 cents.)

NANCY'S EASTER GIFT, by Myra Baldwin, is a short dramatic dialect poem telling the story of a forlorn child's self-denial in giving to the Master, on Easter day, her sole possession, her tiny crutch, the only means by which she is enabled to reach and enjoy the simple pleasures of field and woodland stream. The struggle in the child's heart is vividly depicted and the mastery in it has a gleam of heroism that enspires to noble living. The happy outcome and the pervading theme of temperance gives to the poem the elements of a recitation. (New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.)

Christian Scientists'

meeting in Boston, June 28-July 1. It will be to your advantage to obtain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing elsewhere. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27. Final return limit August 1. Call on or address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars as to stop-overs, train service, etc.

Travelers Call It Blessed.

Of all the blessings that a railroad company can confer upon a long suffering public, none is greater than smokeless coal. The Lackawanna Railroad burns it! for which all travelers call that road blessed. No smoke! No dust! Its policy may well inspire the gratitude and patronage of a grateful and appreciative public.—*Outing.* Three magnificent trains daily between Chicago and New York. For full information, write GEO. A. CULLEN, G. W. P. A., 103 ADAMS STREET, Chicago.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

"Mon, mon, have it really coomed? Not a livin' sinner coomed nigh me yesterday, and me fast wi' the rheumatiz, and starved for a bit o' bacca! Mon, it coomed to pass that I 'most brought mysen to ask God A'mighty Hissen to send me a bit."

"Well, Bet, and how do you know that he hasn't?" asked Hugh as he prepared to give her a light.

"Nay! we knaws better than to think that it coomed that way," said Bet significantly. "Never a livin' sinner nigh me for two days, and there's no bacca to be had out o' t'other kind."

"Oh, then I come in with the sinners, do I?"

"Happen," said Bet, with serenity. "I knaw nothing about it, and care less. I'm suited with ye, for ye are the first that wasn't scart at me, and barrin' an odd time here and there, ye haven't worrited overmuch abaht my soul."

"Oh, Bet!"

"Haud yer tongue, and don't spoil the taste o' good bacca."

They sat on in silence until, with a sigh of content, Bet knocked the ashes from the empty bowl into the hollow of her hand.

"Well, I'll say this for God A'mighty: He made one good lad."

She spoke as one making a generous concession, but Hugh caught his breath.

"Ah, Bet! if you only knew—"

"Ye needn't 'Ah, Bet' me. I knaw all abaht ye that I want to knaw, and I tell ye that I'm suited," said Bet with an air of finality as she proceeded to refill her pipe.

"Shall we ask God to bless us and make us thankful for all the good things He sends us?" asked Hugh, out of an earthly desire to clear himself from a rankling imputation

"Are ye meanin' the bit o' bacca? Didn't ye pay good money for it?"

"Why, yes; but—"

"Then, thank ye kindly, and let it be. I'm not one for grovellin'."

In spite of his misery Hugh laughed outright.

"Bet, Bet; we're a couple of bad ones and may the Lord have mercy on us both," he said so fervently that Bet wondered vaguely what ailed him.

He supplied her once more with a light, receiving by way of thanks the grunt that was an unspoken benison, and at last resolutely turned his steps toward Miss Smith's immaculate hearth.

Not for any consideration would Miss Smith have been looking for his coming, but she sat with her back to the window, sternly listening for his knock.

"Come in!" commanded the acid tones the minute the knock was heard.

With the acidity was a judicious infusion of incredulous surprise which prepared the unfortunate curate for the form taken by Miss Smith's greeting.

"Well, you *are* a stranger!"

This time, however, the shaft glanced off harmlessly, for it was followed in a tone of real concern by a further exclamation:

"My! what a poor look you've got! There, I knowed you was comin'. Tummas rapped of me to say as I was to see to it that you didn't go out without a cup of tea. Now, if you want to offend me, say at once you'd rather not. It's all ready for maskin,' so sit ye down and let's have no words about it."

Hugh obeyed and with grim severity was made to swallow the scalding contents of a large cup with the accompaniment of a proportion of buttered tea-cake. Moreover, Miss Smith successfully resisted the temptation offered by this unprecedented opportunity to instruct him concerning certain neglected details of his clerical duty. On the contrary she more than once adjured him to see that he went straight home to rest. With thankful alacrity he availed himself of her permission to depart as soon as his duty towards her hospitable table was done, and Miss Smith dismissed him from her door with warmer commendation than was often suffered to pass her lips.

(To be continued.)

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We have a plan whereby you may obtain a round trip ticket without any outlay of money, provided you are willing to work and secure *New* subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. You will be greatly interested in our proposition, and we will be glad to communicate with you, giving full details of our plans. The work should begin at once. When writing *be sure* to mention the name of your nearest railroad station.

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National Leaflet, No. 65.
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Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

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Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 99.
Duties of W. C. T. U. Secretaries.
Susanna M. D. Fry.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

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Louise C. Purington, M. D.

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An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

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An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

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How to make Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School Helpful and Interesting.
Mrs. Clare E. Beede.

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Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

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Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

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Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

Department Leaflet, No. 192.
What Makes a Good Soldier.
Lord Roberts.

Department Leaflet, No. 222.
How School Savings Banks are Run.
Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.

Department Leaflet, No. 232.
Home Treatment for a Cold.
Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 242.
How to Win.
Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
.....CHICAGO.

The News in Brief.

FOREIGN.

Argentina, Chile and Brazil reported to be negotiating alliance to combat European interference.

Over 100 persons lose their lives in the sinking of the British steamer Arequipa in the harbor of Valparaiso.

Thomas Power O'Connor, the noted Irish statesman, journalist and author, has been re-elected president of the Irish National League.

Macedonian leaders threatened to inoculate all Europe with plague germs unless their demands are granted; unlimited supply claimed.

Over 100 passengers and sailors drowned off Marseilles by sinking of steamer Liban, the result of a collision with the steamer Insulaire.

Nearly 200 residents of Smerdash, European Turkey, murdered by Bashi Bazouks and their village burned after bombardment; Turkish troops and Bulgarians fighting.

All the mixed tribunals which are to consider claims against Venezuela are now installed at Caracas. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Mexico

Hugh J. Cannon, superintendent of the Mormon missions in Germany; his wife, his secretary, and his assistant secretary have been ordered by the police to leave Prussian territory within three weeks. Similar notice will be served on eighty-six other Mormon missionaries in Prussia.
and Sweden are represented.

The co-operative societies of England and Scotland, 1,700 in number with a membership of 2,300,000, met in congress at Doncaster, June 1. The reports were very satisfactory. The societies are now operating extensive industries in cotton, linen, silk, wool, shoes, leather, hardware and other staples.

DOMESTIC.

Laundry workers in Chicago resumed work June 8, after a strike extending over five weeks.

Drought of forty-eight days in New England estimated to have caused a loss to farmers of $70,000,000.

Question of renewal of anthracite coal strike is left to joint convention of miners called at Pottsville, Pa., June 15.

From 75 to 100 persons perish in flood which destroyed big cotton mills, causing loss of $2,000,000, at Spartanburg, S. C.

The new state capitol building at Jackson, Miss., erected at a cost of $1,000,000, was dedicated June 3 with imposing ceremonies.

Eighty-five persons killed and forty fatally injured at Gainesville, Ga., by cyclone; many were crushed to death in collapsing cotton mill.

Chicago restaurant waiters go on strike for better wages and shorter hours. Citizens organize an "Anti-Tipping League" in defense of a long suffering public.

Maj. James McLaughlin, representing the government, has closed a treaty with the Utah Indians as a result of which 1,250,000 acres of reservation land will be thrown open for settlement in October, 1904.

Floods are subsiding in Kansas and Missouri but much suffering has resulted from exposure. Authorities of Topeka appeal for outside assistance in caring for 10,000 sick refugees. Twelve square miles of two Kansas Citys have been submerged; water works and street cars shut down, railroad trains unable to enter, and fifteen persons known to have drowned.

Pastor's Join Crusade Against Saloons.

Demand That New Brunswick Aldermen Cut Down the Number One-Third.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 1.—The Rev. M. E. Snyder, pastor of St. James' Methodist Church, and the Rev. P. T. Pockman, of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick, have undertaken to compel the Board of Aldermen to cut down the number of saloons in New Brunswick one-third. They are acting as agents of the New Brunswick Anti-Saloon League.

Walker County Dry.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., May 31.—The prohibition election in Walker County yesterday resulted in a decided victory for the pros. A small vote was polled, the pro majority being about 200. Waverly, the only anti-precinct in the county prior to the election, went anti by a majority of 65 votes.

Town to Blacklist Drunkards.

Burgess of Westchester, Pa., Plans Trial of Practical Temperance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—Charles H. Pennypacker, burgess of Westchester, one month from today will start what he terms an experiment in practical temperance. He will send to all saloons lists containing the names of such of the inhabitants as are known to be given habitually to excessive indulgence in drink.

These will be accompanied with a warning that the sale of intoxicants to any of the individuals listed will be a violation of the law, which the burgess will, with the aid of the courts, penalize by the revocation of the license of the seller.

To Chautauqua Lake and Return

at one fare for the round trip, via Nickel Plate Road on June 16 and 17, from Chicago and intermediate points, with return limit of June 23, account of Conference of Association of General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association of North America, at Chautauqua Lake, June 16-22. For particulars, address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago.

Local Option Elections.

OVERTON, Tex., May 30.—Overton precinct has gone for prohibition by 98 majority. The county is dry by a good majority.

ROCKDALE, Tex., May 30.—In the election today Rockdale gave fourteen majority for prohibition. This portion of the county south of Little River will give 250 majority for prohibition. The county has gone dry by about 200 majority.

LAMPASAS, Tex., May 30.—The indications are that Lampasas county has gone dry by about twenty-five. All the boxes except four small ones have been heard from, and the pros. are thirty-nine ahead. The four remaining boxes will not change the results materially.

HENDERSON, Tex., May 30.—Returns are in from seventeen out of twenty boxes, and prohibition has carried in Rusk county by a majority of about 200. The battle has been hard fought, and the ladies and children worked in the streets from 7 o'clock a. m. until 6 p. m. The church bells were rung almost all day and free dinner was served every one at the court house.

THORNDALE, Tex., May 31.—The election passed off here yesterday quietly. There were 167 votes polled at this box —110 antis and 64 pros. The county has gone dry by a good majority.

The Total Abstinence Union.

The New Society Flourishes at St. Francis Seminary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The St. Francis Seminary Students' Total Abstinence union, recently organized, is in a flourishing condition, says "The Catholic Citizen." It now numbers sixty-one members, one-half of whom are German students. An organization of a similar character has been formed among the clergy at the seminary and this year's ordination class. It is proposed to extend this latter society to include in its membership members of the clergy who were ordained at the seminary, especially the younger clergy.

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Signal Notes.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will make an exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

The Law Enforcement Society and the local branch of the Anti-Saloon League have united at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., is engaged in a Sunday closing movement. The crusade is in charge of a committee of twelve citizens.

The saloon keepers of New York state are raising a fund to defeat the members of the state legislature who voted for an increased excise tax.

Judge Stone, of Wisconsin, has issued an edict against women as bar maids. He has instructed the officers to arrest all women found tending bar in his district.

Andrew Carnegie has given $12,000 of Steel Corporation bonds to the Royal Scottish academy. The interest on these bonds is to be devoted to traveling scholarships for meritorious students.

The Law and Order Society of Gloucester City, N. J., is endeavoring to prevent the granting of saloon licenses in that city. The saloonkeepers are anxiously awaiting the action of the city council.

The seventieth anniversary of the birth of the anti-liquor movement was celebrated under the auspices of the National Temperance Society in New York. Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer spoke on "The Crime Against Humanity."

During the twelve months while the saloons were running in Bells, Texas, there were sixty-nine cases before the city court. During the following twelve months under prohibition there were only four cases before the same court.

The city council of Champaign, Ill., is at odds over the license question, and pending the settlement of the question all the saloons are closed. The keepers have agreed to pay rent for sixty days, expecting by that time the matter will be adjusted.

For the first time in the annals of lake ship-building a vessel has been launched without having a bottle of champagne broken across her bow. The steamer which starts free from the champagne flavor is the George C. Howe, of the fleet of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Transit Company.

A war against vice in Pittsburg and Allegheny has been opened by the ministerial associations of both cities. The exposure and sale of obscene literature, vicious pictures in public slot machines, gambling devices, Sabbath desecration, and violation of liquor license law are some of the specific evils enumerated against which war is declared.

The Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse and Count de Rochambeau, descendants of three notable figures in the American revolution, will offer to the United States a replica of the famous bronze bust of Washington by David d'Angers, which was once in Washington, but was destroyed by fire. The daughter of the sculptor has placed at the disposition of the committee her father's original plaster casts, from which the new bronze sections will be made.

The twenty-first international Christian Endeavor convention will be held in Denver, Colo., July 9-13. For an hour each morning the School of Methods will be held in seven of the largest churches. Each class will be under the leadership of an expert. The evangelistic meetings will show how such work ought to be done, and the missionary rallies will be an inspiring feature of the program. Problems of the time will be discussed, and stereopticon lectures given on world-wide Christian Endeavor work. The speakers will number more than one hundred, and will include successful pastors, active business and professional men, earnest Christian women, and representative Christian Endeavor workers from the world-wide field.

Publishers' Notes.

Special L. T. L. Number of Union Signal.

The July Magazine Number of The Union Signal will be largely devoted to the interests of the World's Loyal Temperance Legion.

Among the especially attractive features will be illustrations presenting groups of Legions in foreign countries; the largest Legion in the United States will be written up and a valuable article upon the splendid L. T. L. in the Reform School at Portland. Remember the date of issue, **July 2,** and send in advance orders. The price per hundred is $2.25.

Work Among Miners.

The department of Work Among miners is presented by Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent, in the Responsive Reading for June, "Mine Products, Their Value and Use." Both sacred and profane history is cited to show that delving under the ground for precious metals was one of the first employments of the sons of men. The importance of the department and its needs are clearly presented. Price, 50 cents per 100.

The Crusader Monthly.

A very pleasant surprise is in store for the subscribers of The Crusader Monthly (formerly the Young Crusader) as a result of the changes which commence with the June issue. While the magazine will continue to be the organ of the L. T. L. and contain the Required Readings, Legion reports, etc., it will be enlarged and greatly improved.

Departments of photography, nature study, exchange and bright, interesting stories will be regular features of this attractive illustrated magazine for young people.

If you wish your young friends to see a copy of The Crusader Monthly send us a list of names and we will take pleasure in mailing sample copies to each one.

All L. T. L. superintendents are especially urged to forward a list of their members that sample copies may be forwarded to each. Although The Crusader Monthly is to be enlarged and improved the subscription price will remain at 25 cents per year.

Special Summer Offer.

The Union Signal from the time your subscription is received until November 26 for fifty cents. This is our special offer, and deserves the earnest attention of every W. C. T. U. woman. Immediate subscription will insure your getting the report of the World's Convention, which meets in Geneva, Switzerland, June 9. This special offer also includes the enlarged and profusely illustrated Convention Number, which will make the Cincinnati convention of November 13-18 a reality to those who cannot attend it. Many timely articles and special issues of The Union Signal will appear during the summer.

In connection with this offer we are inaugurating a Roll of Honor. Upon the Roll will be placed the names, with the name of the president, of every union in the United States whose subscription list for The Union Signal is equal to its membership. All unions entitled to a place on the Roll should report the fact promptly. We hope for a long list to greet our editor-in-chief, Mrs. Stevens, when she returns to America July first. Which union will stand first? Will it be yours? Will your state, your district, your county be represented?

Anti-Cigaret Helps.

Now that people everywhere are becoming awakened to the evils which follow cigaret smoking, we should push our campaign in this department with redoubled energy. Two effective helps are "An Anti-Cigaret Program," price five cents, and "The Anti-Cigaret Speaker," price ten cents, both prepared by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, associate and lecturer for the Anti-Narcotic department. The "Program," which is to be given by the boys and girls, presents the subject effectively and would make a pleasing entertainment. The numerous recitations mentioned in the program are found in the "Speaker." This book should be in the hands of every mother or teacher, who is called on to furnish "something to speak." The recitations are suited to all grades, are easily memorized and will be welcomed by the children, for whose use the book is prepared.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

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The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

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Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give wais' measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

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AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 25. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, JUNE 18, 1903.

Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS BOARDING A STEAMER AT QUARANTINE.
SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 2.

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Anent Women Emigration Inspectors.

Mrs. Ellis' Personal Experiences on Board Ship.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

En Route in Maine, June 1, 1903.—You may be assured that I have not been idle in behalf of retaining women inspectors of immigration.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS.

I received a letter from the Secretary to the President, asking me to see Commissioner Williams in command at New York Harbor. This I did. I was received very cordially, but was assured by him the plan was an unwise one, that it "was no place for women," "no lady would accept the position," "men inspectors could give all the aid and counsel necessary—and could do the work as well as women," "men could detect immoral women more readily than women," and "women resented being singled out and spoken to by the women inspectors," etc. Of course I met these objections with my own convictions on the subject, but failed to convince him.

Not long after, one bright beautiful morning, I sailed down the bay in company with the government officials. Several steamers were anchored in the lower bay—and as the cutter came alongside, a ladder was raised, and doctors and inspectors quickly climbed to the steamer deck, then away to another vessel.

You will remember how much was said in the press concerning women climbing the ship's ladder. The accompanying picture will show how this is done. A reporter on the cutter snapped his camera as I was about to board a French steamer, "La Bretagne." Some of the vessels are higher, but any woman who has cleaned windows on a step-ladder, or hung pictures could do this. Indeed, it doesn't begin to be as hard as climbing a tally-ho coach.

Once on board, and passing thru the crowds of steerage passengers, I was led by my companion to a place where I could observe the plan mapped out by the government in dealing with second cabin passengers. The male inspector took his place at a table with a manifest sheet before him; one of the stewards stood at his side to interpret; the passengers crowded up to answer the questions shot at them—such as "name," "age," "where from," "destination," etc. There was no time for more than the most rapid answers to the questions—for the steamer was sailing up the bay and in an hour and a quarter from the time we boarded, was made fast to her dock in New York, hence the need of haste.

In the meantime the woman inspector had been moving about among the passengers, speaking to every woman, in her own language, for the majority were from France. Commissioner Williams had told me that "women resented being singled out and being spoken to, as it made them conspicuous;" but this was not the case. Four young girls coming to New York to take positions as maids, wholly unacquainted with the language, with no friends to meet them, were assured by my friend that they should be placed in safe hands and taken to a good house, where they could stay until situations were procured. The look of relief and satisfaction on these four, their profuse thanks, certainly gave proof that they at least appreciated being met by, and cared for by a woman.

A young French girl of sixteen was found to be in company with a man of perhaps forty-five. She had told the inspector she was not married, but the man later declared they "had been married nine years"—and she sixteen years old! Upon examining their manifest-card, it was found they were booked for a house of ill-fame in New York, the man evidently bringing the girl over for this purpose.

I had frequent conversations with the inspectors and have learned enough to more thoroly convince me than ever, that women are greatly needed to meet and care for women arriving at our ports.

Two conferences were held in April at the Presbyterian Building, in New York, to consider the subject. At the first, twenty-four societies were represented, and at the second thirty-eight, embracing sociological, philanthropic, benevolent and reform interests generally. Dr. Josiah Strong presided, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole acted as secretary. Resolutions in appreciation of the act of President Roosevelt in recommending the appointment of women inspectors and urging their retention was adopted.

At the second meeting Commissioner Williams in response to our invitation was present, and stated his objections. Questions came thick and fast from the audience, and were parried or answered as the case might be. At one time he replied: "Well, I have only been Commissioner ten months," and finally when Rev. Dr. Mason North asked "if the women had received instructions as to their duties," refused to reply.

At the end of the ninety days, for which they were appointed, the women inspectors received word "their services were no longer required by the government."

When I waited upon the President just before he left for his Western trip he gave a memorandum for an order that they "should not be disturbed until his return"—certainly somewhere there has been a lapse. Secretary Shaw wrote Dr. Strong that he would receive a few persons interested and listen to their views, May 25, whereupon Dr. Strong, president, American Institute of Social Service; Miss. American, of Jewish Council of Women; Mrs. Kelly, of the Consumers' League, and myself, went to Washington and presented our case to him. We found him full of objections to the plan, but before we left was more inclined to listen. He also informed us that, on July 1, the whole immigration department was to be turned over to Secretary Cortelyou, and advised our seeing him. This we did, and received his assurance that he would give the subject his most careful attention, looking the entire ground over most carefully. We believe he will deal justly in the matter.

I have been delighted at the interest manifested on the part of the representative women of New York. I have been invited to speak upon this subject before the Woman's Republican Club, at their monthly meeting held at Delmonico's, also at the annual Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, which was a great gathering of women who have known very little of the work of the W. C. T. U. Resolutions were adopted, and sent those in authority, expressive of their desire that women be appointed by the government to meet women coming to our ports in the second cabin.

Our Work in the Nutmeg State.

Several Fine Schools of Methods—Much Good Local Work.

By Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

Meriden, Conn., June 6.—The four Schools of Methods held in different parts of our state were largely attended and much interest was shown. It was expected that Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis would address each school, but owing to illness she was unable to go to Torrington. She addressed the meetings at Middletown, Willimantic, and Norwich.

M. JOSEPHINE LOCKROW.

Meriden union celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary by an afternoon meeting to which the neighboring unions were invited. Four unions were well represented. The state and county presidents both took part in the program. A social hour followed, with light refreshments. Mrs. Ellis gave an address in the Trinity M. E. Church the evening of May 13, which was well attended and created much interest. The union and two companies of the L. T. L. expect to enjoy an outing together the last of this month.

Ansonia recently held an interesting meeting in the Baptist church. Ninety-five persons were present, nearly all children. At the annual meeting of Branford union a new department was adopted, that of foreign literature. A fine free-will-offering meeting was held, with a good collection. For the coming year The Union Signal will be given to the public library and the pastors of two churches. Branford is a shore resort and the saloon element is firmly established, so it is very hard to make any sort of impression. Moodus union is erecting a drinking fountain in their village.

Middlesex county held its annual meeting in Middletown, May 14. Stamford union held their silver anniversary recently. There are nineteen of the charter members still on the roll, nine of whom were present.

Our readers will remember the action of the mayor of Stamford in regard to closing the saloons on Sunday. He has at last declared himself for a strict enforcement of the law relative to Sunday closing—not of saloons, but of clothing stores! The following is from the local newspaper report of a recent meeting of the common council:

"The Sunday closing petition from the W. C. T. U. was not reached until near the end of the meeting. The names signed to it, which took up about ten feet of paper, were not read. The petition was received and placed on file, and immediate attention was given to a communication from Catherine Quinn regarding a pig-pen. This matter was referred to the health and sewerage committee and no further attention was given the W. C. T. U. petition. Comment is unnecessary."

A World-Wide War on Opium.

By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The International Reform Bureau has brought the opium question in three aspects before the War Department and the President. First, the opium monopoly bill, which will come up for final passage in the Philippine Civil Government on June 15, unless the President shall use his full powers to prevent it. The law, as seen in proof at the War Department, covers a dozen 12mo pages. It forbids selling or giving opium "as a narcotic" to anybody but a full-blooded Chinaman of full age, and confines the sale of these to on "opium concessionary" and his "opium dealers," who buy the monopoly once in three years at auction. Druggists, however, may import direct and sell to anybody on a physician's prescription, of which sales they are required to keep no record by names, as is required by the concessionary and his agents. Punishment is fine or imprisonment, with no minimum penalty, so that it may be nominal if public sentiment or other influences dispose the judge to leniency. The revenue, by way of sweetening the poison, is devoted to the education of the Filipinos.

The bill would be very hard to enforce, and the prominence given to revenue would almost inevitably make it PROMOTIVE rather than "restrictive" of the traffic. The Clerical Union of Manila in an $80 cablegram to the Reform Bureau thru which they appeal to the American people and the President to defeat the bill, declare it "would increase consumption," and is at once "BAD MORALS AND WORSE POLITICS." The Bureau has urged that instead of dealing with the opium from the "revenue" standpoint, as Great Britain has done, to its own great dishonor, we should adopt the Japanese law, which the world applauds as right and wise, prohibiting not only the sale but also the importation.

There is some smuggling in Japan, but the evil is reduced to its lowest terms, in accord with the Gladstonian principle, to "make it as hard as possible to do wrong." Those who will not stay in the Philippines without opium can be spared with profit. IT WAS LEARNED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT THAT THE ONLY EFFECT OF THE EARLY PROTESTS SENT TO THE PRESIDENT BY BISHOP THOBURN AND OTHERS HAS BEEN A CABLEGRAM TO JUDGE TAFT FOR UTMOST "RESTRICTION." We know what that means. The President should learn at once, by swift letters and telegrams, that this country desires to follow Japan's wisdom rather than England's folly. The President has full power over this matter in the Philippines.

But in the United States also opium needs attention, and here Congress must act. The Bureau of Statistics shows an increased expenditure for opium from a quarter of a million in 1890 to more than a million in 1900. The President has been asked to bring this alarming increase to the attention of the next Congress, with a recommendation of legislation like that of Japan as far as possible.

Renewed attention is also called, while the opium question is up, to the petition of the American Missionary Societies, asking that our Government will initiate diplomatic relations to release China from treaty obligation to tolerate the blighting opium traffic.

The Bureau proposes a world-wide warfare on the opium traffic in the hope it can be buried beside the slave traffic in the limbo of crimes against civilization.

Virginia's Adopted Daughter.

Miss Christine Tinling of London, Represents the "Old Dominion" at the World's Convention.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

Lincoln, Va., June 15.—Virginia is very proud to claim Miss Christine Tinling as one of her very own white ribboners, and we feel assured that no other state had a more distinguished representative at the World's convention.

MISS CHRISTINE TINLING.

Ruckersville Y has recently completed its membership contest. Jamestown district in James City county has just voted "dry." Mrs. Newton, our state organizer, was there a short time. She writes: "In one day I drove twenty-five miles, interviewing voters and advertising an address for the night at the church in center of the district. Had a good audience, altho the district is thinly settled and the farmers very busy. The new union resulting from this meeting is at work.

The next state convention will be held in Charlottesville. The convention was entertained there in 1895, again in 1900, and they have extended a most cordial invitation for 1903. It is central, easy of access, and the seat of our university. Their recent local option contest was won by the "wets," but the temperance forces are not discouraged. They mean to continue to agitate and educate till victory is won.

Annual Meeting of the British Woman's Temperance Union.

The Countess of Carlisle Succeeds Lady Henry Somerset as National President—Notable Visitors Present.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, England, May 28.—The annual council meeting of the National B. W. T. A., which closed to-day, was unusual from many points of view—the retirement of the beloved president, Lady Henry Somerset, after fourteen years of faithful service—the presence of many foreign visitors who were en route to the **World's Convention,** and the large attendance of delegates from all parts of England, with a good representation from Scotland and Wales.

MRS. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

LADY CARLISLE.

MISS AGNES E. SLACK.

Special interest has centered in this meeting since the first of the year, when Lady Henry Somerset gave notice that, owing to continued ill health, she would not be a candidate for re-election. Her farewell address as president was delivered at a great meeting held in Queen's Hall, and many expressions of love and appreciation were tendered her. The Countess of Carlisle was chosen as Lady Henry's successor. Lady Carlisle is well known as an ardent temperance woman, a fine speaker, and a good presiding officer. Her influence has done much for the temperance cause in England. All her family are abstainers, and the practical means she uses to advance the cause of national sobriety has the full support of the Earl of Carlisle, who has closed all the public houses on their estates wherever possible. Lady Carlisle fully believes in the democratic movement of the temperance crusade, and sets a splendid example of consistent adherence to principle.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes was elected vice-president by nomination of Lady Carlisle. Miss Agnes E. Slack was re-elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. Osborn recording secretary, and Miss M. C. Gorham treasurer.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"Having heard that an effort is likely to be made to introduce barmaids at the forthcoming St. Louis Exhibition, and knowing the great evils involved in this employment in our own country, this council of the B. W. T. A. earnestly hopes that the W. C. T. U. and others interested in temperance and morality will use their best endeavors to prevent this employment from entering into the United States."

The special public meetings attracted great audiences. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna Gordon and Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson of America were among the speakers.

Temperance Work Pushed in the Buckeye State.

Successful County Convention—Many New Unions Formed.

Anna P. Stillwell, Correspondent.

TROY, Ohio, June 12.—Miami county convention, held at Bradford, while successful as to results, had a smaller attendance than usual. In the evening the annual lecture was given by Mrs. J. C. Stone, state superintendent of Unfermented Wine at Sacrament, and one of our best lecturers. Mrs. Stone spent three weeks in Miami county preceding this convention, organizing a new union of nine members at Ludlow Falls and giving a series of three meetings each at Covington, Laura and Bradford.

MRS. J. C. STONE.

Wood county held a two-days' institute at Bradner, at which Mrs. Lillian Burt, editor of our state paper, was leader. Miss Olivia A. Thomas, state recording secretary, is president of the county, and Miss Ida F. Simon, press superintendent. The evening was devoted to a grand gold medal contest in which Miss Mabel Craig of Brander won the medal. Eleven departments were discussed during the institute and representative citizens held a symposium on "What Shall be the Next Step Toward the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic and Tobacco Habit?"

La Fayette union is doing a fine educational work thru meetings with special topics and the press reports of the superintendent, Mrs. Mary Mehaffey.

Franklin county has twenty-two unions, three organized recently by Mrs. Jennie White Smith, the state superintendent of Mothers' Meetings. The county suffers by the removal to Pittsburg, Pa., of Mrs. Mary Castle, county president. She is the sister of our state president and one of the organizers, and carried with her inspiration and enthusiasm.

An Enterprising Colorado Union.

Splendid Work Inaugurated by Mrs. Christiansen in Ouray—Slot Machines Removed and Leading Saloonkeeper Worsted.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., June 8.—Over a year ago, Mrs. Anna L. Christiansen, then a member of Highlands union, Denver, removed to Ouray, Colo., a mining town in the southern part of the state, where, with a population of 2,500, twenty-four saloons flourish. In April of last year Mrs. Christiansen organized a union with four regular members and one honorary. The following month, a two-day institute was conducted by the state president, Mrs. Hawley, and the Fourteenth district was organized, with Mrs. Christiansen, as district president.

MRS. A. L. CHRISTIANSEN.

As president of the Ouray union Mrs. Christiansen has done a splendid work. Temperance work in a mining town, where the liquor element controls, is neither easy nor free from disappointments. The one who undertakes it must have patience and the power of endurance. Mrs. Christiansen has these qualities and has been untiring in her work, addressing mass meetings as well as attending to the routine work of the union and by her eneregtic example inciting other members to do their best. The union now numbers twenty-five regular and eight honorary members. The Press superintendent, Mrs. Eggleston, has been very helpful in the work, furnishing up-to-date temperance news for the two weekly papers. The Willard Memorial meeting, which was participated in by the principal of the public schools, ministers, and representatives of the literary clubs, was fully reported. The departments of Flower Mission and Literature have been combined and exceptionally good work done, the sick having been visited both in hospitals and homes and good reading matter furnished for the W. C. T. U. wall-pocket at the depot as well as the near-by mines.

The High School has been presented with a picture of Miss Willard. Medal contests have been held with good success and the financial standing of the union is good. A list of ten subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL was lately sent in, another proof of the wide-awake and up-to-date qualities of this union.

Slot machines were removed from the town by the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and an active part was taken in the campaign preceding the city election this spring, several of the candidates supported by the union being elected and the power of the leading saloonkeeper, who has been controlling the political issues of the city, received a death-blow. During the campaign two helpful and well attended public meetings were held, both addressed by Mrs. Christiansen. At present the W. C. T. U., in connection with committee from the Miner's Union and clubs of the city, are petitioning for the enforcement of the ordinance against gambling.

The motto of the union is: "They conquer who dare to wait and be strong." With this ever uppermost in their thoughts these brave women of Ouray are looking forward to still greater achievements.

Death of Professor Stuckenberg.

Louise E. Purington, Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The Massachusetts constituency sorrows in the great loss which has come to our beloved comrade, Mary J. Stuckenberg, state superintendent, also National, of the department of Temperance and Labor.

Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg died suddenly in London, May 28, during an operation for an affection of the throat. Mrs. Stuckenberg crossed the ocean a few weeks earlier to attend the Bremen Anti-Alcoholic Congress, and this sad event occurred after they had come together in London, expecting to spend part of the summer abroad.

The following appreciative words in the *Boston Evening Transcript* are an editorial conception of Dr. Stuckenberg's relation to the outside world:

"The sudden death of Professor J. H. W. Stuckenberg in London will cause mourning among a circle of friends, not large, but select, which knew him as a fine exponent of German-Americanism at its best. Conversant with a wide realm of human knowledge, and ever trying to co-ordinate it, profoundly in sympathy with all efforts to better man's social conditions and individual spiritual welfare, a most charming host who, together with his wife, made many American students in Berlin and in Cambridge understand what Christian hospitality means, a helper of clergymen of all denominations by his regular contributions to the *Homiletic Review*, and an author of thoughtful, valuable works on social science—his premature death makes a gap not easily filled. Many are the men and women scattered over the land, now holding responsible positions as teachers or artists, to whom the home of Professor and Mrs. Stuckenberg, while they were in charge of the American Church in Berlin, was a Mecca where inspiration and consolation were ever to be found by the needy, homesick student."

To the inner circle privileged to know Professor and Mrs. Stuckenberg this loss is immeasurable. Your reporter writes from a comradeship with this noble pair of a quarter of a century, during which time they have been an unfailing inspiration. Like Frances E. Willard, Professor Stuckenberg was a lover of humanity, and in the student sense gave his life thereto. He was a faithful helper and comrade in the temperance work and his going means a vacancy in our great organization.

We close ranks and press forward.

Mrs. Blanks' Fine Work in Northern Louisiana.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

BALDWIN, La., June 12.—Mrs. Eugenia F. Blanks is state vice-president, and also state superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving. She has attended every state convention and three National Conventions. Mrs. Blanks has been president of the local union for eleven years and has given time, money, and strenuous service for the cause of prohibition in Ouchita parish. She has an ideal home at Monroe where she dispenses a generous and comforting hospitality to the W. C. T. U. and all its workers. Mrs. Blanks' sisters, Mrs. Lily Blanks and Mrs. Annie Gooch, are also counted among our most efficient workers. The three women are all consecrated Christians and eternity alone can reveal their blessed influence in northern Louisiana.

MRS. E. F. BLANKS.

The Monroe union, by systematic giving at their regular meetings, secures a fund for local work. They are thus enabled to maintain a bed in the city hospital, buy department literature for distribution and meet other demands on the organization. The **treasury is reimbursed from $1 to $3 every meeting.**

RACE SUICIDE.

By Mary E. Teats.

LORD BACON in his essay on books said: "Read not to contradict, or to take for granted; nor yet to find talk or discussion, but to weigh and consider!"

It would be well for President Roosevelt, Dr. Shrady, and others to "weigh well" and "consider" the part that alcohol and tobacco play in this question of "Race Suicide" before laying all the responsibility of "small families" at the door of woman. Let these good people, in the light of reason, justice, and love, consider the following facts, gleaned from reliable sources:

"An English specialist carefully noted twelve abstaining families and twelve drinking families for twelve years. The drinking families produced fifty-seven children, of whom twenty-five died the first week; three died of convulsions, two were idiots, five dwarfs, five epileptics, one had chorea, five were deformed, two became drunkards, and only ten were normal.

"The twelve total abstaining families produced sixty-one children, of whom only six died the first week; four had curable diseases, two showed inherited nervous defects, and fifty were normal."

Consider well the death rate in the drinking and the total-abstaining families.

"Careful estimates, both in Europe and America, indicate that eighty-two per cent of the children born of drinking parents die before they are two years old!" Statistics tell us that "seventy per cent of the outcast girls of this country are born of drinking parents," also, "that every twenty-four hours there are committed in the United States twenty-eight murders and twenty-two suicides." The courts and other sources tell us that the liquor traffic is responsible for ninety per cent of the crime committed in our country, but putting it at the very conservative figure of seventy-five per cent, in the light of the foregoing facts, I would ask every thinking man and woman to "weigh and consider" the effects of alcohol and tobacco in their relation to infantile mortality, and what part the legalized liquor traffic plays in the blood-curdling spectacle of murder and suicide; also, the fact that the legalized liquor traffic is not the creature of woman, but of man the voter. Let them then ask themselves the question, Is it just to lay all the responsibility of "race suicide'" at the door of American womanhood?

Darwin says, "It is remarkable that all the evils coming from alcoholism pass from father to son, even to the third generation, becoming worse if the use of alcoholism is continued, until the result is 'sterility!'" Who consumes the bulk of alcohol in this country, man or woman? If the former, then is not man partly responsible for the prevailing "sterility?"

The spirit of true patriotism is strong in true American womanhood, and when our country calls for our bravest and best—our boys—we are willing to press them to our hearts and, with a good-bye kiss, bid them go to death, if need be, at their country's call; but I voice the sentiments of the womanhood of this country when I say that we are not willing to have 250,000 legalized saloons to debauch, degrade, and eventually to destroy our boys and girls.

Miss Willard said she hoped "the black wagon of Paris would never find place in America." When I read that France was offering "prizes" for large families, I said, "I hope those low ideals of parentage will never find place in America." To my surprise, I read that Pennsylvania has a bill before the legislature "subsidizing large families and providing gold medals for the mothers!" Is it possible that the spirit of commercialism has so stultified public conscience that the holy office of motherhood is to be prostituted to the low level of merchandise? Would it not be more in harmony with Christian civilization to see to it that our young people are properly and sacredly instructed regarding the responsibility of parentage, the science of life, and the laws of heredity and prenatal influences?

Plato aimed to establish an "ideal republic" by the production of the highest possible type of child-life, but, ignoring marriage, he failed. We are insisting on marriage, but with little thought of the "rights of the child to be well born," hence we find some of our legislatures being obliged to withdraw portions of "appropriations" for educational purposes and applying the same for the care of the incorrigibles, the insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and the millions of "perverts" and "inefficients" that have been cursed into existence, robbed of their divine right.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." God dare not clamor for quantity, but He is exceedingly anxious as to quality. This should be the Christian attitude with reference to this question of "race suicide."

Let us cease robbing God's humanity of a clean, wholesome birthright by the proper instruction of our young people before marriage, by the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic and the use of tobacco, by the emancipation of motherhood ("a subjected motherhood can never give to the world the best results in child-life"), and by eliminating as rapidly as possible the false delicacy that clusters about the sacred and holy theme of parentage, substituting the word "sacred" for "shame."

The first step to be taken toward these desired results is to outlaw the liquor traffic and wipe out this foul blot from our otherwise fair land. May God speed the day when these things shall be, for then, and not until then, will the problem of "race suicide" be solved.

Fremont, Neb.

The Girl Who Works.

By James Buckham.

THOSE of us who have reached middle age can recall the time when it was looked upon as a misfortune, if not a slight disgrace, for an American girl of good family to be obliged to turn her hand to any kind of money-making employment. This sentiment, however, belonged to the days preceding what we are accustomed to call "the emancipation of woman," and in the light of a larger knowledge and better understanding of social economics it already appears mistaken and absurd. We may rightly count it among the obsolete prejudices of a period which seems to have been peculiarly conservative because transitional; for it is a striking fact that all transitional periods are periods of emphasized and almost fanatical conservatism.

As soon, however, as the larger relations of woman to our multiplex modern civilization were clearly set forth and began to be practically demonstrated, this old prejudice faded rapidly and entirely away, until at the present time we find so complete a revolution of sentiment on the subject that the girl who works is held in higher esteem than the girl who lives in mere genteel idleness.

The healthfully stimulating effect of this change of sentiment, this rectification of popular sentiment, upon woman's mental expansion and economic usefulness is increasingly evident. The girl who works is taking, every year, a larger and more important place in the educational, industrial, artistic, and commercial life of the American people. There are certain things for which she is, admittedly, better adapted and equipped by nature than is man; and as her training for such functions gradually grows finer and surer, we find her becoming the acknowledged and unequalled expert whose services are worth, and may command, a premium.

This demonstration of the high economic value of woman's expert labor as a factor in our intense modern life, opens a vista of possibility to the girl of today which was not possible to former generations. Two considerations that are highly inspiring and stimulating combine at the present time to urge young women into the active arena of public service. One is, as I have pointed out, the ever increasing respect and regard of the community at large for the girl who works, who devotes herself to any form of honest and reputable service. The other is the fact that the world is calling in terms of economic preferment and financial reward for the service of women in those branches of art and science and manual dexterity wherein she naturally excels. It has come to the point that, instead of being a questionable thing, even a reproach, for a young woman to go out from her domestic seclusion and from the protection of home to take her part in the active work of the world, it is a duty and an honor for her so to act, when other obligations do not impose a prior and more imperative claim.

There is a growing conviction among the most intelligent of her sex that woman is being called to a decidedly larger place in the industrial and esthetic life of the community than she has hitherto availed herself of; and this conviction is supported by one equally strong and sensible, that in no way does the life of industrial service interfere with a woman's chances for final domestic happiness or unfit her for taking up later in life, if she choose, the noble and all-engrossing functions of wife and mother. The girl who begins life by working does not forfeit or in any degree lessen her chances for matrimony and a happy home life.

The girl who works, and who preserves her refinement and character and self-respect in all the associations of life, stands no less a chance of winning a good husband than does the girl who holds herself aloof from the world's toilers in their most serious and strenuous hours.

There is no longer any reproach in this life of labor—nor was there ever any reproach save that of a mistaken and blinded prejudice. The world of today urgently needs and calls for the girl who is willing to devote her bright, quick brain, her natural refinement and graces of mind and character, her artistic equipment and training, her quick apprehension and facile fingers, to the growingly complicated work of shop and school and factory and office. If she will accept the call, she will be received with the highest respect and most appreciative consideration, and the way will be opened to her more and more broadly for all possible promotion that true womanhood can desire.

Melrose, Mass.

Evils of the Drug Habit.

By Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

IN the year 1850, while I was studying medicine with my father and assisting him in his professional work, the wife of a well known and esteemed pastor, the mother of two children, was brought to our home and placed in my father's care. Although a most interesting patient, she was under a sad thralldom—which for nearly six years had grown more hopeless and hapless—that of an alcohol and opium habitue.

The disordered habit begun during a somewhat prolonged illness, was voluntarily continued, as in all like cases, for the seductive, soothing effects experienced. The actual physical result was the benumbing and undermining of the nerve centers controlling sentient and organic life. The patient's dim sense of her real condition, lack of power to bear even ordinary suffering, enfeebled will, and weakened moral perception, were all sad features of her case, as also were her nervous distress and piteous cries for the beloved solace. The prolonged severe struggle for mastery, her evident recovery, and later her return to the twofold bondage and the blight upon the home—which but for this would have been happy and prosperous—made a profound impression upon me.

During a constant and laborious medical practice of nearly half a century, I have had the care of many patients, principally women, who were subjects of the alcohol or opium disease. My experience has unmistakably proved the wisdom of the decision I made for them and for myself—that it is better to suffer much, rather than allow the nervous system to become subject to the deceptive, subjugating power of any form of opium or alcoholics.

Opium and alcohol are found in many of the patent medicines so highly recommended for debility and digestive disorders. Those who depend upon the patent and proprietary medicines—headache powders, tablets and tonics—are running a foolish and dangerous risk.

Every effort should be made by the physician, the scientist, the teacher and the humanitarian to prevent education into the alcohol and opium diseases which are as devastating and as needless as those that all science calls us to quarantine and stamp out forever.

The pitiable condition of the poor opium victim is well known; but the blight upon the moderate user of the best wines and alcoholics is more subtle, more destructive to posterity. Opium, after a time, with both men and women, destroys the power of parentage; while alcoholics, from their earliest limited use, produce an unnatural, unreasoning activity of the sources of life.

I have never administered them to any of my children, even in severe illness, and they are now of adult age.

Castile, N. Y.

Old Anchors Ashore.

By Florence Bronson Tucker.

Stern shapes forged not for beauty but utility,
Strange tale might'st tell of that weird underworld so vast!
Signs of wild scenes, awe-fraught beyond reality,
Lie deeply hidden 'neath the rust of thy sealed past.

Springfield, Mass.

National Organizers.

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields.

MRS. ADDIE NORTHAM FIELDS is one of the organizers in the National W. C. T. U. who has won for herself the distinctive title of "Always Reliable." Her ability and her work have been tested in many fields, and in none has she done other than faithful, efficient service. As an organizer at home, in Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Cuba, and Mexico, and as special L. T. L. worker in Great Britain, she has come to be known to a wide circle of white-ribbon friends, all of whom give the same testimony of her unselfish, self-sacrificing, self-effacing work.

MRS. NELLE G. BURGER.

MISS LOUISE E. HOLLISTER.

MRS. CALLIE H. HOWE.

Mrs. Fields was born September 20, 1857, on a farm in the town of Warren, Ill., where she lived till grown, and which has been her family home ever since. Her first work was in the school-room, which she entered at the age of seventeen, and which she left only to take charge of the State L. T. L. of Illinois. This position she held for five years, and then, for a time, was vice-president of Indiana. Still later, while residing in Paducah, Ky., she built up a strong union in that place which has done efficient work and has provided several workers for the state. She also helped to found a Home for the Friendless which has ever since done good service. A little later Mrs. Fields was made state superintendent of the L. T. L. of New Hampshire, going from there to England in 1894, where she organized the British L. T. L. which is now doing such magnificent work under the efficient leadership of Miss Edith Wilson.

For three years Mrs. Fields had charge of our work at the Chautauqua (New York) Assembly, winning many friends both to herself and to our cause. To Mrs. Fields belongs the credit and honor of having organized the W. C. T. U. of Bermuda, and also of having followed Mrs. Barney's visit with the formal organization of Cuba.

Her work for the last two years in Mexico sounds almost like a fairy tale. The president of the nation and the governors of the states accord her everywhere substantial aid. Mrs. Fields' method of work in Mexico has been largely thru the school children and she has found a wonderfully quick and helpful response from the educators of the nation and from the government officials as well. She has mastered the Spanish language to the extent of being able to speak without an interpreter, and the press of the country is loud in its praise of her work. She has organized many unions and many L. T. L,'s, and will doubtless remain in sunny Mexico until the National Union shall be organized.

MRS. ADDIE NORTHAM FIELDS.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock.

MRS. HELEN L. BULLOCK followed her profession of instructor in music until 1886, when she was appointed organizer and lecturer for the W. C. T. U. In 1897 Frances E. Willard writes of her in THE UNION SIGNAL: "A successful music teacher, consecrated local union president, diligent state organizer, and prize National organizer, entering every open door and winning laurels in every field she enters, —this, in epitome, is the history of the work of Helen L. Bullock."

Mrs. Bullock has been almost constantly in the field since 1897, traveling some years 15,000 miles and winning success in every department of the work. Rescue work has also claimed a large share of her attention, as evidenced by the Anchorage, a home for homeless and erring girls, established at Elmira, N. Y., in 1890. She has been president of its board of managers since it was founded.

At the National Convention of the W. C. T. U. held at St. Paul, Minn., in 1899 she was appointed National superintendent of Purity in place of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, who had resigned because of ill health. This department carries with it the supervision of Mothers' Meeting, White Ribbon Cradle Roll, White Cross work for men, White Shield work for women, Public School Branch and Reform Legislation. The wisdom and intelligence with which she has carried on this most delicate and difficult department of work so gained the confidence of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, who is superintendent of Purity in the World's W. C. T. U., that she invited Mrs. Bullock to represent her at Geneva, Switzerland, and take charge of her conferences. Mrs. Bullock is now in Switzerland for this purpose and for a brief period of well-earned rest. Truly, as Miss Willard said of her, "There are wider fields and pastures new before this beloved worker, in whom all our hearts do safely trust."

Mrs. L. E. Bailey.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY was born in Battle Creek, Mich., January 21, 1851. Her father, Thomas Dunton, was a native of Scotland, and her mother of Vermont. Both parents possessed sterling traits of character, honesty, and moral worth. Her mother was especially gifted with rare intelligence. Mrs Bailey while a mere child developed the gift of writing poems and prose for the newspapers and to be read at public gatherings. Before the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she began lecturing upon the temperance question, and has since been almost constantly before the public, speaking upon temperance and kindred reform subjects as well as giving literary lectures. She lectured for several years under the auspices of the Prohibition party, and also for the Good Templars and the W. C. T. U. She has been a member of the former since she was thirteen years old and of the latter since its organization. Mrs. Bailey could have made her mark as a literary writer had she not felt it her duty to proclaim the gospel of temperance. She is also an ardent advocate of equal suffrage, and in her temperance speeches she does not fail to blend the two reforms. No speaker is more constantly in demand. She is continually in the field, and she has calls from many states which she cannot fill. She is a very pleasing speaker and a successful organizer as well as a good financier. Her photograph and a biographical sketch were published in "The Voice Album" a few years ago as one of the one hundred best speakers of the United States. "The Women of the Century," "Prohibition Leaders," and several other books contain a sketch of her life. Mrs. Bailey is at present actively at work under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U., of which she is an authorized organizer and lecturer.

Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon.

MRS. LUCIA FAXON ADDITON has for nineteen years been one of the foremost leaders in the W. C. T. U. of Oregon, filling many prominent offices, among them that of state organizer and lecturer. She is thoroly conversant with all lines of W. C. T. U. work, and as a specialist in the labor department she has made a deep and exhaustive study of social economics. Few are more competent to speak or write upon this subject. Possessed of a master mind, keen intellect, forceful logic, she is recognized as a leader in the reform work of today. Mrs. Additon is far-sighted and practical in her plans, and her methods have brought repeated success to her co-workers in the many departments of the W. C. T. U. As an organizer Mrs. Additon excels, her cheerful personality enabling her to lend encouragement both to individual worker and from the platform. As a public speaker she is logical and eloquent, always holding the closest attention of her audiences. A deep spirituality characterizes all of her writings, and her consecrated pen has rendered most valuable service to the W. C. T. U. of Oregon and to our cause in general.

A true philanthropist, her mother heart especially warms toward homeless girls, and many such have found homes under her hospitable roof. This love for young women induced her to found the Noon Rest for the working girls of Portland, Oregon.

Miss Louise E. Hollister.

MISS LOUISE E. HOLLISTER'S training for W. C. T. U. work began in 1886 when she was elected first president of the Duluth Y. During the ten years of the existence of this Y she held the office of president repeatedly. She also conducted physical culture classes and served as county superintendent of the Sunday-school department. The responsibility of furnishing a leader for the L. T. L. was so impressed upon her mind that failing to secure anyone else she resigned the Y presidency and her large class of young men in the Sunday-school and, while busily teaching large classes in mathematics in the high school, succeeded in organizing and maintaining eight companies of the Legion in the churches.

In the fall of 1896 Miss Hollister took the two state departments of Loyal Temperance Legion and Physical Culture, removing her residence to Minneapolis. Next year the Y Branch was added to her responsibilities, and she was started out as state organizer, a position held until the present year. The next step was to the state vice-presidency. Her name appeared first upon the list of National organizers at the Washington convention. Because of her work as state secretary of the Y and L. T. L. the National secretaries of the branches have chosen her to rank among their associates.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger.

MRS. NELLE G. BURGER is one of the most brilliant and effective of W. C. T. U. workers. She is the wife of Mr. Charles A. Burger, of Clark, Mo., and has found in him a faithful helpmeet in her work. Mrs. Burger entered the W. C. T. U. work as president of a local union. It proved the preparatory department for broader fields of usefulness. She possesses qualifications necessary to the highest attainments in presenting the grand principles of Christian temperance to a land cursed by the baneful influence of the liquor traffic, the traffic in human souls. Where doors are opened, she enters; where she finds them closed, and sometimes tightly barred, her bright intellect, profound judgment, and persuasive manner prove the key to unlock, and she enters and captures the field for God and for the home. She is a wonderfully eloquent woman, and is in constant demand, and her audiences, which frequently number up into the thousands, sit spellbound under the magnetic influence of her modest, gentle demeanor and forceful, convincing arguments, and her efforts are bearing fruit an hundred fold. Today she stands in the front ranks of white-ribboners, loved, trusted, honored by all.

MRS. LUCIA FAXON ADDITON.

Mrs. Callie H. Howe.

MRS. CALLIE H. HOWE joined the W. C. T. U. at St. Joseph, Mo., about fifteen years ago, and she at once began active service as corresponding secretary of the Central union, afterwards serving for two years as district treasurer. She found the district several hundred dollars in debt, and her efforts in its behalf was the beginning of the financial schooling which has everywhere made her famous as a collector. Where other lecturers have failed repeatedly to make expenses Mrs. Howe has not only made expenses but has almost invariably added to the local treasury besides. She held the office of district president for several years and in 1893 she was made a state organizer in Missouri, attaining to the honor of National lecturer and organizer at the St. Louis National Convention. She has grown steadily in favor and ability, and now ranks with the very ablest of our platform speakers, being much sought after by Chautauquas and summer assemblies. She was a delegate from Missouri to the World's Convention at Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Howe's success is phenomenal, her rapid growth being a constant surprise to even her nearest friends. She is a bright, energetic young woman who readily grasps her environment and heartily enters into the accomplishment of any forward movement along the lines of reform. It is characteristic of her that she can travel many times over the same territory with ever increasing success.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XVI.

HUGH smiled bitterly as he picked his way down the rough, uneven road. To a certain extent even Miss Smith believed in him. How little they all knew! Well, the greatest mercy he dared ask for himself was that they might never know. Miss Smith watched him out of her sight in the comfortable assurance that he was on the way to fulfill her behest. As a matter of fact she had scarcely closed her door before he turned in the direction of a group of outlying cottages. Before that important business, which he meditated, called him away from Pitsmoor he meant to know how it fared with the two who were newly pledged.

But long before he reached the cottages, as he came within sight of Enoch's pit, he saw a crowd collected around its mouth, and quickened his steps.

As he drew nearer he was met by a little lad who, pale with terror, was crying as he ran. He barely stopped to answer Hugh's rapid question.

"T' watter's in t' pit, and faather hasn't gotten out in time."

His father? Why, it was Sellers! The most notorious of the odd dozen; the one real reprobate of the band. God forbid that Sellers should be cut off like that! Already the lad was far on his way to carry the news home, and Hugh was running his hardest towards the pit. The crowd was rapidly increasing, but a path was rapidly made for him as he pushed his way to the front. Numbers of poor fellows had already been rescued, bruised and exhausted. With them Dr. Mann and a band of willing helpers were busy in the shed, while at the pit's mouth men whose rugged faces showed pallid thru the grime were awaiting the results of the pumping operations, and from time to time shouting words of feigned encouragement and hope which might perchance reach the ears of the unhappy man below.

"It aren't no manner o' use, sir," said one of these in a hoarse whisper to Hugh. "He's a donen, that's about what he is. T' watter's comin' in faster nor they can pump it out."

Nevertheless the speaker went off to take his turn at the pumps, while half a dozen excited onlookers poured out incoherent details of the disaster. An unfortunate blow from a collier's pick had tapped an old working, and at a moment's notice a huge volume of water rushed into the pit. Instant alarm had been given and the greater number of those in the workings had escaped practically unhurt; others had been rescued and brought to the surface, suffering chiefly from shock and a wetting, but Sellers had been quickly shut off in a distant corner of the pit.

"You know that end bit, the clearin' where you was speakin' that day when you and the ladies went down. It's thereabouts that he's supposed to be. Some of his mates as can swim has made fower different attempts to reach him. Once they got nigh enough to hear 'un cryin' to 'em for God's sake to hurry or he couldn't hold out till they comed; but each time they tries it their candles gets put out; and what with them projections, and floatin' wreckage, they've got knocked about somethin' cruel. The last to give it oop was hardlins able to get back to the cage. Mann's tendin' to 'em now. T' water's not so far from the roof by now, and I doubt it's all oop wi' poor Billy. Hearken to him! That'll be him sure enough, poor soul!"

Hugh shuddered, for something resembling the faint, forlorn cry of an agonized creature wailed through the momentary silence.

"If that's him he's most done," said the miner critically. "T' watter 'll be creepin' upwards, choose where he's took refuge; and he's no swimmer. God have mercy on his soul!"

Hugh's face was colorless as, turning to the crowd, he tore off his coat.

"Is there a strong fellow among you who knows the pit and can swim?"

With a low cry a woman at the edge of the crowd darted unnoticed into the shed and seized on Dr. Mann.

"Bob, it's sheer madness! You must come and forbid it. He means to go down!"

"Hold on," said the doctor imperturbably. "Who means to go down?"

"Mr. Brotherton. It's madness! What can *he* do? You *shall* stop it, Bob!"

They were in the crowd now, and another voice was vigorously protesting:

"For God's sake, sir, don't undertake no such rashness. Haven't I told ye that men as knows every yeard of the pit have tried and better tried? Don't 'ee now; for any sake, don't 'ee, sir!"

But Hugh, with kindling eyes, repeated his appeal.

"Men, there's a mate of yours and mine down there, drowning, and I can swim—a little," and he laughed reassuringly. "Who will volunteer to go down with me and make one last attempt to save him?"

Mrs. Langley burst into tears, as did many another woman.

"Bob!"

"Hold on," repeated Dr. Mann more gently, with his eyes on Hugh's face. "It may be the best day's work he ever did."

But even as he spoke he turned abruptly back into the shed, for his eyes had encountered those of Rose Glyn fixed imploringly upon him. It all happened in the brief, breathless pause that was followed by a stir at the back of the crowd, as a brawny young collier elbowed his way stolidly to Hugh's side. It was Sam Widgery, but Hugh neither betrayed, nor felt, any surprise.

"You can swim?" he asked briefly, and, as briefly, Sam nodded.

"It's a fule's errand, but if we mun go there's no time to lose, I'm thinkin'," and he turned towards the cage.

"Sam, Sam! and you drunk no further back than last night! Have a thought for your poor soul?" screamed a shrill voice.

"That's just what I amn't thinkin' on, or maybe I shouldn't be so forrard to go, missis," grinned Sam in reply.

Anxious veterans had rapidly made preparations for the desperate enterprise, and with a light breaking over his face Hugh stepped into the cage and grasped his companion's hand.

"Lord," he said fervently, "it isn't that we are careless as to our past, but just now our business is to save another man's life. Do Thou look after our souls!"

The burst of "Amens" was followed by a ringing cheer from the younger men, but John Broadbent lifted a quavering voice.

"Friends, my mind misgives me concernin' one o' them young men. Happen we hav'n't done all as we might ha' done to bring him to a better mind, but neither he nor t'other dear young man has gone beyond the reach of our prayers. Let us pray."

Thus was inaugurated the impromptu prayer meeting that was maintained unceasingly during a weary period of suspense and foreboding.

After ensuring a supply of dry blankets and beef tea Dr. Mann joined the watchers at the pit's mouth. Moment by moment the crowd grew more dense and the general sense of anxiety deepened visibly. Oddly mingled with the petitions that with every dragging moment grew more importunate, broken scraps of comment and distress reached the taciturn doctor's ears.

"Good Lord, what'll coom of us if Thou takes him away?" pleaded Enoch, who had hastened to the pit's mouth on hearing the terrible news, while at the same moment a querulous female voice denounced Hugh's disinterested act as an "owdacious" tempting of Providence on the part of all concerned. Why had the Almighty in His wisdom caused miners to be trained to the work if a mere inexperienced lad was to step in and do the work they had failed to do? "And him," here the voice broke, "looking noways fit to be out of his bed." Another female voice in injured tones opined that Mr. Brotherton was too good for the world; it was always his sort that was taken first.

With a queer, inexplicable smile upon his face the doctor turned as a hand was laid upon his arm.

"How long they have been down! Can they possibly come back alive, Bob?"

The doctor glanced from one white face to the other—his sister's and Rose Glyn's.

"I hope so; with luck, if they keep their heads. That is, if they have any qualification beyond foolhardiness for their job."

He spoke all the more roughly because of the pain that clutched at his heart at the sight of Rose Glyn's face; but his mood changed again.

"You had better go, both of you, and sit down in the shed. I'll let you know if anything happens."

But without appearing to notice the fact he knew that they only shrank a little into the rear, and stood side by side. He fancied that Mrs. Langley had taken Rose's hand. A little later Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, who had been absent in Milborough, hurried anxiously to the spot.

The vicar left his wife with her sister, and joined Dr. Mann.

"In my opinion there's precious little hope left," said the latter in answer to a low-toned inquiry.

Apparently he did but share the general misgiving; for by degrees a deep, strained silence had fallen upon the anxious crowd.

Now and again a resounding "Halloo!" was shouted into the pit's mouth, and always one or another was certain that he heard a far-off answering cry.

Yet the doubt and fear grew on every face. As if with one consent the women gave up the struggle for composure and sobbed and sobbed aloud.

Sellers' fate had been sufficiently awful, but to think of the additional sacrifice of those two young lives! Hugh's memory was already as the memory of a saint, and even Sam Widgery, it was remembered, had his better side. From the day on which he began to draw wages he had been good to his bedridden granny, and who had she to look to now? Not Sam's father, her besotted son, who, being safe above ground, had no good word from his fellow men.

Suspense was fast becoming despair when an excited stir among those nearest to the cage showed that some fresh development was at hand. Those in the background heard the foremost calling cheerily down the shaft; but alas! they called again, and yet again, and the listening doubt upon their faces showed that they waited in vain for a reply. Presently the word went around that they were drawing up the cage, and in those awful moments of suspense more than one woman fainted quietly away. A terrible silence fell upon the waiting crowd, and faces that had been pale before grew ghastly with unspoken dread. A few more tense moments, and those who could hope to get the first sight of the ascending cage craned their necks forward. Then suddenly a hoarse shout went up. All three were here! Thank God! living or dead, all were here once more. "Bravo! Bravo! Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" Rough men shook each other by the hand and laughed aloud with the tears streaming down their cheeks; then, with a catch of the breath, fell silent again. Smothered in filth from head to foot, and barely conscious, the three men were tenderly lifted in strong, rough arms and borne quickly to the shed. By Dr. Mann's orders all but Mr. Boyd and the bearers were peremptorily shut out. A very few minutes, however, elapsed before the vicar reappeared.

"All are living, thank God! and, according to the doctor, likely to live. So far he finds no injuries more serious than shock and bruises; and in Mr. Brotherton's case a scalp wound. Will someone run to the forge for the cab?"

A dozen eager voices replied:

"Cab's here, sir. The manager's just come up in it."

As a matter of fact the manager had already reached the crowd about the shed, and was listening to a dozen incoherent accounts of the accident. He was at once admitted, and in his own name, and in the name of the company, warmly thanked the rescuers.

"What's all the row about?" asked Hugh confusedly. "Oh, I remember. Did we manage it? I thought it was all over with us."

It was Dr. Mann who replied:

"Manage it? Rather! If he does but keep himself sober the old boy will be little the worse in a day or two."

Hugh shivered.

"And Widgery?"

"Doing famously. Bear a hand, Halsham, will you?"

As he firmly grasped the broad shoulders Dr. Mann nodded towards Hugh's blanket-wrapped feet; but before the manager had time to obey a young miner was glowing with pride at having secured to himself the honor of helping to carry the hero of the day to the waiting cab.

"Hurry up!" muttered the doctor as at first sight of the prostrate form a roar of greeting went up: but even he did not grudge Hugh his ovation. Perhaps he grudged it the less because of Hugh's heartfelt murmur of relief as they laid him in a warmed bed.

"Thank God, I'm thru with that, anyway!"

"Ay; they used their lungs, didn't they? But we're quit of them now. They're off to do as much for Widgery."

"Sam was a brick," said Hugh drowsily.

In another moment he was asleep. That, briefly, was the sum of what they extracted from him with reference to his experiences in the pit. A more graphic account of the search and its results was given to the doctor by Sam.

"I thought it a fule's errand at the start. I did, I tell ye; but I thought it all the more when we had to take to that mooky watter. I doubt if I should ha' turned tail that minute if Mr. Brotherton hadn't made me laugh i' my inside.

"'Lor'-a-massy,' I says in a sort o' fright, 'what fools we be!' 'Right you are, Sam,' says he, grimlike, 'two young fools a-goin' to resky an old one.' If I'd been drownin' there an' then I think I'd have had to laugh to hear him say it so earnestlike.

"Well, once in we didn't get on so bad till our lights went out. Then we had a bad time, I tell ye; and what wi' knocks and bruises, and the fearsomeness o' struggling thru that stinkin' watter under ground, I should ha' gi'en oop over and over again if it hadn't ha' been for the parson. He's a game 'un, he is."

For the moment Sam seemed to be on the point of losing himself in thought, but a fresh recollection started him off again.

"'Cheer up, Sam,' he says, 'we're neither of us such great shakes that they can't do wi'out us overhead wi'out bein' much the worse for their loss. If we must die, we shall die like men. That'll be something for the fathers and mothers of us to know. We are goin' to show ourselves men, Sam. We're goin' to show, please God, that after all we're men.' He kept all on mutterin' things like that, like as if

(Continued on page 14.)

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THE SENIOR L. T. L.

Conducted by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, General Secretary.

Notes.

1. Earnest attention which will result in doing something, is asked for the very important communication on this page from our Director of L. T. L. Extension Fund. The article has been unavoidably delayed, but Mrs. Straw has been in correspondence with the various states, some of which are already at work for their respective mission fields.

2. THE YOUNG CRUSADER, which we have learned to value and to love, is henceforth to be issued as THE CRUSADER MONTHLY. While it will contain some new features, it will preserve the characteristics of the old friend, and loyalty to the L. T. L. demands that we give to it more hearty support than ever before. Each state has been asked to obtain a prescribed number of new subscribers, and we trust that each local Legion is planning to do its part toward the grand total of subscriptions.

3. Miss Margaret Wintringer gave April dates to Ohio field work, and the entire month of May to Minnesota. We know that means increased interest Legionward in those two sections of our great country.

4. From two of our National superintendents who have offered L. T. L. prizes, repeatedly announced, recent appeals have been received, urging the Legioners to help as much as possible in their respective departments. Mrs. Ella M. Thacher writes: "Very few comfort bags are coming in, and I need them badly. I have two hundred bags on hand without any filling. Oh! that the L. T. L.'s would send me needles, pins, thread, darning cotton, safety pins, court plaster, or money with which to buy these articles. I am almost heart-broken over being without these things, and more than two hundred pledged boys are waiting for them." Mrs. Thacher recently organized, during a trip in Delaware, four Legions, one of them a Senior. (See practical suggestion in article on July Red-Letter Days, on this page.) Mrs. H. T. Guild writes: "So far no effort has been made to win the (cash) prize offered to the state showing the greatest number of Legioners who have assisted in the work of fair and open-air meetings. Gospel services, enforcement of law, the suppression of gambling places, immoral exhibits, and kindred evils, would give the Seniors opportunity to put on record the practical side of the L. T. L. Junior exercises would interest the masses of people in our work; bring the children to the front when you want to win." Mrs. Guild desires that a special point be made of securing new members, for which purpose cards must be obtained from and returned to her, in order to count in this contest.

5. The Legion of Leicester, Mass., sends out a most attractive topic-card for regular meetings, naming for each meeting the Legioner who will have charge of the devotional service and of the résumé of current events. Special topics for the various meetings are: "The Door of My Lips," "Our Kitchen," "The Furnace," "The Blood," "Building and Repairing," "The Heart," "The Lungs and the Heart," "Mercy," Review.

6. Legion of Port Jervis, N. Y., consisting of Junior and Senior grades, carries out very systematically the plan of subdivision with platoons, with ensign and banker for each. These officers wear special badges marked with the name of the office and the number of the platoon. We are in receipt of an enthusiastic press notice of a recent entertainment given by this Legion, which netted upwards of $50.

7. L. T. L. news from the field is most encouraging:

New Hampshire: Warner has a Senior Legion named for the state president, Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, whose members are studying for diplomas. Rochester Seniors are also working for diplomas. Dover Legion, whose successful entertainments of various kinds have been previously mentioned in this page, numbers 138 members. The general L. T. L. secretary of New Hampshire has been invited to organize a Legion in the state Industrial School, and plans are under way for a Legion at the Orphans' Home in Franklin.

Indian Territory: The president writes after special inquiries as to L. T. L. dues and representation: "We are working for Legions in every town where we have a union. We have some good Legions. I am urging the women to greater work with the boys and girls. We of Indian Territory must educate our future citizens to vote as they pray."

Maine: Interest in L. T. L. growing each day, and new Legions being formed nearly every week of late.

A report of Delaware's second state L. T. L. conference has already appeared in a recent issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

July L. T. L. Red Letter Days.

JULY 21, the anniversary of our Anna Gordon's birth, designated as L. T. L. Membership Day, will be commemorated by a special L. T. L. number of THE UNION SIGNAL. This will be issued the first week in July, that Legions will have time to prepare the program for the celebration on July 21 which will appear in this number. Watch THE UNION SIGNAL for the price of this special number, singly and in quantity, and send in orders early. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, 212 La Grande avenue, Plainfield, N. J., has just brought out a biography of Miss Gordon in booklet form, which will make an admirable souvenir for this birthday celebration. Order from Mrs. Tomlinson at 10 cents per copy. An extra two-cent stamp will bring you her admirable leaflet, "To Hold and To Gain." A very practical and helpful turn may be given to this celebration, and one which would surely delight Miss Gordon, by sending notice far and wide that each one attending is asked to bring some article for a comfort bag (see list in note 4 on this page), these contributions to be forwarded to Mrs. Thacher.

Campaign Work.

IN the recent campaign in New Hampshire, which resulted in the loss of the prohibitory law and the bringing in of license, the W. C. T. U. of Dover, assisted by the L. T. L., distributed thruout the city a most telling leaflet, upon which was the picture of a beautiful boy and the words "Please protect us by voting No License." The Senior Legioners were offered a prize for the best essay on "Why Vote No Saloon." All the essays were capital. The one which secured the prize is given below:

"Why Vote No Saloon?

"We do not want the saloon because it wants the boys to take the places of the old drunkards when they die. It spoils the homes and poisons the community. It makes beasts out of men, and causes three-fourths of the crimes of the United States. It increases the taxes and causes people to break the Sabbath. We have no place for the saloon. We do not want it near our churches or our homes. We do not want to have to pass by it when we are walking on the street. The money that is paid for alcoholic drinks in one year would purchase four barrels of flour for every person in the United States, and it would also pay for a five-years' course of education for 2,000,000 young men and women. The licensed saloon is making a hundred thousand drunkards annually.

"For these reasons and many others that might be named we do not want the saloon.

"ALBERT A. RAND."

National L. T. L. Extension Fund.

THE object of this fund is twofold: First, to aid with literature the Legions of the newer states and territories, especially in their work among the Indians and the work among the colored girls and boys of the Southern states. Second, to assist in planting Legions in the Philippines.

The specific work for this fund is: First, to raise money for sending THE CRUSADER MONTHLY into parts of our own land mentioned above; also, to send song books, manuals and other L. T. L. supplies which have already served their purpose and can be spared. Second, to contribute money or supplies for L. T. L. work in the Philippines.

As director of this Extension Fund I must have the co-operation of L. T. L. secretaries of both the receiving and the contributing states. All contributions of money, properly marked, should be sent to me. Supplies should be sent direct to their final destination in order to save postage. Addresses to which these may be sent can be obtained of me.

I will assign to each state, upon application, a special mission field, or its contributions may be applied to answering the specific calls which I am receiving. Among the calls now before me are: A request from Mrs. Addie N. Fields, Mexico, for thirty subscriptions to THE CRUSADER MONTHLY to be sent to Mexico; from the National superintendent of Work among Indians a list of subscriptions to be sent to teachers, and from another source a list to be sent to leaders of colored Legions.

Mission fields already assigned are: To Maine, Virginia (No. 2); to Massachusetts, Mexico; to New York, North Carolina (Thurman); to Pennsylvania, Alabama (No. 2); to Wisconsin, the Indian work of its own state; to Iowa, Florida; to Michigan, Indian Territory; to New Jersey, New Mexico; to New Hampshire, Georgia (No. 2); to Illinois, Oklahoma; to North Dakota, Tennessee (No. 2); to California, Arizona Indian work; to Frances E. Willard Legion of Knoxville, Tenn., the two mission schools of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Altho the needs of our own states are sufficient to tax our energies, let us not fail to broaden our outlook and enlarge our sympathies by doing what we can in the line of this National plan, thus exemplifying the spirit of our motto: "Lifting others as we climb." Twenty-five cents will send THE CRUSADER MONTHLY to do work for us for one whole year, a small amount of money for the large amount of good it will accomplish.

Yours for L. T. L. Extension.

KATHRIN T. A. STRAW,
Director of L. T. L. Extension Fund.

La Fayette, Ind.

The Calendar Plan.

THIS Calendar Plan was adopted last summer at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania L. T. L. in order to raise funds for the state treasury. Altho the returns are not yet in, we expect to realize about $450, assuming that every individual engaged in the work is doing his duty.

The plan is essentially a "chain" scheme, based on the calendar; but it has the advantage of not being "endless."

Briefly it is this: There is one person in charge who acts as the "year," and contributes one dollar. The "year" obtains twelve other persons to serve as months, and to contribute fifty cents each. Each month in turn secures four weeks, who pay twenty-five cents each; each week secures seven days to pay ten cents each, and, finally, each day secures twenty-four hours to pay five cents each. As the money is collected it is passed backward thru the chain till it eventually reaches the "year," the "days" being responsible to the "week" who secured their services, the "weeks" responsible to the "months," and the latter to the "year," in natural sequence.

The success of the plan depends upon the faithfulness of the individual. If a "day" prove delinquent the loss is $1.20; if a "week" the loss is $8.50; if a "month" the loss is $38.00. The importance and necessity of faithful workers is therefore apparent.

Of course the plan may be modified to suit varying circumstances, as it is not at all essential to adhere rigidly to the calendar as it is. In case not so much money as $450 is needed, the hours may be dropped and the number of months, weeks and days increased.

When the plan is to be used over such a limited area as a county affords it would indeed be advisable to let the "hours" go, since when they are used a total of more than 8,000 persons are engaged.

If I may be permitted to mention the matter here I should like to suggest to the Pennsylvania Legioners connected with the Calendar Plan inaugurated last June that the time to the next convention is becoming short, and that the money should soon be turned in.

ALFRED B. CREWITT,
Vice-President Pennsylvania L. T. L.

Our Church L. T. L.

NINE years ago Company B of the L. T. L. united with the Junior Christian Endeavor of the Memorial Church, Springfield, Mass., and it has since held its temperance meeting the third Sunday of each month. The company has its own leader, officers and committees, and the collection on this Sunday goes into the L. T. L. treasury. It is really a society within a society. The two societies have their election of officers at the same time, and their socials are held together. The attendance and results are much better than when we held the L. T. L. independently and the meeting on a week day, for we reach a greater number of children without crowding their time with meetings. At the L. T. L. meetings the pledge and temperance motto are repeated in concert, followed by recitations, singing and chalk talks, after which all take part by reciting verses or clippings.

MRS. E. E. HOLTEN,
Leader of L. T. L.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Attitude of Reform Organizations to Reforms Other Than Their Own.

IN common with other reform organizations, the W. C. T. U. has often found occasion to criticize severely the cowardice of political parties concerning reform movements. The criticism is just; but political parties are not the only sinners in this respect. Organizations making far more pretensions to lofty aims and disinterested motives, too often refuse to throw their influence on the side of some righteous but unpopular movement. The temptation to which the political party succumbs is, in fact, one of the most subtle and deceptive which assails our humanity, and it is not merely the selfish and the evil, but many of the well-meaning and conscientious, who are deceived thereby. We are apt to assume that the political partisan is influenced only by motives of selfish greed when he turns his back upon the struggle against the liquor power.

In many instances this is true. If it were true in all, or even in the great majority of cases, the problem would be a comparatively simple one; but in this, as in all contests for the right, the mistaken good people constitute the chief difficulty. There are voters, some of them professedly Christian, who are consciously faithless to duty; but there are many more who believe that the situation forces them to choose which of two good ends they must sacrifice in order to gain the other, and they honestly strive to preserve the greater good. They believe that to stand by both means the immediate loss of both. They fail to grasp the great underlying principle. They have not the faith which does right and leaves results with God.

The Republican party, for example, came into power on the wave of one of the greatest moral movements the world ever has known. It stood for the preservation of the nation and the emancipation of the slave. It deserved and commanded the allegiance of the moral strength of the nation. Too many within its ranks to-day care for its supremacy merely because that supremacy means their own personal aggrandizement. But there are multitudes of others, honest, loyal citizens, who believe that the party still stands for principles vital to the welfare of the nation. It is clear to all that the adoption of the temperance reform means the breaking up of the old party lines and the practical re-formation of parties around new issues. Beyond this they cannot see and dare not trust. To every one of us, as individuals and as members of organizations, such questions come.

In every community, in every church, in every organization, religious, social, or political, there are crises when men and women are called upon to stand for righteousness. It may be against some wrong custom fortified by usage, time, and prejudice; it may be against the evil-doer entrenched by position, wealth, or political influence. In any case, those who oppose the evil must do it at the risk of wealth, position, or even of their good name. How many stand the test? Only those who have gone thru such a struggle realize how little real bravery exists among all the well-meaning people around them. To one who has entered upon an attempt to purify the church or the community of some evil or evil-doer, this general cowardice is most disheartening. "With one accord," those whom you have trusted and believed in begin to "make excuse." Each and all promptly find that the matter is none of their business. They excuse themselves by representing that interests committed to their care will suffer if they take any part in the effort to overthrow evil, and, as it is outside of their own self-imposed line of work, it is their duty to take no part in it. And so, in multitudes of cases, evil triumphs.

When Daniel O'Connell first obtained a seat in the English Parliament a delegation of the pro-slavery party waited upon him and said: "O'Connell, at last you are in Parliament with one helper. If you will have nothing to do with Buxton and Brougham, here are thirty votes for you on every Irish question. If you have anything to do with the abolition movement, count us always against you." Not the unprincipled politician alone, but the really well-meaning man might plausibly have answered: "I can at the best do nothing for the negro. My one vote and one voice will not amount to anything for the cause, and I will not oppose it. I am not asked to do that. I will simply keep still on that subject, and when I have won the freedom of Ireland, then I will do what I can for this other oppressed people." But this man who had the faith in God which believes that He in very truth rules this world, and that he has no need to compromise with evil—the faith that overcomes the world—without one moment's hesitation replied: "Gentlemen, God knows I speak for the saddest people the sun shines upon; but may my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if to save Ireland—even Ireland—I forget the negro one single hour." To the worldly-wise politician, to the average Christian, O'Connell's position is "foolishness" and a "stumbling-block." It is nevertheless the only position which the follower of Jesus Christ has a right to take. It is indeed the narrow way, and "few there be that find it."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union cannot escape the common test, and what is right for other organizations is also alone right for us. Our great Chieftain strove to anticipate this by allying our organization with every good movement as it arose. But new issues are constantly arising, and we cannot, without guilt, draw our skirts around us and pass by on the other side. We have seen clearly the duty of political parties in relation to the work which we have specially in hand. Let us be sure that we see with as clear and honest vision our own duty toward the movements for righteousness which lie outside our own special field of work.

Classifying a Crime.

THIS is an age of specialization. Every department of life, whether good or evil, is being subjected to a bewildering subdivision, confusing to the mind. In the not far distant past robbery was clearly defined in the minds of respectable people as the felonious taking of a man's money or goods, and that definition not only branded the offender as a criminal, but insured his conviction and punishment. It is different now-a-days. We still classify as criminal the ruder and more barbarous forms of lawlessness. The highwayman, the burglar, the holdup man and even the pickpocket we regard with unfeigned disapproval and horror, and realizing that their existence is a menace to society, we seek to put them where they cannot do harm.

It is at this point that the specializing process, applied to the criminal professions, appears to deceive the ordinary citizen. He fails to seriously recognize as crime other far more insidious forms of robbery which are conducted in up-to-date fashion; in sumptuously furnished club rooms, under the name of policy shops and other forms of popular gambling. Because this species of robber neither lurks in dark caves nor secretes himself in gloomy alley or cellar, but instead stands on well-lighted street corners, chatting with a stalwart policeman, well dressed, with a magnificent diamond flashing from his finger, another from his shirt bosom, a smile of invitation upon his face—in all particulars so unlike the robber of tradition—society is loath to look too curiously below the fine clothes and diamonds to discover his real identity.

Truly the analytical mind does discover between the two classes of criminals an elemental difference which threatens society with a far greater danger than did the Robin Hoods in the days when men dared not venture on the public highways without arms. The old-fashioned robber stole from a man his accumulated wealth that represented often days of toil, but he had the grace to leave the victim a free, honest man. He had not learned the art in which the robbers which infest our cities so excel, of stripping him, at the same time, of the best elements of his manhood, of depriving him not only of his purse but of his self-respect and honor and leaving him a moral pauper.

It is a sad comment on our civilization, and it is almost an admission that we as a nation have bowed down to the idol of material wealth, that we continue to esteem this form of manhood-robbery as less dangerous to society than a mere money-robbery; that we keep our detectives and our police hot upon the trail of the man who breaks into our house at night and takes a few paltry jewels, and yet permit, and even sanction by our abominable tolerance, those criminals who are robbing us of our choicest youth, the real wealth of the nation.

It is positively suicidal for a city to admit that it is unable to cope with the evil of public gambling or to enforce anti-gambling ordinances. Every moment of hesitation and inaction on the part of our city governments allows these men to secure a firmer hold; every day's delay in attempting to abolish the gambling hells marks the downfall of some young man.

A Unique Strike.

THE labor question has reached such proportions that people have ceased to be surprised when a strike is announced. In the history of strikes, however, that of the villagers of Arnold, Daybrook and Redhill in Notts, England, who have gone out on strike against a rise in the price of beer, rum, and gin, has certainly never had a counterpart.

This event proves conclusively that regular topers who declaim against reform and temperance, declaring that hard manual toil needs stimulants and that those accustomed to use strong drink daily cannot do without it, are equal to the occasion when voluntary abstinence takes the form of a strike.

The eccentricities of humanity are amusing, and when a body of men will combine to aid each other in resisting tempting tankards of foaming beer pressed upon them gratuitously on their way to work, surely their courage might be called into play for a better reason than to keep down the price of strong drink. For nearly two weeks the fight has been maintained. During that time this voluntarily abstemious band of men have eaten their dry bread and cheese without the elixir which has heretofore proved such a necessary adjunct.

This strike is great! In but a little while these men will find that the near proximity of the pump is good for more purposes than ducking traitors, and that its thirst-quenching properties are more refreshing than beer, rum, or gin. They will also find that with each day's abstinence the power of resistance has been increased and appetite weakened. We trust, therefore, that this strike may continue until the men realize that strong drink is not necessary; that by saving the money usually spent upon it, health and independence are more likely to be secured; and that in raising the prices of their wares the saloon-keepers have lost their customers now, henceforth, and forever.

Licensing the Opium Traffic.

WE trust our readers have read carefully, and with purpose, the letter from Rev. Homer C. Stuntz in last week's issue of THE UNION SIGNAL in regard to the shameful opium monopoly that is being planned for the Philippines, and also the earnest appeal of Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts in this week's issue for a world-wide war on the opium traffic.

Our contact with the degradation caused by the use of this drug has not been as general or as sensible as with that caused by the use of alcohol, because, for one reason, that it is not so prevalent in occidental countries as the other, and because, for another reason, it seeks seclusion. But, while not minimizing the evil effects of intoxicating liquors, we must admit that the effects of opium are more deadly. No drug has such a blighting effect upon its victims. The soddenness, the hopelessness, the irredeemableness of the debauched soul, mind, and body are beyond description.

That our government should, in cold-blooded greed, be guilty of legalizing and licensing this infamous traffic should fill every loyal American heart with indignation and dismay. Shall we who have assumed "the white man's burden" to this inferior (?) race emulate our English brothers in fastening upon the heathen the shackles of death? While they forced opium down the throats of the Chinese by the cannon ball, shall we debauch the Filipinos and our own soldiers by "act of parliament?"

The Plain Truth.

The need of women inspectors at all our ports of immigration has been demonstrated in numerous instances in years past by the shocking facts that have come to public knowledge concerning young women immigrants, ignorant of our language and customs, who have been lured to destruction by the human harpies who are always lying in wait for such victims. It is evident enough that under the regular system of immigrant inspection sufficient safeguards were not provided for this class of persons, and hence came the agitation for the appointment of the women. We are confident that a careful and unprejudiced review of the work performed by these inspectors during their brief term of service will convince the authorities at Washington that they ought to be reinstated at the earliest possible date, and such we hope will be the result.—*Leslies' Weekly.*

World's Convention News. The cable dispatches from Geneva announce a most successful convention and the re-election of our present corps of World's officers: President, Lady Henry Somerset, of England; vice president-at-large, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of America; secretaries, Miss Agnes Slack, of England, and Miss Anna Gordon, of America; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Sanderson, of Canada; secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright; secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, Miss Anna Gordon, both of America. A full report of the convention will appear in an early issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Death of a Good Friend. A letter just received from Mrs. Stevens, dated "Geneva, June 2," brings the sad news of the death of Professor Stuckenberg, husband of our National superintendent of Temperance and Labor, Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg, in London, where he was studying in the British Museum. White ribboners in London, as well as our own delegates, are doing everything possible to comfort our sister in her great sorrow. The sympathy of all W. C. T. U. workers will go out to Mrs. Stuckenberg.

Flower Mission Day at Rose Hill. The Reiley Union, of Evanston, conducted a Flower Mission service at Rose Hill cemetery on June 9, decorating the graves of Miss Willard, Jessie Brown Hillon and Mrs. Carrie Franklin. Several white ribbon friends went out from the city to participate in the service and add their tributes of love to those laid upon the grave of the chieftain.

Special L. T. L. Number. THE UNION SIGNAL of July 2 will be our annual L. T. L. number. It will be characterized this year by special articles and pictures illustrating our world-wide work for children, as well as the reports of all our state secretaries. Orders for this number should be sent in at once. Price $2.25 per hundred.

Experience Corner.

COMRADES:—With the green and warmth of summer come somewhat different methods of "serving up" our temperance work. It is really the same bread of abstinence and prohibition and the same wine of life, but the dishes may well be adapted to the season, and we need not be afraid of Nature's adornments.

Somebody asks: "Is it well to discontinue our meetings for two months, as many churches do?" I think not. Nearly every woman in our unions is a volunteer—not a paid worker—and she is ready to work right on or to find a substitute if she must go to sleep a while. But diversify the meetings. Your parlor meetings may be called "rose socials" on somebody's lawn that is not too good for use, but just good enough to add diversion to the more severe study of winter. We are in such dead earnest, as we well may be, that the social side of us too often suffers eclipse. And that is the side we win people with, comrades.

Let no one tell all she knows at these meetings. Carefully choose a subject, and give the audience a taste only of some dainty tid-bit, so they will want more. Make them participants, if possible, at some time in the meeting; not only in the way of the simple, artistically-prepared literal luncheon, but with a song or two everybody knows and loves.

Have you tried making the union a flower mission in these beautiful Jennie Cassedy June days, and going to the poor farm or some neglected institutional charity? Have you taken along some really sweet-voiced singers and a pretty girl or two, and a baby in some mother's fond arms? Ah! try it! You will be wise enough to choose pretty girls who are sensible, and you will not permit anyone to kiss the baby; but the sight and the sound and the smell will linger long after you have forgotten that you sacrificed your desire for a fashionable function and went to the neglected instead.

J. G. Holland said the sense of smell recalls associations with more vividness than any other. Some old fellow who used to have a home will be taken down to the spring of his boyhood days, wafted upon the odor of a lavender leaf you have carried him, and the memories of a clean period in his life may do what no sermon has been able to do for him.

Some wayward girl, listening to the song of "The Green Things Growing," may see again the roses under the kitchen window where she and mother washed dishes together, and the song may awaken the old desire for a better life.

Disappointed old ladies, objects of the cold side of love we call "charity," may hold once more in their arms the babies that were long ago transplanted into celestial gardens thru seeing yours.

Oh, yes, dear hearts; this is all part of our work! She who wrought into it her very being said, as you know, we are to "make the whole world homelike!" And where is there greater need than among those who never had a home, or who having once had one have lost it. Do not let your flower missioner have all the joy that comes of this service. Do it sometimes your very self instead of by proxy.

Do you say you are sad; too sad for such things? It is Lincoln's saying, isn't it, that "to ease another's heartache is to forget your own"?

I seldom "relapse" into rhyme, but, apropos of all this and the posies of June, let me ask you to take this with you:

"Have you had a kindness shown you?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on."
Let it travel down the years,
Let it stop another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." *PILGRIM'S PROGRESS*

Every man's task is his life preserver. The conviction that his work is dear to God, and cannot be spared, defends him.—Emerson.

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In darkness there is no choice. It is light that enables us to see the difference between things, and it is Christ that gives us light.—Guesses at Truth.

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Sacrifice brings its reward by converting simple duty into positive happiness. We have attained our end in the liberty to work freely with God.—John James Tayler.

***

For every suffering heart there is at hand or can be found some noble task into the energy for the doing of which it can transmute the energy of its grief and pain.—John White Chadwick.

***

God's children are like stars that shine brightest in the darkest night; like gold that is brighter for the furnace; like incense that becomes fragrant by burning; like the chamomile plant that grows faster when trampled on.

***

The one right use of our faith in immortality is neither as bribe nor as menace, but simply to free us from all disturbance about the consequences of righteous action, to give us strength to look singly at the quality of our life, not at all at its results.—John Hamilton Thom.

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Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thy own;
Then wilt thou see its gleam in many eyes,
Then wilt pure light around thy path be shed,
And thou wilt nevermore be sad and lone.
—J. R. Lowell.

***

In our higher and happier moods, I think we all have visions of the truth that we never are nor can be paid for our best save only in the doing of it. Our finest devotion is never recompensed in terms of the market. It never can be. We give ourselves and find in return our larger life.—Frederick L. Hosmer.

***

Repentance is not merely a little twinge of remorse over some wrong thing. It is not simply a gush of tears at the recollection of some wickedness. It is not mere shame at being found out in some meanness or uncleanliness or dishonesty. It is the revolution of the whole life. Sins wept over must be forsaken forever. Repentance is a change of heart, a turning of the face just the other way.

***

If there be in us a divine element, no wonder it should instinctively seek communion with its source, and that our religious belief and our religious fervor should be in proportion to this clearness and force of the witness of God's spirit with our own spirits, that we are his children.—Thomas Sadler.

***

I can not always know and understand
The Master's rule;
I can not always do the tasks he gives
In life's hard school;
But I am learning with his help to solve
Them one by one;
And when I can not understand to say,
"Thy will be done!"
—Gertrude Benedict Curtis, in the Chicago Standard.

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One burdened heart has been the beginning of a revival many a time. If you are moved in your holiest moments to join with others, do it at whatever cost. A religion that is not worth a little extra time is not worth holding. Pray first for self and then for others. Hold mind and heart to the one desired blessing. There are other duties, cares, delights; but let heart and mind keep reverting to this. Remember these two words: Definiteness, importunity.—B. A. Greene.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: I write you from Somerset, Ky., a mountain county-seat well down toward the Tennessee line, where I am attending a district convention. Mrs. Mary W. Bender, vice-president-at-large, is my companion. We have had the inspiration this first morning of not only breathing the invigorating mountain air while sitting on the veranda a few moments after breakfast, but of feasting our eyes on five magnificent hard maple trees growing in the front yard of the home of our hostess, Mrs. Brinkley; of smelling the perfume of a hundred blossoms on an old-fashioned sweet smelling shrub and a mass of cabbage roses (now all new fashioned, I believe), not to speak of the jasmine flowers, the purple clematis, the sweet clover, helping the grass to hold its own against the all-absorbing, thrifty maples. After this deep breath of nature I will begin to jot down some interesting things about the convention.

In the first place the mayor of the town was not called away on pressing business or overcome by sudden illness, but was present, and welcomed us as allies and friends who, he really thought, would help to better conditions in Somerset. Eight men representing the city, the churches, the Sunday-schools, the day schools, the bar and county officers, the press and the doctors, welcomed the convention, and before they had finished I almost wished I had not come, for I feared we would fall short of their expectations. I never heard the W. C. T. U. receive more appreciative and intelligent glorification. It was an embarrassment of riches! I really believe that at least these eight men think we can do anything we please, not only in the home and local matters, but in national affairs. You will not wonder so much when I tell you that the doctor and the lawyer, representing their fraternities, both affirmed that to their knowledge every member of the bar, and every member of the medical fraternity in Somerset are total abstainers, and yet this town of 4,000 has eleven saloons. They hope to vote them out this fall, and believe that this convention will help to that end. God grant that it may!

Now, listen, dear white-ribboners, who cannot go forty blocks or less to attend a union meeting, there were two women at the meeting last night who had driven forty miles thru the rain over worse roads than most of us ever saw, and so cannot imagine, to reach this district convention. There was a strength, sweetness, and originality about the program, and especially in the district president's address rarely seen or heard, and I am believing that if any of our unions lack new blood and inspiration they could be renewed here.

None of the features of an up-to-date convention were absent, from the Crusade Psalm to the "God be with you till we meet again." The children with a most appropriate and taking program, the violinists, the large choirs, the soloists—all were beautifully prepared and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the meetings. Mrs. Bender was most helpful all thru the program, and gave an excellent evening address on the ethical side of our work. The writer had an opportunity to talk to her heart's content and the honor to be invited by the business men of Somerset to remain another day and address them at a special meeting in the courthouse. This invitation she was obliged to decline on account of other engagements.

The spirit of the convention was beautiful, the eagerness to learn inspiring, and the Christian courtesy and devotion to the work not to be excelled anywhere. Among those remembered tenderly in prayer were Mrs. Beauchamp, the state president, and her husband, whose mother had just "crossed the bar" peacefully and beautifully into the world beyond. Did you know the strength and sweetness of Mrs. Sophia H. Stone you would know why she was re-elected district president in spite of her feeling that she must be excused because of pressing home cares.

The hospitality of Kentucky has always been proverbial. In my childhood I heard of mistresses who were not only always prepared to offer unlimited hospitality to all who came their way, but who upon great days gave orders that the ice-cream should be served in soup dishes and that the biscuit should be red-hot You might as well believe it all and wish you could see and enjoy for yourselves.

Since beginning these notes I have been transferred bodily from the cool veranda with its overhanging shade to the guards of an Ohio river steamer lying at the wharf of Cincinnati, and the "scenes of my childhood so dear to my heart" are before me—even to the muddy water, the old auntie stewardess, and the orange man, so I cannot write any more now. A few days up the river to see the "old oaken bucket, the moss-covered bucket" once more, and I will be back in the office at Evanston—which will have come to pass before you read these words. Yesterday (Sunday) I spoke at Ashland, Ky., for a union numbering well on toward 200, forty of whom are honoraries. The union is not a year old yet, eager to learn and eager to do. Ashland is one of two places in the county where saloons are licensed. Yesterday, on the spur of the moment, the union decided to cross the Ohio river next Tuesday afternoon and come five miles to Ironton, O., to meet with the union there.

This doubtless will be a pleasant and profitable meeting together of Kentucky and Ohio white ribboners, and I am to have the pleasure of addressing them.

Ironton, the county-seat of Lawrence county, O., came near voting out the saloons last fall under the Beal law. This would be a great victory, for iron interests control here. Rolling mills, nail mills, foundries of various kinds, and great iron furnaces, belching out their flames night and day, represent the wealth of the place. The great Etna was the largest furnace in the world when it was built, and continues such, so far as I know. Where such conditions exist temperance is not likely to flourish.

You infer that I am writing these closing lines from Ironton, and you may know that I am glad to be in Lawrence county again, where my ancestors came as long ago as 1799, and where my grandfather and father held their lands by patents written on parchments signed and sealed by presidents of the United States.

Yours for the work,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Christian Scientists'

meeting in Boston, June 28-July 1. It will be to your advantage to obtain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing elsewhere. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27. Final return limit August 1. Call on or address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars as to stop-overs, train service, etc.

Superintendents.

Sunday School Work.

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS:—We believe the Sunday-school should foster Christian patriotism, and therefore we will this year inaugurate the plan of trying to have the first Sunday following the Fourth of July observed in a patriotic manner in the Sunday schools. Let it be a day when special thought and consideration shall be given to the subject of Christian patriotism and the relation of true Christian patriots to existing evils which affect the welfare of our nation and people. To this end we will recommend that suitable exercises be held in the Sunday-schools; that our nation's flag be used in decorating the Sunday-school rooms; that we also use the new Christian Conquest flag, which bears a red cross on a white surface and the motto "By this Sign Conquer" printed on a blue ground. This flag speaks to us of victory thru Christ, our great captain, in whose name we wage our peaceful warfare for God and home and native land. We suggest, also, that small bannerets bearing significant mottoes be used with the flags in decoration. Such mottoes as "Saloons Must Go," "No Flag for the Saloon," "Purity in the Home," and "God in Government," and many others which speak forth a lesson of duty we owe to our nation and to our God. Our Sunday-school pledge chain could be used with excellent effect. It would teach a lesson of total abstinence, while it would plead silently for the protection of the rising generation from the rum curse.

We do not wish our workers to suggest any plan or provide any exercises that will interfere with the regular lesson study, but only that patriotic exercises be included in the opening and closing exercises of the Sunday-school. Let the Sunday-school salute to the flag be given at a suitable time. After the opening song a little boy could appear in front of the school bearing a large American flag, and, at a given signal, the school could rise and give the flag salute. Many of the children will know it since it differs in only one or two phrases from that used in our Loyal Temperance Legions.

We herewith give the words and order of salute:

WORDS: "I give my head, my heart, and this right hand." "For God and home and native land." "One country!" "One language!" "One flag!" "One God!" "To whom be praise forevermore!"

ORDER OF SALUTE:

1. Class or audience seated, standard bearer with flag on platform in front.

2. Rise at signal.

3. Right arm extended, and hand pointing directly to the flag.

4. Right arm bent gracefully, elbows down, so that the finger tips of the right hand will touch the forehead. At the same time say in unison, "I give my head."

5. Right hand carried to the left side, resting over the heart: "My heart."

6. Right arm extended with palm upward: "And this right hand."

7. Right arm lifted, hand pointing upward, eyes looking upward: "For God."

8 Hands clasped in front: "And home."

9. Both arms extended gracefully: "And native land."

10. Hands fall quietly to the sides as all exclaim, "One country!" "One language!"

11. Suddenly extend right arm to full length, hand pointing to flag, body slightly bent forward, right foot advanced, the attitude that of intense earnestness; the speakers reach, as it were, toward the flag, exclaiming with strong emphasis, "One flag!"

12. Erect position resumed. Right arm lifted, hand pointing upward, eyes looking upward as all say, "One God!" "To whom be praise forevermore!" Seated.

During the opening exercises "Our Captain's Marching Orders," might be recited by classes in concert. These are scripture texts such as: Prov. 4:14. Prov. 23:20. Prov. 23:31, 32. I. Tim. 5:22 (last clause). II. Cor. 6:17. I. Thess. 5:22. Rom. 12:1. The pastor could give a short impressive talk to the school during the closing exercises, choosing for his subject, "Why we Love our Flag" or "What is it to be Patriotic?"

Just before dismission a little girl could appear with the flag in front of the school and all could give a parting salute to the flag, which would lend emphasis to the hour and perhaps suggest the thought that it is for girls as well as boys, women as well as men to cultivate the spirit of Christian patriotism.

We ask the co-operation of all white-ribboners in the above suggested plans, and also ask that you will kindly report all special patriotic exercises given in Sunday-schools to your local superintendent, so that credit may be given for all effort made.

The Sunday-school salute to the flag is printed in circular form and can be secured of me for 25 cents per 100, postpaid. The new Christian Conquest flag can be secured of David C. Cook Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Our next Temperance Sunday is September 20. My official letter will appear the latter part of July. Do not fail to read it.

Yours for patriotic endeavor,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE.

THE REAL CRANK

Is Plainly Marked.

A crank is one who stays in beaten paths when common sense tells him to leave.

The real crank is one who persists in using coffee because accustomed to and yet knows it hurts him. It is this one who always pays the penalty, while the sensible person who gives up coffee and takes on Postum Food Coffee in its place enjoys all the benefits of returning health.

A well-known manufacturer's agent of New York City visited the grocery department of one of the big New York stores not long ago and there he tasted a sample cup of Postum made the right way. He said afterwards: "Just through the energy of that young woman who was serving Postum there I became a convert to the food drink and gave up the drug drink coffee and got well.

"I had used coffee to excess and was gradually becoming a complete wreck, getting weaker and more nervous every day. I paid the penalty for using coffee and when I tasted the delicious Postum I was glad indeed to make the change.

"So I gave up the coffee altogether and have used Postum instead ever since. My family at first called me a crank but seeing how Postum benefited me the first month they all got in line and as a result of Postum's remarkable benefits to me we all drink it now entirely in place of coffee and we are well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The Monroe Union, Louisiana, recently held a delightful social at the home of Mrs. H. C. Voss.

The city council of Onawa, Iowa, at the request of the W. C. T. U., has passed a curfew ordinance.

Mrs. Josephine Princell will make a tour thru the Fillmore-Houston (Minnesota) district, during this month.

Appreciative resolutions concerning the death of Mrs. Dann were adopted by the W. C. T. U. of Newark, N. J.

A campaign against intemperance and immorality has been inaugurated by the W. C. T. U. at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The drinking fountain which the Batavia (N. Y.) union is to erect will cost $600. Up to this time $313 has been raised.

At the Michigan state convention a handsome picture of Frances E. Willard was presenfed to the Adrian public library.

Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, was the speaker at the York county, Maine, annual convention.

Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, was the principal speaker at the Montgomery county (Pa.) convention, which met at Green Tree, May 21.

Virginia will hold its state convention in Charlottesville from September 30 to October 2. At least two hundred delegates are expected to attend.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, state president, and Mrs. Callie A. Howe, National organizer, will conduct an institute at Devil's Lake, N. D., July 7-17.

A vigorous Sabbath observance campaign has been commenced by the W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, Minn. This movement represents twenty unions and about 500 members.

Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, National evangelist, spent eight days in Laramie, Wyoming. She gave twelve addresses, one being before the state university and one at a missionary society meeting.

The Third district W. C. T. U., of Iowa, held a three-days' convention at Cedar Falls, Ia., Mrs. Margaret Hinman, of Belmond, and Rev. Charles Scanlon, of Minneapolis, were the evening speakers.

The San Jose (Cal.) union is arranging for a Fourth of July celebration. The Pastors' Union will co-operate and has appointed a committee to assist the W. C. T. U. This union held a medal contest May 30.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, is now working in Ohio. She will tour Brown, Scioto, and Highland counties. Unions desiring her services should address her in care of Miss Charlotte Boyer, Ripley, Brown county, Ohio.

Oxford county, Maine, held its sixteenth annual convention at West Paris, June 3 and 4. It was a profitable and helpful session. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis gave an inspiring address. The county expects to do more and better work another year.

An interesting feature of the Flower Mission Day program of the Eighth Ward, Minneapolis, Minn., union, was a report of the sick to whom flowers had been sent. The beauty of the department work was more fully realized while listening to what had been accomplished.

Fayette, Greenbrier, and Summers counties, West Virginia, held a convention May 14 at Ganley Bridge. A parliamentary drill by Mrs. Wait, state superintendent of the department, was a feature of the day sessions. Rev. Daugherty, of Claremont, gave the evening address.

Low Rates to Boston and Return In June and July

via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y. Tickets will be sold June 25, 26 and 27, extreme return limit August 1; and on July 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, extreme return limit September 1. Stop-overs allowed at Niagara Falls and Chautauqua; also at New York on tickets via that route. Full information, with rates via variable routes, will be promptly furnished on application at City Ticket Office, 180 CLARK ST., or to C. F. DALY, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

The Wisconsin state convention passed a resolution of thanks to the North-Western railway for its refusal to run Sunday excursion trains. The convention also adopted a memorial to congress asking for a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage in the United States.

The union at Marietta, Ohio, observed two Flower Mission days. Twenty-five of the members held a meeting June 2 at the county infirmary. After a pleasing program ninety-three bouquets, with the text cards, were distributed. The Woman's Home and other places in the city were visited June 9.

Miss Rhena Mosher, National organizer, held an all-day meeting in Atlanta, Texas, May 26. The meeting was well advertised and a great success. Miss Mosher organized a union of colored women at Willis just before the state convention. This union will help win the local option election which will soon be held in Montgomery county.

The Le Droit, D. C., union enjoyed an outing at Glen Echo May 26. Mrs. Clinton Smith, district president, was an honored guest. One of the pleasant features of the day was a visit to the home of Miss Clara Barton. After the luncheon several toasts were responded to. The gala day was so pleasant that the union promises to repeat it.

The W. C. T. U. of Westchester county, New York, celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary by a carefully arranged history of its work for the quarter of a century. A great deal of interesting information is found in the 110 well arranged pages. An immense amount of work has been well done by these Westchester county white ribboners.

The membership of the West Philadelphia union is now 156, which, with many friends interested in the work, makes white ribbon principles a power for good on the west bank of the Schuylkill river. There are twenty-five unions in Philadelphia with members enough to entitle them to two delegates to the National Convention. The union has purchased a building for headquarters.

About thirty delegates attended the First district, N. D., convention, which met recently at Devil's Lake. Miss Lillian Phelps, of Canada, gave the principal address. Miss Wolcott, of Crary, won the gold medal in the oratorical contest. A life membership in the National W. C. T. U. was presented to the retiring district president, Mrs. L. C. McKinney, who is removing to Alberta.

Miss Marie Brehm, state president of Illinois W. C. T. U., had the unique distinction of assisting in the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Hillsboro, occupying the pulpit both morning and evening of June 7. Miss Brehm also delivered an address before the annual conference of the Primitive Methodist churches of Wisconsin and Illinois which met at Kewanee, Ill., June 5.

Miss Margaret Wintringer, National organizer, has just closed a successful trip through southern Minnesota. At Preston she was greeted by the L. T. L., which gave its rallying cry and presented her with flowers. At Spring Valley Mrs. Jonathan Sample opened her new home for a reception, saying it could not be christened in a better way. Miss Wintringer won friends everywhere. She held from one to four meetings a day.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, National superintendent of Work Among Miners, is still at work in Montana. She finds the people very enthusiastic along temperance lines. The Y's of Kalispell gave a pleasant reception in her honor. During the last week Mrs. Kuhl has organized three new unions, adding forty members and twenty-one honoraries to our ranks. She is insuring the continued interest by securing subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL under our special offer.

The Brockton, Mass., union observed Flower Mission Day by a special program and the distribution of over fifty bouquets. Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, National organizer, who was present at the meeting, spoke of the temperance work as she had seen it in various localities. Mrs. Additon said she had seen more white ribbons on the streets of Brockton than any other place she had visited. This union has leased a large house and will equip it for a home for working girls.

The department medal contest work is being carried on in the Texas schools under the superintendency of Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, the state president. In Paris the W. C. T. U. offered three prizes and Prof. Wooten one in the eighth grade, to those pupils who should write the best essays on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system as this subject is treated of in the physiologies. The Paris union is so well pleased with the results of this contest that it is already arranging for another.

The Barnes-Griggs county W. C. T. U. held its fifteenth annual convention and its fourth annual institute at Valley City, N. D., June 2 and 3. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, state president, was the convention speaker and helper. Miss Anna B. Thompson, state home worker, was present, also Mrs. Van de Bogart, state corresponding secretary. A gold medal contest was held the last night, Mrs. V. H. Ruring, of Cooperstown, receiving the medal on the selection "A Christmas Story." The convention placed Miss Willard's picture in the new Carnegie public library, and made Mrs. Hollingshead a state life member.

Many things are coming to pass in the Sunday-school department of our work. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, state president of Washington, gave a stirring address at the recent state Sunday-school convention, laying foundations for progressive Sunday school temperance work in that state. Ohio has begun the movement of adopting a temperance department in Sunday-school Associations. Several counties have already taken up the temperance department, and the work is progressing. A wave of temperance agitation swept over the state convention of the Southern California Sunday school association after the address given by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, the National superintendent. The subject of her address was "Why, When, and How Teach Temperance in the Sunday schools." Much enthusiasm was created, which resulted in the adoption of a state temperance department. Four states now have Temperance departments in their Sunday school associations, Nebraska, Missouri, Northern California and Southern California.

Promoted.

Mrs. William Martin, of Chenoa, Ill., passed to her heavenly home June 1, 1903. Her beautiful Christian character found expression in her daily life. Mrs. Martin was one of the charter members of the local unions, and her counsel and assistance will be greatly missed.

General abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it man is blind—it is the eye of reason.—Rousseau.

For every suffering heart there is at hand or can be found some noble task into the energy necessary for the doing of which it can transmute the energy of its grief and pain.—John White Chadwick.

Partiality of the Travelers.

There are not two other cities in this country between which there is more travel than between Buffalo and New York. There are at least eight railroads carrying immense numbers of passengers daily and most of the passengers are bound to points west of Buffalo, or east or south of New York. This class of through travel seems to show considerable partiality to the Lackawanna route, and not without good reason for doing so. In the first place, that railroad is the shortest line between the two cities, being from ten to fifty miles shorter than any of the other competitive lines. Then again, the Lackawanna route is a clean road and that is one of the blessings of traveling. It is one of the few railroads in the United States that burns hard coal entirely on its passenger engines. The four hundred mile trip from Buffalo to New York can be made in full dress or white duck suits, and they will have their pristine whiteness at the end of the journey. For full information write GEO. A. CULLEN, G. W. P. A., 103 Adams Street, Chicago.

O'er land or sea, where'er you be take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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Subject for June Reading,

Mine Products, Their Value and Use.

By Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Whole State Celebrated.

Vermont Made Merry Over Finish of Prohibition Laws.

Special Correspondence to the Chicago Journal.

Rutland, Vt., June 3.—The entire state of Vermont has been on a week's spree in celebration of the incoming of the new high license liquor law and the death of prohibition, and even in the worst days of the latter statute there was not as much intemperance as now.

The saloons began opening a week ago, and the officers have taken every precaution to prevent outbreaks, but the courts have been overrun with "drunk" cases, the jails are full, and in some instances it has been necessary to swear in special policemen to keep order.

Two reasons are assigned for the extent of intoxication. One is the insidious cocktail, with which Vermont has heretofore had little to do, and the other is the fact that the strength of the whiskey sold over the bars has been misjudged.

When the bars began to open mountaineers and farmers poured into the city to see how it really seemed to take a nip openly and unmolested, and the result was that they all went too far. Many of the countrymen had never seen a real bar in operation, and their only idea of a saloon was a back room with a lookout stationed by the door or a hole under the sidewalk into which they could sneak after being properly introduced.

Rutland and other large towns have boasted real bars, but they always ran under cover and only when the enforcement of the law was lax. As it was necessary to be well known to get into one of these places, the farmer who came to town but two or three times a year patronized "kitchen bars," "whiskey bibles," or went home dry. The splendor of the new saloons with their white jacketed bartenders, cut glass mirrors and electric lights created great admiration, and from morning until night the saloons have been surrounded and filled with an admiring crowd.

A mountaineer who lives so far back in the hills that he doesn't keep up with the news was greatly surprised when he came to town and found the towns running wide open.

"Ye don't mean t' tell me that ye kin go right in t' one 'f them places an' git a glass 'f pisen an' not git th' sheriff arter ye?" he inquired of a policeman on the corner.

When told that he could he stood in deep meditation for a moment, and then said:

"Waal, I reckon thet th' ole state 's on th' high rud t' perdition, but es there seems t' be a turrible mess 'f folks a travelin' yere Uncle Mose'll jine th' procession, jest so 's not t' git left." He "jined," and later slept in the lockup.

Iowa's Prohibitory Law Carried to United States Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., June 7.—The most important test case taken from Iowa to the United States Supreme Court for many years is the one in which Justice Brewer has just granted a writ of error in order that the decision of the Iowa court may be reviewed at Washington immediately. The case is vital to the Iowa prohibitory liquor law. If the Supreme Court of the United States declares that the state court is wrong the door will be again opened for utter disregard of prohibition in Iowa in substantially the same manner that was followed when the "original package saloons" were opened and maintained.

Fourth of July Excursion

Over the Nickel Plate Road at one fare for the round-trip, within a radius of 200 miles from starting point. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, with return limit of July 6th. Through trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points. Every facility offered for the comfort of the traveling public. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00, and meals a la carte, in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road. City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street, and Auditorium Annex. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

Speak Against Liquor Traffic.

Prominent Men of Many Denominations Condemn Saloons.

San Francisco, Cal., June 5.—Representatives of no less than eight religious denominations assembled in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium yesterday to participate in the annual convention of the State Anti-Saloon League. It was the most enthusiastic and largest meeting ever held by the organization in this city, and the one strong point in all the speeches, and upon which all were agreed, was that either the complete suppression or the limitation of the traffic in liquor was necessary.

The Rev. Ernest E. Baker, D. D., presided, and on the platform with him were the Rev. J. N. Beard, D. D., vice-president, and M. S. Jones, secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Beard spoke of the object of the league and the Rev. Dr. T. M. Hartley gave an account of the work, which, he said, was growing past all expectation. He showed that there was a falling off in the number of saloons in Sutter and other counties, and said he looked for a similar result in San Francisco with a better administration of the law.

Asks Church Aid.

Major G. W. Calderwood chose for his subject "Anti-Saloon Economics," the Rev. Dr. Briggs spoke on "The Relation of the Church to the League" and the Rev. W. J. Speer's subject was "The Relation of the Minister to the League." Discussions followed each address. In these the Rev. Dr. George C. Adams, Dr. F. D. Bovard, the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Beard, the Rev. W. C. Howard and the Rev. Everett M. Hill took part, all contending that the churches should assist the league in its labors, and that by giving their countenance and aid to the work they strengthened the hands of those who had the work in hand. There was a wholesale but temperate condemnation of the saloons, and the heartiest congratulations were exchanged upon the reports, which showed the successful effects resulting from the league's incessant labors.

The annual report was read, and it still further strengthened the enthusiasm, because it showed that the State Anti-Saloon League was entirely out of debt.

Temperance Union Meets

Catholic Society Holding State Convention at Dubuque.

Dubuque Ia, June 9.—(Special.)—The second annual convention of the Dubuque Archdiocesan Temperance Union opened this morning under the most favorable conditions. Fully a hundred and fifty delegates were present. High mass was celebrated in the cathedral, and eloquent sermons were delivered by Archbishop Keane and Father Daugherty. At the business meeting the report showed a big gain during the past year. The report says: "On Decoration Day, May 30, 1902, this state union was organized. Delegates representing twenty-five societies, with a total of 1,625 members, assembled to organize a state union and to battle against King Alcohol, and two months hence, when we assembled in the thirty-fifth national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, we represented thirty affiliated societies with a total membership of over 2,000, in actual figures 2,104 affiliated members, an increase of nineteen societies and 1,398 members." This evening at the Grand Opera House there was a grand rally at which Archbishop Keane, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. McGovern, Father McKughlin, of Clinton, and other well-known temperance advocates delivered addresses.

Fourth of July.

Rates via the Nickel Plate Road. One fare for the round-trip, July 3rd and 4th, within 200 miles of starting point. Return limit July 6th. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

Will Establish a Prohibition Sanitarium.

London, June 6.—Mr. F. N. Charrington is about to try a most interesting experiment of the effect of total prohibition under fair conditions. He has purchased the well-wooded island of Osea, on the coast of Essex, and intends to convert it into a seaside resort, in which the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol will be absolutely prohibited. No license of any kind will be granted, and stringent conditions as regards intoxicants will be inserted in all leases.

The island will be a large sanitarium conducted on strict temperance principles.

Robertson County Prohibition Campaign.

Calvert, Texas, June 6.—The prohibition campaign continues to wax warm in Robertson county. Mrs. A. C. Zehner is again speaking in the courthouse. It is announced that Mrs. Zehner will speak at Hammond Sunday night and will close the campaign in Calvert Monday night.

A printed circular, an appeal to the husbands, fathers, brothers and sons to vote Tuesday against the licensed saloon, is being distributed here today. The petition is signed by a large number of ladies of Calvert, Bremond, Franklin, Wheelock, and a great many other towns of the county.

Prohibitionist Wins.

Hon. William A. Weaver was Elected Mayor of an Ohio Town.

To win an election at the head of a Prohibitionist ticket in a city of over 22,000 inhabitants is an achievement almost unprecedented, and William A. Weaver, the successful aspirant for mayor in Monday's election in East Liverpool, Ohio, has suddenly become a figure of great interest to temperance people all over the country.

The Ministerial Association took up Mr. Weaver's cause and two strong and popular clergymen in particular, Rev. J. C. Taggart, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Milton Butler Pratt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, worked, preached and prayed for his success. They were opposed by Thomas V. Thompson, the Republican nominee, who holds the office of chief of police, claiming he had been negligent in enforcing the laws against gambling and for the regulation of the liquor traffic. The Republican organization backed Thompson, and the latter made a lively canvass. Campaign literature filled columns of the local newspapers and was scattered broadcast over the city.

Mr. Weaver conducted a quiet, systematic canvass, visiting every business place in the city and talking with voters. He also did much in the house-to-house line. He has been in business there fifteen years, and Mr. Thompson has lived there all his life. Mr. Weaver talked and canvassed for six weeks. His voice was so nearly worn out that he could scarcely converse above a whisper. But he had won the support of nearly every church and temperance organization in the city and a large following among business men of all parties. The women were for him almost unanimously and in one church held a prayer meeting, praying for his success while the voting was in progress. Weaver won by 186 majority on the largest vote ever polled in the city. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

EYE DISEASES

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Cataracts, Scums, Granulated Lids, Optic Nerve Diseases—all Causes of Blindness—yield to the marvelous **ONEAL DISSOLVENT METHOD. Without the knife** or in **any way** injuring the eye, Dr. Oneal, Chicago's famous oculist, has cured thousands of cases in this way **at patient's own home.** He has **never failed** where any sight remained and his treatment was given a fair trial. Illustrated book on eye diseases, testimonials and Dr. Oneal's advice, **free.** Wm. Cronoble, McConnell, Ill., cured bad case of cataracts. **Write him. Cross-Eyes Straightened**—a new method—**no knife** or **pain.**

Oren Oneal, M.D., Suite 161, 52 Dearborn St. Chicago

The Patent Gate.

"So you've taken down your patent gate, Silas," observed Aunt Martha, as the wagon stopped at the lane, and Silas alighted to open the way. "Wasn't it good?"

"Yes. Well—middlin'," said Silas, answering the two questions together. "'Twas real handy when 'twould work, but 'twasn't reliable about workin'. If you come at it right, and hit the spring just proper, 'twould swing wide open, and was a fine thing. But if you happened to strike it wrong, 'twas a good deal worse'n no improvements; 'twould git so twisted up 'twouldn't open like a patent gate nor a common one, neither. I would manage it pretty well myself, but I couldn't be always outside to explain to other folks, and I thought if they had to climb out of their rigs to read a string of directions, they might as well open a gate. So I took it out.

"The man that sold it to me said 'twas almost human in its workin's, and I don't know but he was right, for I've seen humans that work just about that way. Strike 'em exactly in the right fashion, hit the proper mood in the middle, so to speak, and they are as good natured and open handed as you'd want; but happen to hit 'em the wrong way, and all the inside springs tangle up, and you're barred out. 'Tisn't what I'd call a first-class article, in either gates or folks."—Selected.

Patience is the support of weakness; impatience is the ruin of strength.—Colton.

NOT DRUGS

Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food Grape-Nuts in a few days. "From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different time about every laxative and cathartic known but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble to my great surprise Grape Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason.

Healthful desserts are just as easy as the bad kind. For further particulars see the little recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts.

Test For Drink Habit.

Shrewd Man Who Proved His Clerks Were not Teetotalers.

Half a score of clerks in one of the largest brokerage houses in New York were astounded one morning last week when, one by one, they were called to their employer's private office and asked to hold up their feet and show the shanks of their shoes. They thought the "old man" had gone quite mad. Each young man as he entered the office was told to sit down and put his foot up on a corner of the desk where it could be examined. Then the head of the house put on his glasses and very carefully scrutinized the shank of the shoe.

When all had been put through this examination he called the entire force of clerks into his office and explained to them why this unusual examination had been made.

"You are well aware," said he, "that I will not have a drinking man in my employ if I know it. For some time I have had good reasons for believing that several of the young men before me have been indulging quite too much. Now I know it. Here are the marks of the bar rails on the bottoms of your shoes."

Several of the young men braced themselves against the wall and lifted their feet as a blacksmith lifts the foot of a horse. Sure enough, there were the glazed, metallic marks on the dry leather. They were the evidences of guilt and the young men's faces showed it.

"It's unmistakable proof," said the head of the house. "You can fix up your breath at the drug store and the barber can clean up your eyes and face, but you neglect the shanks of your shoes."

That afternoon three young men cleaned out their desks, says the *New York Herald*, and gave the keys to the managing clerk.

THE INVALIDS' HOTEL.

THE IDEAL MODERN HOSPITAL.

It is generally the case that when some great modern improvement of old methods of business is put forward, the world says, "How simple! Why didn't somebody think of it before?" When you read of an "Invalids' Hotel" as the modern hospital ideal, the thought at once comes, "What a great improvement. Why didn't somebody think of it before."

The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., the unique model of medical and surgical progress, owes its existence to its founder, Dr. R. V. Pierce, and the rare combination of business acumen and professional ability which he possesses in a marked degree.

Most people dread the thought of the ordinary hospital, however beneficent the institution may be. In the popular mind the hospital is next to a prison; a place where identity is lost, and a man or woman becomes merely a "case" for the experiments of doctors or surgeons. With his experience the thought occurred to Dr. Priece, why not put the hospital on a hotel basis? Why not let the patient preserve his individuality and indentity, and lead an existence as independent and free as the condition of invalidism will allow? And so was born and built the "Invalids' Hotel," whose waiters are white-clothed men and white-capped women nurses. Here are no great dreary wards, echoing with the moaning of the sick, but separate rooms, as in an ordinary hotel, with extraordinary hotel service, the servants being skilled physicians and nurses.

The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is provided with every modern appliance for the electrical or mechanical treatment of disease. Nearly a score of physicians (each man a specialist in his department) are in constant attendance on the inmates. Everything that can conduce to comfort and home-likeness is provided by Dr. Pierce for his guests, and the sights and sounds and smells of the public hospital are entirely avoided.

Undoubtedly Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the ideal modern hospital.

Adopting A Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A True Story.—By Samueletta Dickson.

THE funeral was over, the friends had all left, and now in the gloaming Mrs. Grey was sitting alone in the large bay window where so many times she and her husband had sat in that twilight hour and seen the sun sink behind the foothills into the Pacific Ocean, and then, like the children in Dickens' story, had watched the stars come out, while they queried and wondered about those celestial orbs.

Now, as Mrs. Grey sat there alone with Mr. Grey's vacant chair near her, their married life passed like a panorama before her mental vision. Her marriage, which had occurred late in life, had been pleasant, altho lacking in romance. Her husband, considerably her senior, had supplied her everything he considered essential to her happiness and comfort, but an unideal, practical business man has little conception of the needs and wants of a highly nervous and imaginative woman in whom the intellectual and the spiritual were much stronger than the physical.

But Mr. Grey was kind-hearted, and his wife was cheery in disposition, so there was a pleasant comradeship in their lives, altho their souls never touched.

Mrs. Grey used to tell herself that the drudgery of life was like the athlete's punching bag, a developer of muscle, and she used to develop her spiritual muscle. Sometimes, however, the frail body gave out with too much of this exercise, and then Mr. Grey took her to the ocean, and there, in communion with the woods and the ocean and all the inspiring influences that cluster around Monterey Bay, she imbibed new life.

Mrs. Grey had had advantages of study and travel before her marriage, and Mr. Grey was proud to have his wife take a prominent part in the literary club of the town, but he did not like as well her interest in the small, unpopular W. C. T. U.

"I wish," he often said, "that you would keep away from those cranky women. Mrs. Judge Hollingsworth says that you are the best-informed woman in the club. I do not see why you associate with those women."

"The disciple should not be above his Lord," Mrs. Grey would meekly reply, and then would go steadily on her way, helping, as she had opportunity, the scorned white-ribboners.

Mrs. Grey reviewed all these past experiences, and then the question came to her, "What am I to do now?"

She had no child nor relative dependent on her and her husband had left her an income sufficient to supply her necessary wants. There in the light of the stars she asked God for her life work, and her soul listened for the answer that should come. She thought of the trials and needs of the little union, and she said, "What they need most is a home—a place of their own. I will adopt the W. C. T. U. as my child and give it a home."

When Mrs. Grey made up her mind she acted. She at once proceeded to put her resolution into practice. Carpenters were engaged, and her house was enlarged and made suitable for holding public gatherings.

"Are you going to take boarders, Mrs. Grey?" her friends asked her. But Mrs. Grey kept her own counsel. When the house was finished a difficulty confronted her, for she found that the bills of carpenters, painters, and plumbers are always much larger than the first estimate and that she had used up all her available funds and had no money with which to furnish the house. However, Mrs. Grey was a woman of resources.

The old carpet was too small for the enlarged room, so she painted a broad strip around the edge of the room and used the carpet as a rug. With boxes and boards lounges were constructed, the seats stuffed with straw, one covered with a pretty buggy robe, another with an old portiere, and another with a bright shawl. All were piled with pretty, soft cushions, and the room was cozy and inviting. In the dining-room tables were made with boards put on the lime barrels that the masons had left, and they were well covered with long linen cloths. When all was finished Mrs. Grey sent an invitation to every member of the union to meet at her house.

After the opening exercises of the meeting Mrs. Grey said: "My dear sisters, you know how one of the greatest obstacles to our work has been the lack of a suitable place of meeting, so it came into my heart to build a temple for our service. My imagination built a beautiful house and furnished it completely, but I had to descend from my air castle and take account of stock on hand, and altho it was very unsatisfactory, I think God will accept the best that I can give. I now open and give my home for the use of our W. C. T. U. during my life and after my death. It is only poorly equipped, but it will be our own home, and we will furnish it as we are able to do so. It may be it is best that I could not furnish it completely and have the selfish pleasure of doing all the giving, instead of your having to share in the work."

Not long after this meeting Mrs. Grey was invited out to spend the day, but in the afternoon a messenger called her home to meet a friend who had come from out of town. As Mrs. Grey opened her front door what a sight met her view!

The house was a bower of floral decoration, while in every room there were billows of faces crowding eagerly forward to enjoy her surprise. Her home-made lounges were replaced by comfortable chairs, and her tables by others that had been made and donated by one of the honoraries. After a program of music and loving speeches the ladies presented Mrs. Grey with a beautiful secretary's desk. Then refreshments were served on the new tables.

Now the little despised union began vigorous work. Every month they held a mothers' and babies' social tea, to which young mothers were invited. Mrs. Grey had a room supplied with plenty of playthings for the entertainment of the babies while their mothers attended the meetings. The Loyal Temperance Legion met there for their meetings and entertainments.

"We must look after our young people," said Mrs. Grey, so with the aid of a lady who had a genius for entertaining the young folks' club was organized and once a month spent an evening at "our headquarters," as the ladies liked to call Mrs. Grey's house. So popular were these gatherings that an invitation to them was esteemed quite desirable.

In less than six months the union had doubled its membership and receptions were given to the new members and honoraries. The now wide-awake union found its opportunities for usefulness greatly increased, while Mrs. Grey's days were hardly long enough for her to do all that she wished for her beloved "adopted child." If she ever found any one childless and alone she advised: "Now you just adopt something that will make somebody happier and better, and you will find a remedy for sorrow and loneliness and trouble."

Hollister, Cal.

Saratoga Excursion

July 5th and 6th, at $17.45 for the round-trip, via Nickel Plate Road. Final return limit July 20th. Three trains daily to New York City and Boston. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 'Phone Central 2057.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

it kind o' helped him; and just becaus I didn't want to die drowned, anyway, I had to keep on fetchin' up a fresh bit of spurt, till we acshally got to where Billy was. We found him, poor old shaver, hangin' with one arm thru the space left in the crossin' of three beams, and pretty nigh the end of his strength. It was nigh to bein' all oop wi' Billy, I tell ye. As it was, we had to put a rope round him and pull him thru the watter, and it was in tryin' to keep him clear o' the jagged sides that Mr. Brotherton got that last knock on the head. It were lucky for us that we were nigh the cage by then, and someways, one after the other, I got 'em in. My word! it's my first experience in the life-savin' business, is this here, doctor," concluded Sam, with a grin, "and, if Mr. Brotherton don't happen to be about, I'll take jolly good care as it's the last."

Notwithstanding which deliverance, it was quite evident that Sam had a secret and pardonable pride in his exploit.

Dr. Mann recounted the story with grim appreciation in the Vicarage drawing-room, while Hugh tossed, feverish and restless, in his bed upstairs. For Miss Boyd had insisted on having him carried to her house for proper care and nursing.

"Mrs. Foote would do all in her power for him. I know that quite well; but her rooms are poky, and, in every way, he will do better with us," she had urged, and the vicar had cordially seconded her representations.

On this second evening after the accident, the doctor had looked into the drawing-room, on his way downstairs, to tell Sam's story.

"No, Brotherton isn't quite so well as I had hoped to find him," he said, in answer to the general inquiry. "Still there's no cause for anxiety. He's neither so hardy nor so phlegmatic as Sam. I like Sam," and he laughed with retrospective enjoyment of the recent interview.

"I think that they both behaved splendidly," said Miss Glyn pointedly.

The doctor glanced swiftly and shrewdly in her direction.

"They did; but we expected it of Brotherton, didn't we?" he asked meekly. "Now, Sam we have always held to be a black sheep."

"I don't see what difference that makes," retorted Rose valiantly. "I don't believe that what they did was one bit easier for Mr. Brotherton than it was for him."

"Granted; and to tell you the truth, Brotherton has gone up a hundred per cent in my esteem. Still, I submit that we have a right to expect more of him. He himself, by the standard he set up, has given us that right. Say, now, that in some emergency Sam fails us. Would the failure greatly affect our own standpoint? But suppose that, instead of Sam, it is Brotherton who fails us?"

"You are right, Bob. I, for one, would never believe in anything again."

The answer did not come from Rose, who, however, gravely nodded her head.

"I see; yes, I see what you mean. It would be different."

"Poor Brotherton!" said Mr. Boyd, with such heartfelt sympathy that they all laughed.

Mrs. Langley, who had called on a visit of inquiry, rose to accompany her brother home.

"Oh, I don't doubt that he will prove himself equal to his responsibilities," said the doctor cheerily.

Nevertheless, he spent an anxious hour that evening in pacing backwards and forwards in his den.

(To be continued.)

To Boston and Return at One Fare.

For the round-trip from Chicago via Nickel Plate Road, for Christian Scientists' meeting in June. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27, with extended return limit of August 1. Stop-over at Niagara Falls, in either direction, without extra charge, and at New York, returning, on payment of fee of $1.00. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for detailed information.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Dublin university has decided to admit women and abolish the study of Greek.

The Daughters of America in Victor, Colorado, has appealed to the council to close all the wine rooms in the city.

A hobby that nearly all the queens of Europe seem to have in common is dairying. Excellent milk and butter is being sold from the royal farm of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

The young women students of Boston university outrank the young men in scholarship at the ratio of fifteen to one. This spring just sixteen seniors divide the commencement honors and of the sixteen all but one are women.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Leland Stanford Jr. university, Mrs. Leland Stanford resigned all the powers and duties invested in her by the terms of the grant founding the university.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax, a society woman, who has taken two hours a day from her social duties for study, has finished a three years' course at the New York University and received the degree of M. A.

By a decision of the court the bequest of $100,000 left by Mrs. Abbey R. H. Stewart of Olympia, Wash., goes to Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York. The will was contested by the relatives of Mrs. Stewart.

The builders of a Catholic church in London could not find any English workmen able to do the mosaic work. As they did not wish to import Italians a number of women were taught to do the work and gave perfect satisfaction.

Nineteen states were represented at the interstate conference of King's Daughters which met in Detroit, Mich., June 8. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the founder of the order and international president, was present and received an enthusiastic greeting. The child labor question was discussed.

What one woman can do in the matter of office getting is well illustrated by Mrs. C. B. Hollam of Dallas, Tex., who is deputy United States circuit and district court clerk, stenographer for the United States marshal, deputy United States marshal, and as such entitled to carry deadly weapons.

Miss Elsie Ward, of Fayette, Mo., has been awarded the prize for the best design for the fountain to be erected by the W. C. T. U. at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis. The fountain is to be of bronze and will cost $3,000. Miss Ward's model is the figure of a woman carrying a child along the path of temperance and right living, thus typifying the spirit of the W. C. T. U.

"When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union secured the introduction of temperance text books and instruction into the public schools, we imagine that neither they nor anyone else saw how much they were doing for American commercial supremacy. High among the names of the contributors to our nation's power and glory must the historian write the names of these noble women. It is gratifying that their services to the American people are being placed at their true value by foreign journals. Let them be recognized at home. Their labors are putting more money in the pocket of this nation than that of the combined liquor traffic from the foundation of the government downward."—The American Issue.

Are Women Outstripping Men in the Colleges?

About the only safe deduction that can be made from the symposium of college presidents on the relative standing of men and women in the higher instituions published in the Sunday *Record-Herald* is that there is wide diversity of opinion among educators upon this question. As in the question of coeducation, the conclusions appear to be largely a matter of individual experience. A man who has never managed a coeducational institution is certainly not in a position to affirm that coeducation is a failure.

On one thing the college and university presidents appear to be agreed. Women have shown their ability to hold their own with men in the languages and in general literary work. It is averred by many, however, that they easily surpass the men in this field of endeavor, and they cite statistics to prove it. President MacLean of the University of Iowa says that in the Iowa College of Liberal Arts, where men and women are nearly equal in number, about three-fourths of those having the highest standing are women. "That they lead the men in actual scholarship, however, I seriously doubt," says Mr. MacLean.

At Boston University fifteen out of sixteen senior students just elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the sole test being scholarship, are women. In the University of Chicago, during the first ten years of its life, women have captured more prizes and honors than men.

Some of the reasons assigned for the present tendency of women to surpass men in scholarship in the colleges and universities are: Greater devotion to athletics by young men; 95 per cent of the studies are memory studies, and women long ago demonstrated that they could memorize more easily than men; women give greater attention to details and apply themselves more assiduously to study; the advantages to women are newer and they are more ambitious to excel.

While in many institutions it appears that the women students excel the men in scholarship by about 10 per cent on the average, the testimony of most of those interviewed was to the effect that scholarship records run comparatively even between men and women. The average grades in most of the coeducational institutions are in fact closely parallel.

If women are attaining higher scholarship than men in the colleges at this time it is probably due, as President Northrup of the University of Minnesota says, to conscientious and faithful work rather than to superior ability.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Women and Law.

What is supposed to be the first book of laws ever given to the world, has been discovered by the well-known Assyriologist, Dr. Hugo Winckler. The laws were promulgated by King Amraphel, about 2250 B. C. Among the 282 laws are found the following:

"If a woman who sells beverages gives bad value for the money paid her, she shall be thrown into the water.

"If a wife be a spendthrift, or if she otherwise neglect her duties, her husband may put her away without compensation; but if a man put away his wife for no other reason than that she has no children, he shall return her whole dowry.

"If a betrothal be rescinded, the man shall pay the woman compensation.

"A widow with grown-up children may not marry again without permission from a judge."

Boston Excursions

Via the Nickel Plate Road, June 25th to 27th, inclusive; also July 1st to 5th, inclusive, at popular rates. Write City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex, Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

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June 25th to 27th, inclusive; also July 1st to 5th, inclusive, via Nickel Plate Road. Especially low rates. Liberal return limits. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex, Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

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pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

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CONTENTS.—Why was a New Church inaugurated a hundred years ago?—The Lord's second coming an accomplished fact.—The Inspiration and Interpretation of the Word of God.—The Tri-Une God: How to understand the Divine Trinity without dividing the Divine Unity.—Man a Spiritual Being ruined by Sin.—How did the Lord Jesus Christ save Man?—The Resurrection: How and When do the Dead rise?—The Judgment: When, Where and How is Man Judged!—Heaven and Hell—25 Cents. Callor address

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Too Tired to Trust.

(Printed by Request.)

I'M too tired to trust and too tired to pray,
Said one, as the over-taxed strength gave way.
The one conscious thought by my mind possessed,
Is, Oh, could I just drop it all and rest.

Will God forgive me, do you suppose,
If I go right to sleep as a baby goes,
Without an asking if I may;
Without ever trying to trust and pray?

Will God forgive you? why think, dear heart,
When language to you was an unknown art,
Did a mother deny you needed rest
Or refuse to pillow you on her breast?

Did she let you want when you could not ask?
Did she set her child an unequal task?
Or did she cradle you in her arms,
And then guard your slumber against alarms?

Ah, how quick was her mother love to see,
The unconscious yearnings of infancy.
When you've grown too tired to trust and pray,
When over-wrought nature has quite given way;

Then just drop it all, and give up to rest,
As you used to do on a mother's breast.
He knows all about it—the dear Lord knows.
So just go to sleep as a baby goes.

Without even asking if you may,
God knows when His child is too tired to pray.
He judges not solely by uttered prayer,
He knows when the yearnings of love are there.

He knows you do pray, He knows you do trust,
And He knows, too, the limits of poor, weak dust.
Oh, the wonderful sympathy of Christ
For His chosen ones in that midnight tryst.

When He bade them sleep and take their rest,
While on him the guilt of the whole world pressed—
You've given your life up to Him to keep,
Then don't be afraid to go right to sleep.

—Selected.

Anti-Saloon Program in Tennessee.

It is always well to know the plans of the enemy, and strategically it is recognized that a disclosure of hostile tactics is often half the battle to an opposing force. The retail liquor trade of Tennessee has been put on the defensive, and their main enemy has been the Anti-Saloon League of that state. A knowledge, therefore, of their program is essential to its proper defense. It is given out as follows:

(1) Rigid enforcement of the four-mile law in towns which now come under its operation, and to this end the vigorous prosecution of all its violators—blind tigers, bootleggers, or by whatever name called. The league stands ready to join the citizens of these towns in the adoption of any necessary means to render the laws effective. The officers of the league hope that these towns will feel free to call upon them for any assistance which they may be able to render.

(2) The extension of the law as soon as possible to all the towns in the state that want it, giving them the privilege of voting upon the question of having saloons, either by corporation as now, or by wards in the larger cities. If it should be said that the law could not be enforced in the larger cities, then we have to reply that before they can take advantage of the law they must have an expression from their citizens on the subject, and if there is sufficient public sentiment to vote out saloons, then there should be sufficient public sentiment to enforce the law there. If, on the other hand, there would not be sufficient public sentiment to enforce the law, then there would not be sufficient public sentiment to vote saloons out. Certainly we think that those towns whose citizens have been pleading for the privilege of having a vote on the question should be given that privilege.

(3) The regulation of saloons in towns where they still remain, so as to minimize as far as possible their direful influence.

This means that the Anti-Saloon League will tackle liquor in the cities of Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbia, Clarksville, Jackson, and Memphis before the next legislature.—*Mida's Criterion.*

⚜

Local Option Elections.

VELASCO, TEXAS, June 7.—At the prohibition election held here yesterday Velasco gave a majority of sixteen for the pros. The county went dry by about four hundred. Everything passed off quietly.

DIMMITT, TEXAS, June 4.—The local option election held here Tuesday, June 2, resulted in a victory for the pros 3½ to 1. Only one box in the county went wet.

HUNTINGTON DEPOT, W. VA., June 7.—Huntington, always considered the most wide-open town on the Ohio river, experienced a dryness today for the first time in the city's history. Every saloon in town was closed, and guards were even placed at every entrance, front, side, and rear. The officials did not decide on this action until last midnight, and not a moment's warning was given.

⚜

Prohibition in Effect at Longview.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS, June 5.—Prohibition went into effect here last night at 12 o'clock and this morning all is quiet, the closing of the saloons causing nothing very unusual last night or this morning. There were six saloons uptown and one at the junction, two saloons having closed since the election last February and the time set for the closing.

Lake Shore Tours

is the title of a very convenient Summer Tour Book issued by the Lake Shore & MichiganSouthern R'y, showing routes and rates to the eastern resorts. It will be sent on application to C. F. DALY, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., or may be had by calling at the City Ticket Office, 180 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

The News in Brief.

FOREIGN.

French chamber of deputies by a final vote expels all religious orders from the republic.

Sultan of Turkey has decided to release 1,400 Bulgarians who are imprisoned in various towns.

China issues a decree authorizing the construction of the Shanghai-Nankin Railroad by a British and Chinese corporation.

Moro province is made practically an autonomous colony of the Philippines, and General Leonard Wood is mentioned as its first governor.

Chinese pirates kidnap American and hold him for $9,000 ransom; gunboat Callao sent to rescue prisoner and to demand punishment of the pirates.

Civil war threatened in Colombia unless Panama canal treaty is ratified by congress which meets June 20; secession of two states, where treaty is favored, likely.

Rabbi mobbed and 150 houses looted by anti-Semite rioters at Bealystock, Russia, June 4; police accused of inciting outbreak; hundreds fleeing to Austria; czar and pope urged to interfere.

Town of Figuig, Morocco, bombarded by French artillery in retaliation for recent attack by tribesmen on Gov. Gen. Jonnart and party; mosque, walls, and many houses demolished; protectorate may follow.

King Alexander and Queen Draga, of Servia, shot to death at Belgrade by conspirators, who first surrounded their palace with soldiers; two cabinet ministers, queen's two brothers, and four officers who defended them killed; Prince Peter Karageorgevitch then proclaimed ruler. European powers expected to remain neutral unless civil war results; King Alexander's unpopularity, apparent acceptability of new ruler, and general desire for peace given as chief reasons.

DOMESTIC.

All of Chicago's leading hotels and cafes are tied up by striking employes.

Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities said to be threatened with a meat famine which will largely increase prices as a result of the recent floods.

The general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Baltimore adopted measures to raise $1,000,000 within the next five years for general educational work.

Ordinance practically prohibiting saloons in Hyde Park, Chicago, fronting on Washington Park recommended after hard fight before council committee. If passed summer gardens will all be forced out.

Crusade against indiscriminate carrying of revolvers started in Chicago by Citizens' Mutual alliance and compulsory education department of public schools; thirty-seven pawnbrokers and two schoolboys arrested.

Break in levee floods one-quarter of East St. Louis; thousands of people homeless and food imperatively needed for sufferers; water restrained by temporary dike, which is all that prevents inundation of entire city. Flood continues to spread over suburban districts, and appeal for aid is made. Kansas City, Kan., relief committee issues second appeal to the country at large. Number of homeless in that city and its suburbs placed at 23,000. Twenty-five lives lost in floods at towns opposite St. Louis; river at 37.5 feet, with further rise likely; Venice and Granite City, Ill., under water; 25,000 persons homeless.

⚜

"No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her discretion."—John Ruskin.

SPECIAL L. T. L. NUMBER OF THE UNION SIGNAL

Will be the JULY MAGAZINE number, issued

July 2d

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⚜

Newark Saloons Limited.

Board of Excise Decides Against Granting Any More Licenses.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The Board of Excise has passed a resolution prohibiting the granting of any more liquor licenses in this city. There are 1,425 saloons within the city limits, and over twenty applications are now in the hands of the excise clerk, who has been instructed not to accept any more. In the meantime the pending applications will be acted upon.

The board's decision was caused by the fact that through brewery agents and individual action an unusually large number of applications have been made in the past few weeks. Seven applicants were refused permits to operate saloons last night.

⚜

Will Close Bremerton Saloons.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 7.—The city council of Bremerton last night took the final step toward a compliance with the demands of the navy department by passing an ordinance revoking the license of every saloon in the place.

Christian Endeavor Special Train To Denver.

The passenger department of the Chicago & North-Western R'y has arranged for a special train, account United Society of Christian Endeavor Convention, Denver, July 9-13, 1903, to leave Chicago 10:30 P. M., Tuesday, July 7, with Pullman Standard and Tourist sleeping cars, free reclining-chair cars, and standard day coaches, through to Denver without change. This special train will enable Endeavorers and their friends to travel westward in congenial company and upon schedules arranged for their special convenience. The route is over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and will traverse the rich prairie and farm regions of Iowa and the Platte Valley of Nebraska by daylight. Only $25.00 round trip from Chicago, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets good to return until August 31. Very low side-trip rates to points in Colorado. For illustrated folders and full particulars, address, W. B. KNISKERN, 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

$30.00 Colorado AND RETURN

First-class to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from Chicago, commencing June 1 and continuing throughout the summer, good returning October 31. Tickets reading to same points and return will be sold at the rate of $25.00 from July 1 to 10. Return limit, August 31. Correspondingly low rates from other points.

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fast daily train, one night to Denver from Chicago and the Central States (only two nights en route from the Atlantic seaboard), leaves Chicago daily 6.30 p. m.
A second daily train leaves Chicago 11.30 p. m.
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Signal Notes.

A branch of the State Temperance Alliance has been formed at Smyrna, Del.

Prohibition carried by a large majority in Archer City, Texas, at the recent local option election.

Charles Schweizer, a German saloon keeper, has joined the Salvation Army in Muncie, Ind. The saloon is closed, and Mr. Schweizer is now a tailor.

The Englewood Law and Order League has joined the Hyde Park Protective Association in the effort to drive out saloons near Washington park, Chicago.

Fifty leading citizens, representing all professions and different walks of life, were recently asked, "Is waltzing dangerous to virtue?" All except three without hesitation answered, "Yes."

Those attending the World's Fair at St. Louis next year will find special attention paid to their comfort by the "Daylight Special" of the Illinois Central railroad. It is a handsome train both outside and in, with decorative features up to the highest standard. The artistic book which tells all about this train, can be secured by writing A. W. Hanson, G. P. A., Illinois Central R. R., Chicago, and asking for the "Daylight Special."

In connection with the third annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement a civic institute will be conducted at Chautauqua. For an entire week students and workers in the field of civic improvement will be offered a program of lectures and conferences, under the guidance of some of the chief leaders in civic improvement, which will give for the first time a complete survey of the principles, achievements, and hopes of this great movement.

The Assembly at Winona Lake, Indiana, presents an attractive program. The arrangement is a unique departure from former programs in that each week will have its general subject. Literature will occupy the first week, from July 6 to 11; travel the second week; pedagogy and science the third week; miscellaneous subjects the fourth week, from July 27 to August 1; living questions the fifth week, and the sixth and last will be devoted to music. The ninth annual Bible Conference, under the direction of the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, will crown the summer assembly program, from August 16 to 26. Many noted people will be heard during the summer from Winona's platform. More than the usual number of conventions, excursions and picnics have been arranged.

A new point has been raised in the prohibition contest in Grayson county, Texas. It is based upon that section of the state constitution which prohibits any infringement upon the religious views of any one. It is claimed the statutory enactment, which says in places where local option or prohibition laws prevail that liquor shall not be sold except for medicinal or sacramental use, is in conflict with the above section of the state constitution, in that it is a direct discrimination against the religious tenets and creed of the Jews. The Jewish creed requires the drinking of wine on Friday and Saturday evenings, not as a sacrament, but as a beverage, and that during the feasts of the Purim, Passover, and other stated occasions it is required that all orthodox Jews drink wine four times each day, not as a sacrament, but as a beverage. It is claimed that Jews will be unable under the law to perform these religious obligations in a community in which the prohibition laws of Texas are in force, because sacraments being essentially Christian they could not secure the wine upon affidavits truthfully filed that said wine was intended for sacramental purposes.

$19 From Chicago to Boston $19 and Return.

Via Nickel Plate Road, account meeting of Christian Scientists, June 28-July 1. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27, with open return limit of June 28. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent in Boston on July 1, 2, 3 or 4, and payment of fee of 50 cents, extended limit returning until August 1 may be obtained. Stop-over at Niagara Falls, in either direction, without extra charge. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Three trains daily. Through vestibuled sleeping-cars. American Club meals served in dining cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for reservation of sleeping-car space and other information.

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The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

9012—Box Plaited Blouse.
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Blouse, 32 to 40 in. bust. Skirt, 22 to 30 in. waist.

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4 to 12 years.

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Waist measure..... ....., Bust..... If child's pattern give age..... ..... to

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Publisher's Notes.

Daily Readings.

If you want a helpful text and topic for each day, no better compilation can be found than "Under His Wings," by Rev. Mary L. Moreland. This is a pretty gift book. Is nicely bound and artistically illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Special L. T. L. Number of Union Signal.

The July Magazine Number of The Union Signal will be largely devoted to the interests of the World's Loyal Temperance Legion.

Among the especially attractive features will be illustrations presenting groups of Legions in foreign countries; the largest Legion in the United States will be written up and a valuable article upon the splendid L. T. L. in the Reform School at Portland. Remember the date of issue, **July 2,** and send in advance orders. The price per hundred is $2.25.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

Special Summer Offer.

The Union Signal from the time your subscription is received until November 26 for fifty cents. This is our special offer, and deserves the earnest attention of every W. C. T. U. woman. Immediate subscription will insure your getting the report of the World's Convention, which meets in Geneva, Switzerland, June 9. This special offer also includes the enlarged and profusely illustrated Convention Number, which will make the Cincinnati convention of November 13-18 a reality to those who cannot attend it. Many timely articles and special issues of The Union Signal will appear during the summer.

In connection with this offer we are inaugurating a Roll of Honor. Upon the Roll will be placed the names, with the name of the president, of every union in the United States whose subscription list for The Union Signal is equal to its membership. All unions entitled to a place on the Roll should report the fact promptly. We hope for a long list to greet our editor-in-chief, Mrs. Stevens, when she returns to America July first. Which union will stand first? Will it be yours? Will your state, your district, your county be represented?

Sketches for Red Letter Days.

One is greatly assisted in preparation for the observance of the various Red Letter Days by the booklets prepared by Mrs. Mary W. Tomlinson, National Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days. A "Biographical Sketch of Miss Anna A. Gordon" is the last booklet issued. It is attractively arranged and includes a historical and personal sketch, written by Frances E. Willard, with whom Miss Gordon was associated for twenty-one years. Appreciative words are given from Katherine Lente Stevenson, president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and Eva Kilbreth Foster, National Press Correspondent. A suggestive program for Loyal Temperance Legion Day, July 21, the birthday of Miss Gordon, is found on the second page.

Another booklet, prepared by Mrs. Tomlinson especially for Union Signal Day, March 1, is always timely, as it is a biographical sketch of "Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens," our National president. A program for Union Signal Day, a "March 1st" poem, by Anna A. Gordon, and a description of Mrs. Stevens' home in Portland, Maine, and mention of some of the many good things she has brought to pass are interwoven with interesting biographical matter. Price, ten cents each.

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Vol. XXIX.—No. 26. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1903.

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"THE FRANCES WILLARD," A HOME FOR BUSINESS WOMEN AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 5.

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Michigan's Record of the Year.

Satisfactory Growth in Y and L. T. L. Branches—Medal Contest Department to the Front.

R. M. Harwood, Correspondent.

PLAINWELL, Mich., June 15.—Adrian was at the front in the Crusade movement and the early history of our organization, the second and ninth conventions having been held in that city; and the twenty-ninth in personnel and accomplishment was a worthy successor.

The appreciation of representative citizens, and of the city press, which gave large space to each day's proceedings and sketches of our prominent workers, was very satisfactory.

Forty-two unions have been organized. The decided advance in the state is especially marked in the growth of the Y and L. T. L. branches—both given a place in the program—and the Medal Contest work. Two hundred contests have been held under the direction of Mrs. S. L. Jeffers, superintendent, who awarded the beautiful banner presented by herself to the state to Mrs. I. W. Sloan, president of the Third district, for the best work in the department. The county banner was reluctantly surrendered by Manistee to Ionia county, and the local union banner by Manistee City to Shelby, Oceana county, for largest gain in membership.

The excellent record made by our state officers was fittingly recognized in their re-election by a large majority. Miss M. J. Bilz, recording secretary, was also appointed a Y organizer.

The important subject, "Co-operation Between Parents and School Teachers, from a Parent's Standpoint," was ably treated by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, and "From a Teacher's Standpoint," by Miss Pomeroy. Under the general topic, "Give Us a Remedy," Mr. C. M. Weaver, Dr. M. R. Worden, Mr. D. W. Grandon, Hon. H. C. Smith, and Hon. Walter S. Westerman presented their views, all emphasizing the work of our organization and the ballot for women. Suggestive and helpful was the discussion of "Our Principle, Our Aims, Our Needs, Our Achievements" in the delegates' open parliament.

Memories of Mary T. Lathrop were lovingly recalled by Mrs. Jane M. Kinney and others, awarding highest honor to this "pearl among women." Mrs. Kinney was also charged with the duty of presenting a handsomely framed picture of Miss Willard to the school library.

Among the resolutions was one requesting the re-appointment, by the President, of women inspectors at the port of New York, and one of commendation and thanks to the governor of the state for his stand against Sunday baseball playing. These were sent to President Roosevelt and Governor Bliss, respectively.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of New York, rendered valuable service thruout, conferred diplomas on the class of eight L. T. L. graduates, and gave the address of the closing evening.

The honor of state membership was conferred on Mrs. A. S. K. Burton by the convention, and on THE UNION SIGNAL reporter by the Fifth district.

The visit of Mrs. Jewett, managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and Miss Austin, of the W. T. P. A., was one of the pleasant surprises and bore fruit in renewed interest in the official organ.

As in Old Crusader Days.

Laura Delany Garst, Correspondent.

COON RAPIDS, Ia., June 19.—The McColls of Des Moines held three rousing temperance mass meetings in the Opera house June 14. They formed and led a temperance parade thru the principal streets of the city at 2 p. m. Over 300 men, women, and children with flags waving and glorious anti-saloon singing, paraded around until a circle was formed in front of the leading saloon, and Mr. and Mrs. McColl sang a touching temperance song, followed by a forcible address by Mr. McColl. The whole mob followed them to the Opera house, and the burning statements made against rum and the terrible traffic in it were encored to the echo. Over 400 signed the pledge during the day. At the close of the evening service Mr. McColl organized a W. C. T. U. with forty-one women and eighteen men. One notable feature being the very best people of the city took hold of the work and went into the union. Great anti-saloon sentiment was created, hundreds were made total abstainers, and scores of men declared themselves for prohibition voters.

Rev. E. O. Taylor in Florida.

Mrs. Alice C. Brown, Correspondent.

FORT REED, Fla., June 12.—The Florida W. C. T. U. deems itself very fortunate in securing a visit from the Rev. E. O. Taylor of Boston, the eminent lecturer on scientific temperance and American citizenship.

He spoke in ten different places, in five of which he gave his full course of five lectures, to the benefit and satisfaction of the citizens. In Tallahassee the legislators and the state convention of county superintendents of public instruction heard him, and the gratifying word comes from there that a fine impression was made, and that the result must be a permanent good.

The state W. C. T. U. convention also had the good fortune to hear Dr. Taylor's masterly presentation of "Citizenship in the Light of Christ and Paul" for its annual address, and to hear him on other occasions. In the enforced absence of the superintendent of Anti-Alcoholic Medication, Dr. Taylor took the topic and gave the convention an hour's interesting instruction on that important theme.

Ban on Patent Medicine Drinks.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 21.—United States Marshal Colbert has made one of the strictest rulings in regard to the enforcement of the liquor laws in the territory which has yet developed He proposes to shut down on patent medicine devotees, and his decree shuts out every preparation suspected of containing intoxicants.

"I believe in the states where woman suffrage has already been tried it has been accompanied with success. In the city of Philadelphia the election of women to the school board and their appointment to the board of control have been of great advantage. I am satisfied that in the educational administration of the state their admission to the fullest power and authority will be accompanied with the greatest advantage to the commonwealth."—Ex-Gov. ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Pennsylvania.

Roll of Honor.

[*Unions, name of president and number of members which have a subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to membership.*

Kansas, Spring Creek, Mrs. Fannie Whitney, 13.

W. C. T. U. Work in Texas.

Personnel of Leaders—Encouraging County Conventions—Recent Prohibition Victories.

Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, Correspondent.

TERRELL, Tex., June 19.—Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard enters on her thirteenth year as president of the Texas W. C. T. U. The first years of her work were a time of seed sowing, and now she is rejoicing in the bountiful harvest which her patient, earnest endeavors have been the main factors in producing.

MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD.

Mrs. Effie Miller, recording secretary, has been "in the harness" only a year, but by her quiet, unassuming manner and faithful service have won the admiration and love of her comrades, as was demonstrated by her re-election.

Mrs. Curtis, state treasurer, will guard our exchequer another year. She enters upon her twelfth year of service in this capacity, and her record is above reproach.

Mrs. Ammerman, corresponding secretary, is new, but possessed of the three qualities that insure success—"grit, grace, and gumption."

Kaufman county convention was held in Forney, the president, Mrs. Herring, presiding. Terrell and Lawrence unions were well represented. Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, of Terrell, was elected recording secretary. Excellent papers were read by the various delegates. The symposium, "What can be done next," brought out many and varied suggestions from the teachers, ministers, physicians, and women. The entertainment by the young people was a decided success. Mrs. Ella C. Porter, superintendent of mothers' meetings, was present, and offered many helpful suggestions.

The Burnet-Llano bi-county convention met in Burnet, and was presided over by Mrs. Flora Moreland, president. Mrs. Stoddard, state president, and Miss Fanny Armstrong, state press superintendent, were in attendance and rendered valuable assistance. The program was an excellent one, and well executed. A medal contest was held in the evening, the contestants being six bright boys. Three medals were given for the best examinations on scientific temperance instruction. Lampasas county sent a delegation and was admitted into the organization, thereby forming a tri-county union. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Stoddard addressed a young people's mass meeting.

The Hill county meeting was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mrs. M. A. Culberson, president, in the chair. Mrs. Beulah Miller was elected secretary. A carefully arranged program was well carried out. Miss Fanny Armstrong, state press superintendent, Mrs. Nannie Curtis, state lecturer, and Miss Rhena Mosher, National lecturer, assisted in making this meeting a great success. Mrs. Culberson has been remarkably successful in medal contest work, and has just been appointed associate to the superintendent of this department. The boys in the Culberson Select School wear the white ribbon and are loyal to its principles.

Brown county recently held a convention in Brownwood, Mrs. Jesse Scott president, presiding. Mrs. Stoddard and Miss Fannie Armstrong attended and contributed to the meetings by addresses, drills, etc.

Since last report the following counties have voted the saloons from their borders: Milam, Rusk, Orange, Erath, Brown, Lampasas, Walker, Brazoria, Robertson, and Archer City precinct in Archer county. All these, save three, are densely populated, and a majority of them have a large negro population. Prohibition has won in every contest of this month. The summer months will, no doubt, bring many added victories to grand old Texas.

Delaware Notes and News.

Several New Unions and Many New Members—New Rest Room and Soldiers' C. T. U. at Delaware City.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent.

WYOMING, Del., June 17.—Increased activity thruout the state is shown by the gain in members and the forming of new unions. Unions have been organized at Rehoboth and Hartley; a Thacher union in Wilmington; Farmington Y has graduated into a W with eight members. Magnolia and Harrington have recently organized a Y, the latter place having started only a few weeks ago with five active and two honorary members, now have forty-five and hope to have 100 by October. New L. T. L.'s have been organized at Kenton and Leipsic, that at Kenton having 30 members. Mrs. Thacher, in her month's itinerary, gained 128 active and seventy-one honorary members for the state; organized one Y, one Senior L. T. L., and three L. T. L.'s.

MRS. L. W. EMERSON.

From Delaware City we hear more glad news of the "rest room" and Soldiers C. T. U. The room now has all the necessaries for comfort, and both the C. T. U. and the W's meet there, the soldiers requesting also that the Y's meet with them. There are six pledged soldiers. Among the gifts for their rest-room are a piano from Mr. Donnell, president of New Castle county, a flag from Mrs. Thacher, and a framed picture of Miss Willard from Delaware City W. C. T. U. Most of the soldiers have gone to Maine for the summer, and before leaving gave a reception to the St. Paul and Silverbrook Y's, who were chaperoned by Mrs. Donnell, and Mrs. L. W. Emerson, the faithful president of Wilmington union. Her union also gave a fine entertainment recently and cleared for them $100. They have $170 in their treasury, with which they propose to remodel their headquarters.

Activity in South Dakota.

Jubilee Convention Planned—"No License" Cry.

Alice R. Gossage, Correspondent.

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 19.—South Dakota is making an effort to hold a jubilee convention in September, at which time it is hoped the state debt will be cleared. An honor roll of $1.00 per member pledges is expected to bring about the desired end. Several new W's and a number of Y unions have recently been organized.

MISS NELLIE REED.

Considerable interest is taken in the district conventions, and excellent programs are being planned.

"No license" was the war cry in many South Dakota towns last spring, and in several was successful. The exact number is not obtainable, but an advance has certainly been made.

Among the comparatively new workers in the field is Miss Nellie Reed, of Huron, superintendent of the L. T. L. branch. She brings to her work a consecrated devotion that will surely bear much fruit.

News Items from Jersey.

Emily Ruth Kirby, Correspondent.

WOODSTOWN, N. J.—Mrs. I. H. Demarest, state corresponding secretary, spoke at the reception recently given by the Orange union.

Plainfield union is wise in having Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing for a series of seven lectures in one week in four churches. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, the county president, and National superintendent of Red Letter Days, organized a colored legion with twenty-eight members.

Verona W. C. T. U., not two years old, has presented a portrait of Miss Willard to their public school, together with the "Beautiful Life" to the school library.

Among the evening speakers of our spring schools of method, held in the different counties, have been: Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Emilie U. Burgess, Miss Belle Kearney, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Mrs. Kate Lunden Sunderland, Mrs. Anna M. Hammer, Mrs. Cora E. Seberry.

Somerset county rejoices in the success of a "matron's medal contest," instead of having the usual evening lecture, which brought excellent country talent into use.

MISS EMILY RUTH KIRBY.

MISS ELIZABETH H. GOODWIN.

MISS EMILY B. STOKES.

Polygamy has been a prominent topic in every county, treated by such lights as Dr. Sarah Elliott, Jennie Fowler Willing, and Mrs. E. B. Dickinson, daughter of our state president.

Our state superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, who is also Gloucester county's recording secretary, Miss Emily B. Stokes, has removed from Philadelphia to her summer home at Woodbury.

Miss Elizabeth H. Goodwin, the efficient Y leader of the state, sailed on the 20th inst. for a trip abroad too late, however, for the World's Convention at Geneva, to which she was appointed a delegate.

John G. Woolley and Miss Belle Kearney are the evening speakers at the famous Ocean Grove meetings July 22 and 23.

Good Tidings from California.

Mrs. Kuhl's Active Work—Interesting Boys and Girls in Temperance Literature—Franchise Work.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—Mrs. M. E. Kuhl, of Chicago, has done some good work in California, as she passed thru on her way to Montana, having visited twelve towns, held twenty-five meetings and organized two county and four local unions, made thirty-two personal visits and enrolled fifty-five names for membership.

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER.

County conventions have followed each other rapidly, and have been uniformly of a high order.

The Tri-County union—Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey,—offered prizes for the best essays on "The Effects of Alcoholic Drink" and "The Effects of Cigaret Smoking"—$5 for each first prize and $2 for seconds; all others to have *The Crusader Monthly* one year. Fifty-three girls and forty-three boys, between ten and sixteen years old, competed.

The cigaret prize essays were all written by boys; the prizes for the drink essays all going to girls—and ninety-six young people have *The Crusader Monthly* next year; and what is better, all the training and influence it will give them.

The Franchise department of this state has two Red Letter Days, the birthday of the president, Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, and that of Miss Sarah M. Severance, the state superintendent. The first occurred April 27, and was well observed by many of the unions. Miss Severance prepared an excellent program for a parlor meeting, which was published beforehand in the state paper, giving time to work it up well. The result was an unusual call for Franchise literature, and many successful meetings.

Action Postponed on the Philippine Opium Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Root has decided that nothing further shall be done regarding the proposed opium act of the Philippine commission until it has had the most careful consideration here in Washington. The commission has been so informed by cable, and the opium bill, which had passed its second reading, will remain in its present condition until the Secretary of War reaches a conclusion. Many protests have been received at the department against the proposed law, and the Secretary has been urged to take steps to prohibit the sale of opium entirely.

Illinois Notes.

The Coming State Convention—Recent Cook County Institute.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Miss Marie C. Brehm, our state president, is at present filling dates in Indiana, thereby helping them to a "fighting chance" to catch up with Illinois. New unions are constantly being reported in our own state, the latest being at Kaneville, in Kane county, recently organized by the writer, with good prospects and fifteen members. Preparations for the state convention are going on briskly, with the prospect of 600 delegates coming to report all dues paid and a gain of 2,000 members. It is sometimes said that Illinois is in Chicago. Whether this be true or not, we expect that it will be Oct. 14 to 16, and will receive a royal welcome.

MRS. T. E. BASSETT.

The Cook county W. C. T. U. Institute, which, because of its importance, as representing the work in Chicago and suburbs, had been looked forward to with great interest, was held in Willard Hall, June 12. The meeting was well attended, more than three-fourths of the unions being represented. Mrs. T. E. Bassett, county president, occupied the chair, and Miss Brehm, state president, made many helpful suggestions and outlined plans for the coming state convention. The all-day meeting was full of interest. Mrs. Oliver Stewart gave some of her experiences while in Springfield attending sessions of the legislature, and made valuable suggestions as to best methods of working for measures in which we are interested.

Mrs. Jewett, managing editor UNION SIGNAL, gave a bright, hopeful talk in the interest of the paper, its attractions and needs, pleading for a reading constituency. Miss Bessie Palmer, state secretary Senior L. T. L., spoke of the convention to be held in Aurora in July, and also pledged help and loyalty of the young people to the work of the W. C. T. U.

The noon meeting was that day in charge of the Institute, and was an occasion of special profit and power. Dr. Driver, of the People's Church, gave one of his magnificent addresses.

Oregon Notes.

An Interesting Convention—Medal Contests Very Popular.

Special Correspondence.

NEWBERG, Ore., June 18.—Yamhill county held a very successful convention at Dundee Junction, May 26 and 27, the president, Mrs. Ida Montague Courtney, presiding. The reports show a good amount of work done in the county, the unions seeming to have gained in strength in the past six months. A gold medal contest was held in the evening. The convention adjourned to meet at Newberg in October.

Portland is holding a series of contests, having recently held two silver and one gold medal contests. Mrs. Harrison, superintendent for Central union, is wisely preparing for the diamond contest to be held at Chautauqua, Gladstone Park, early in July.

Newberg held a good contest in May, with two classes—oratorical and musical, the girls contesting for the oratorical medal while the boys contested for the musical medal. Flower Mission Day was duly observed by Newberg union, more than 100 bouquets being sent out. Mrs. Cutts, the newly elected president, is preparing to push the work the coming year.

Temperance Interest in the Old Dominion.

Successful County Conventions—Norfolk's Large Membership—A Splendid Temperance Church.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Va., June 19.—On June 4 Henrico and Norfolk counties held their quarterly conventions. Henrico includes the city of Richmond with its many unions. The convention was entertained by the Newton union, which was organized in February by Mrs. M. W. Newton. Mrs. Otis H. Russell is the county president. There were forty-nine delegates in attendance. The ten unions in the county were represented.

MRS. LILLIAN A. SHEPHERD.

Mr. Norton and wife, traveling evangelists, were present and added to the interest. Mrs. Norton was one of the imprisoned Ohio crusaders. Flower Mission day was largely observed at the Penitentiary.

Norfolk county has the largest membership in the state. Sixty-eight delegates attended their convention held in Berkeley on the 4th. The corresponding secretary's report showed 688 active members. Last year this county paid dues for 451 members, so it is in a fair way to be a contestant for the National county membership banner. The county president, Mrs. R. H. Jones, who is well known as the former state president, writes: "Our women and preachers in Berkeley worked hard in the recent local option contest, but they were beaten by 126 votes. However, they are not discouraged as one man went out of the business voluntarily."

Southampton and Nansemond bi-county convention has just been pleasantly entertained by the Ivor Y. From Accomac county our state L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Sue James, writes: "Our bi-county convention was held in the splendid new church at Wachapreague. I suppose this is the only church in Virginia that has temperance memorial windows in it; the W and Y have a large triple window with our motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land.' The L. T. L. has put in a double window with the state motto, and on this window hangs the county L. T. L. banner which they have held for three quarters.

Mrs. Unruh spoke at Danville, North Danville, and Charlottesville en route from North Carolina to Maryland. About forty new unions have been reported since our state convention. We fear all of these have not gone actively to work, but the general officers are doing their best to help get them established.

Virginia is fortunate in having a most capable corresponding secretary in Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd. She sends out a package of helps and a letter to every union as soon as reported to her, and is very prompt in helping in every way she can.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Our New World's Secretary.

THE appointment of Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright as World's secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, resigned, has been ratified by the World's Convention in her election to this important office. American Y's will rejoice at the honor conferred upon our beloved National secretary, and there will be an answering echo from the little sisters in far off Japan, to whom she is equally dear, and for whom she so eloquently pleads.

The Y's of the world owe much to Frances J. Barnes, and her name will ever be an inspiration to high ideals and glorious achievements. The strength of "the tie that binds" lies in its tenderness, its unfailing loyalty to cause and comrades. We salute our honorary secretary, who retires upon her well-earned laurels, and we pledge to her and to her successor our continued efforts for the grandest work the world has ever seen. We take special pleasure in announcing, in connection with Mrs. Parrish-Wright's election as World's General Secretary, the fact that the World's Y banner has been awarded to our American Y Branch. It has been in the keeping of the British Y's since the World's Convention at Edinburgh, and if we hold it on this side of the water, it will be by dint of hard work and faithfulness in paying dues, since the condition of award is the largest per cent increase in reported paid membership. With the new World's Secretary and the new World's banner in the States, we surely will not lack for the inspiration that engenders consecration and enthusiasm, the two strongest factors in the successful development of any organization. Let us rally round the flag and our intrepid leader, Clara Parrish-Wright.

THE EDITOR.

The World's Work.

MY DEAR YOUNG WOMEN:—I scarcely need tell you how gratified I am over the second report of Mrs. Campbell-Wells which appears elsewhere on this page. Nearly $200 have already been sent in as a result of the meetings on April 14, yet only a few dozen of our 1,500 local Y's have been heard from! When we began this special agitation, my faith did not reach a great amount this year—because it generally takes so long to "stir things up"—but now I am beginning to feel that many unions will be inspired by what others have given, and that in the next few weeks we shall receive an amount quite sufficient to cover the expense of Miss Smart's interpreter for the entire year. Isn't it delightful to contemplate?

Altho I sit here at my desk constantly these days my heart wings its way around the world many times each twenty-four hours and I have been so happy in studying the possibilities of a multiplication table in our missionary endeavor that I have dreamed of a time when the Y's of the States would support a representative altogether in the far East. Would you not be glad if this were so, and will you not all join me in this special effort and prayer?

I can hardly expect that all of you will see the need of this world-wide work as I see it, yet I know, too, that your hearts are strangely enlisted, and that thousands of you would make any sacrifice in order to bring our beautiful comrades of the Orient into closer and closer touch. The letters I receive from the girls of Japan speak of nothing so enthusiastically as of their admiration and love for our Kara Smart, and a heretofore unheard of work among them is possible if only we will do our part in sustaining her with our gold and our prayers.

I could not urge you to make so many sacrifices, my dear American young women, if I did not know that the more you give the more you have; that for every beautiful thought or wish you have for girls in other parts of the world a something comes into your own life that adds greatly to its beauty, enjoyment, and effectiveness. In fact, beloved comrades, there is no lasting beauty or enjoyment that does not come as a result of service; the desire to live and the living for others, the living outside one's self.

If you could only read between the lines of this message all that has really gone into it of "memories" of the days when I had the honor to be your representative abroad, our blessed Y chorus would have in it a new note of victory because every one would help.

Yours in the tie that binds,

CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT.

Paris, Ill.

A "Working" Society.

[The following article in THE BAPTIST UNION contains so many helpful suggestions that we have adapted it to our own needs.—Ed.]

THERE are good and indifferent young people's societies; some are failures. Some seem to have died for lack of intelligent treatment, some because they were simply left to die. It is surprising to note how splendid young people, educated, in good social position, will sometimes permit a thing to go to pieces; it is also surprising to see how plain folks with little education, not much social position, working at hard, grinding employment every day, will take hold of such work and carry it on gloriously.

Plans will not work themselves. Some read splendidly on paper, but they require strong red blood to work them out. These "Ways of Doing Things" call for people who have red blood, and who are willing to spend some of it in this work. We will assume that a society has been organized, with a president, secretary, and various committees, etc., standing yonder waiting for orders. What shall we say to them?

What About the President?

You should be present at every meeting. You should carry a list of all the committees in your pocket, consulting that list often. See that the committees are at work, and all the members enlisted as they have been appointed. Keep after your chairmen. Hard work? The hardest you have ever tried, but it pays. Easy work may have large pay, but I have never known of it.

But here is a path for the president to walk in: Have a monthly committee meeting. Have all the committees meet at one time in one building, in separate places. Have them consider their work by themselves, preparing plans to report later that evening. After three-quarters of an hour of such consideration, bring them together as "a committee of the whole." The president is chairman of that committee. Ask each chairman to report what the committee has been talking about. Such brief report is itself a request for suggestions from the other committees. After each committee has so reported, have a free discussion of the entire work of the union. This plan will give a president a hold on the entire work of the union better than anything I know of.

See that the help given in THE UNION SIGNAL and the Y Year Book is wisely used; that helpers in various ways are secured. This plan is the best thing in the whole organization to bring about results. It gives help to timid leaders; assures the meetings of sympathetic helpers, for every meeting should have all these leaders in it. Take time to arrange your programs; have no papers read—if you can help it; give the people who take part time to absorb a few things, and they will give them much better. More "papers" have killed temperance meetings than have ever given them life. Do not have a long program. Make the meeting stand out bold and clear with one great thought—and have that driven home—the whole program completed in one hour. Do not rush about with a frantic air the Sunday before your meeting, urging somebody to help you out by reading "this." If you take time and lay out your work, people can be found to help you. It is a pity that people at large are frightened at a temperance meeting; but we have given them just cause to be. We have conducted the meetings after the manner of a department in dentistry, and most people do not like a dentist's chair. The trouble, is, also, that too often the skeleton of the program is the only thing displayed during the whole evening; people see where the joints are made, which is a poor thing—in a piece of furniture, a sermon, or a temperance program.

Then, scatter literature; keep scattering it. You might have a new, helpful tract every week, if you went after it. When you consider the help given each week in THE UNION SIGNAL, it is inconceivable how people can have dull meetings, or get at their programs too late to make them effective.

Gleanings.

The Kansas Y's are putting a window in the Frances Willard Hall on the Ottawa Chautauqua grounds.

Baltimore City has twelve Y societies. Mrs. Milton Stewart is the new city secretary elected to succeed Miss Emily Fullwood, resigned.

Under the head of Y engagements, the Young British Women's Temperance Association published a most interesting program for the annual meeting May 25.

The "Burger" W. C. T. U. of Edenton, Ohio, is the first parent society to contribute to the Kara Smart fund. We hope many other unions will follow their example.

Mrs. Lena Wallace, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, whose "Children's Band" appeared in this year's Y Almanac, bought and disposed of a hundred copies right from her own home.

The Y of Harrington, Delaware, organized by Mrs. Thacher in April with seven members, now numbers forty-two. The majority of these were secured on "May Day" by giving a May party.

In Colona, Colorado, a little country town without even a church, the Y secretary of the state, Miss Rose A. Davison, lately organized a Y. What may it not be to the young people of such a place!

North Dakota has secured the services of Miss Carrie Lee Carter and Mrs. Nelle Burger for several weeks' work each before the National, and Mrs. Grover is hopeful that many new Y's will be the result.

A prominent business man in a village of Wyoming county, New York, recently said: "The Y's are doing more for the young men of the place than anything else here." The society referred to has a large number of honorary members who help in the work by acting as superintendents of departments.

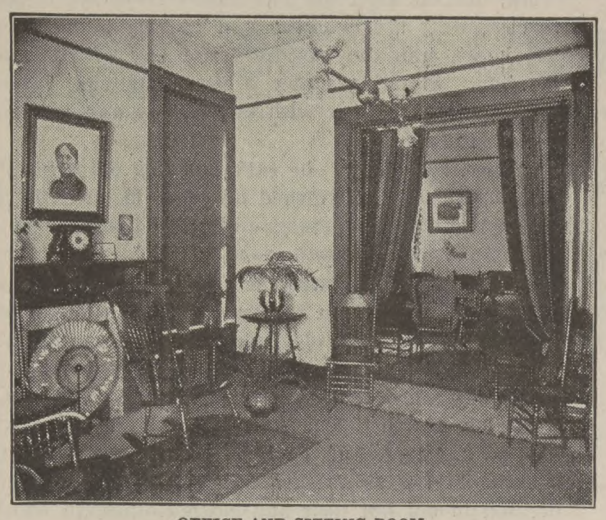
On the program of the Kent county (Maryland) convention June 4, appeared this topic: "Y graduating exercises." At the appointed hour the president of the society made a few remarks, at the close of which all the members stood while Miss Florence Hammond, state Y secretary, presented them to Mrs. Haslup, state president.

Miss Madeline Southard, while "waterbound" in the Indian Territory a few weeks ago, took advantage of the opportunity to revive the Ardmore Y's. At Norman, Oklahoma, she found that the society she had formed more than a year ago, was doing excellent work. They had had a course of lectures, had regular public programs with full houses, etc. They have also about three-fourths of the money necessary to build a reading room, and are an extremely popular society in every sense of the word.

Receipts for World's Y Missionary Fund, May 8 to June 6.

Alliance, Ohio	$2.00
Woonsocket, R. I.	6.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.00
Penn's Park, Pa.	3.00
Greensburg, Pa.	5.00
Richmond, Va.	10.00
Lisbon, N. Dak.	3.00
Delaware Y's (Four unions but not named by the secretary.)	4.00
Margaret B. Platt Y, Washington, D. C.	2.00
First Y, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.10
Burger (W. C. T. U.) Edenton, O.	1.00
Frankford, Pa.	2.00
Clarksville, Ohio	4.00
Anna Gordon Y, Newark, N. J.	2.00
Lancaster, Ohio	5.00
New York State Y's as follows:	
Gerry	2.00
Milbrook	6.38
Brackel	1.00
Hudson	2.00
Lucy Webb Hayes Y. Buffalo	2.00
Verna	3.00
Norway	3.00
Port Lyden	1.00
New Haven	1.00
Calverton	2.50
Oneida	2.00
Hawthorne	5.00
Amsterdam	2.00
Manorville	.50
Lyon's Falls	5.00
Philmont	5.00
Nelson	5.25
Riverhead	2.00
	$103.73

(MRS.) MARY CAMPBELL-WELLS, Custodian.
520 East Second Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.



OFFICE AND SITTING ROOM.

The Frances Willard.

By M. E. Gould.

Home for Business Women.

CORNER IN PARLOR.

VERY soon after the organization of the Chattanooga Woman's Christian Temperance Union the need was felt for a guarded home for the many unskilled girls who come to the city for employment fresh from rural homes and a mother's care.

For many years the desire to fill this need was the incentive in all the work of the Chattanooga Union. Many plans were undertaken, and in 1900 these resulted in "The Frances Willard," situated at No. 9 Oak street, Chattanooga, Tenn., a four-story building of pressed brick, erected at a cost of $14,000.

In the basement is a well equipped laundry, with stove, stationary washtubs, well lighted by day, and by electric lights at night, where the girls are at liberty to do their own washing without extra expense. In the front of the basement is a large room, designed especially for an industrial training school for those girls who would not otherwise be able to secure the benefit of such instruction. An efficient corps of officers and teachers, representing almost every church in the city, have charge, and teach reading, singing, sewing and physical culture, together with other branches of domestic training.

On the first floor are the beautifully furnished parlor, the office, and young ladies' sitting-room, matron's room, dining-room, pantry, storeroom and kitchen. The savory dishes of "Sally,'" the cook, are enjoyed by an appreciative family.

The rooms are completely and well furnished, and the parlor, office and sitting-room are always open to the girls and their friends. This is not a charitable institution, but a hotel, where everyone pays for her privileges and enjoys the society of her men and women friends, as in a well ordered home.

On the upper floors are the sleeping rooms, bathrooms, etc., all nicely furnished, and lighted by electricity. The cost of living is graded according to the rooms selected and the wages received by the occupants.

The home is presided over by a competent matron, but back of her is a board of nine directors, whose duty it is to see that the girls have proper care and oversight and that this institution is made a home in every sense of the word. A purchasing committee supplies everything needed in the home except articles for table use, and a visiting committee inspects all rooms from attic to basement.

The Willard is made self-supporting largely by the accommodation of transients and the excellent lunches that are served at fifteen cents a meal. If any surplus accumulates, it is turned into the furnishings or the comfort and convenience of the institution.

The home was built and is conducted for the avowed purpose of aiding those whose income does not allow them to pay hotel prices, and in order to surround girls with home protection, and it has proved a blessed work both to the promoters and to the girls.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

A COURT SCENE.

HEREDITY FROM ALCOHOL.

By T. D. Crothers, M. D.

A YOUNG man from a good family committed an atrocious murder and was put on trial for his life. His grandfather had been an excessive drinker. His father and mother had both drank moderately at meals. His life and history indicated great brain feebleness and degrees of insanity for at least two years before the murder. Public sentiment was very strong against him at the trial. The district attorney had employed an able lawyer to assist him and he publicly announced that the cause of justice demanded the prisoner's death. Two distinguished physicians were retained to swear to the sanity of the prisoner. I was called as an expert in his defense. As the trial went on it was evident that the efforts of the state would be directed to break the force of my testimony as to the insanity of the prisoner. I answered the hypothetical question and explained it at some length for the defense, and then was cross-examined by the state's attorney, who was evidently determined to destroy the impression which I had produced on the jury.

The attorney was a man of keen intellect and a thoro master of the art of examining witnesses. After trying various methods to create confusion in my statements, he settled down to a scientific examination, insisting on exact answers without qualifications. As the examination progressed it was evident to both of us that we were surprising each other in questions and answers. There was in his questioning unmistakable indications of a very clear knowledge of the alcoholic mind and method of reasoning such as can never be described in books.

Altho two able physicians were seated at his side suggesting questions, it was evident that his knowledge of such cases was far superior to theirs, and the turns and forms of questions were revelations of familiarity with the subject that was a surprise to me.

At the close of the day's trial I concluded that a personal acquaintance with the attorney might give me an insight into his mentality that would be to my advantage in the next day's examination, which after a night of consultation and preparation would undoubtedly be still more severe. Upon being introduced by the judge, I, in an undertone, remarked to the attorney that I had never before been examined by any one who had such acute knowledge of the drink craze and its victims, and that I knew that this knowledge did not come from books. After a moment's hesitation he answered me with a quivering lip, "Yes, I know of this matter personally in my family and it has been a skeleton to me."

He asked me to come to his room at the hotel that evening for a personal talk. The interview lasted until midnight. He then told me of his only son who was expelled from college for drinking, and of how he had driven him away from his home against the advice of his wife, and that this son was now serving a life sentence for murder in a western prison. He spoke of his bitter feelings against the attitude his wife had taken, for she had insisted that the boy was diseased. This he himself could not believe, and he reviewed the heart burnings and sorrows which followed the death of his wife, and her steadfast faith in the mental sickness of the boy, and her disapproval of his own harshness; and how at her death he realized that she was right, but his pride and position made him fear to think of this subject seriously. He spoke of his own drinking days, and of his abstinence at his wife's request after the birth of his son. Even on this trial he did not dare to permit his feelings to assume the possibility of mental disease. I told him frankly that he made a mistake, that his wife was right, that his boy was a victim, the direct transmission of his own drinking habits.

We shook hands and parted with a cordiality which was not apparent in the next day's examination, and yet beneath the bluff and stern exterior I could see the real man struggling to put the question so that my answers would be the least favorable to his interest. The case was won. My testimony prevailed and the victim was placed in an insane asylum, where he died two years later. No one knew that our midnight interview saved this prisoner from judicial murder.

A few years afterward, this lawyer employed me as an expert in the defense of a similar case. At the close of the trial I went to his home and there was introduced to his son, a poor, harmless, half-idiotic man. No questions were asked, but I knew that he had only recently been released and brought home to die. The father's tenderness towards him showed this. The crime had been committed in another state and no one knew the facts of the case.

A year later this lawyer was found dead in his bed, and the boy was placed in a private asylum where he is now living. Fortunately, his mind is gone and he is unable to recall the past. This incident illustrates some of the startling facts not recognized, which can be traced through families of alcoholic heredity, followed by great misery and sorrow and often judicial murders. Poor alcoholized, insane men, whose parents and relatives are responsible, are constantly going to the gallows, and the harsh delusions of the law of sanity and reason are contradicted by every possible fact and condition.

Hartford, Conn.

The Spirit of God is still and gentle and mild and sweet,
What time His omnipotent, glorious will guideth the worlds at his feet;
Controlling all lesser things, this turbulent heart of mine,
He keepeth us under His folded wings in a peace serene—divine.

"So shall I quiet my heart, so shall I keep it still.
So shall I hush its tremulous start at tidings of good or ill;
So shall I silence my soul with a peacefulness deep and broad,
So shall I gather divine control in the infinite quiet of God.

—Selected.

Love Patriotism

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray,
And leaves his sons as uttermost bequest,
A stainless record which all men may read;
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide;
No dew but has an errand to some flower;
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each helping all the rest,
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power.
There is no better way.

—Susan Coolidge.

Seth Brady's Freedom

By J. L. Harbour

A WOMAN and a little boy walked hand in hand down a country road at the close of a June day almost twenty years ago. They had left behind them a thriving little town, and had entered a long, wide lane, in which the grass grew thick and crisp and green by the roadside.

There were bluebells and "Johnny-jump-ups" in the shadowy corners of the zigzag rail fences; the sky was blue and cloudless; a soft, cool wind rose as the sun went down, and the shadows of the trees by the wayside cast longer shadows.

The woman was tall and thin, with slightly rounded shoulders. Her scanty black hair was lightly streaked with gray, and her face looked old and worn under the plain black straw hat she wore, but she was not an old woman. Her garments were worn and plain, as were those of the lad by her side. Perhaps he would not have cared to be called a little boy at this time, for he was now thirteen years old and he had a manly feeling on this particular day. It increased when his mother said, in the half-hesitating, rather awkward manner of one not much given to speaking words of compliment:

"You did splendidly this afternoon, Paul. I was right proud of you."

"Were you, mother?" said the boy, simply, but his face flushed with pleasure at this unexpected praise.

"Yes, I was, Paul. I had no idea you could speak up so well. I heard ev'ry word you said, and I set way back in a corner in the fur end of the room."

"I tried to speak up good and loud."

"Well, I'm sure ev'rybody heard you, and how they did clap when you sat down! It made me feel like—like—"

She did not finish the sentence, but she suddenly stooped over and silently kissed the boy, while her lips quivered and her gray eyes filled with tears. Paul glanced up in surprise. He was unused to such demonstrations of pleasure and affection on his mother's part, altho he knew that she was ready to make any sacrifice for his good, and that she cared for nothing more than his happiness.

After this little outburst of sympathy and affection Mrs. Brady and Paul walked on in silence until they came to a small unpainted house standing in the midst of a few cherry and apple trees a little distance back from the road at the end of the lane. This was their home, and here they lived alone most of the time, Paul's father, a carpenter, being away much of the year working at his trade in the neighboring towns and counties.

A little of Seth Brady's skill and some of his earnings spent in repairing and improving the old house would have made it a much more comfortable and attractive place than it was, for it had a leaky roof, rattling windows, sagging doors, loose floors, and boards were missing from all sides of the house.

There is an old and often true saying that shoemakers' wives wear unmended shoes, carpenters' houses are most frequently out of repair, and extended lengths of stovepipe take the place of chimneys in the homes of brick masons.

There was a sorrowful reason why this was true in the case of Seth Brady. Altho a man of many good and kindly traits, they were lost sight of or were kept in subjection by his fast increasing habit of drink. It was often said of him by his friends and acquaintances that Seth Brady was a good workman and a good man when he was not "in licker." But his appetite had become so strong that he was "in licker" most of the time.

Mrs. Brady had ceased to expect that any part of his occasional earnings would be used for the support of Paul and herself, or for the improvement of their home, which, poor as it was, would not be their own until several hundred dollars had been paid for the few acres of ground around it.

The public school in the town near which they lived had closed for the summer on the day our story opens, and Paul Brady had been invited to take part in the closing exercises. His mother had gone with him, and it was in regard to his declamation that she had spoken on their way home. She spoke about it again the next morning while they were eating their frugal breakfast.

"I intend that you shall go to school just as much as possible, Paul, and I want you to study hard and be a smart man. I lie awake nights thinking about how we must begin now to save and plan so you can go to college."

While they talked there came a knock at the door. Doctor Crane, who lived in the town, stood without.

"No, I can't come in," he said. "I am on my way to see a sick man over on the river road, and I just stopped to see Paul a moment. I found time to drop into the schoolhouse yesterday afternoon, Paul, and I heard you speak. You are quite an orator, sir."

"I am much obliged to you for saying so, sir," replied Paul politely, but with downcast eyes.

"Yes, you are," said Dr. Crane heartily; "and what I want to say is this: You've heard, I suppose, that we town folks are getting up a celebration for the Fourth of July. I am one of the committee on the program. Of course, we'll have the Declaration read, and the congressman of our district will make a speech, but we want the school children to take some part. They are to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and we want a couple of declamations, and I want Paul to speak one of them. You can do it, can't you, Paul?"

"Oh, I know he can," said Mrs. Brady quickly, intending by her words to give Paul confidence in himself. "What shall he speak about?"

"Well, I think he'd better decide that himself. He will know what he can speak best. Anything suitable to the day. I can depend on you, Paul?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's good. Don't be a bit afraid. You'll get along first rate, I'm sure," and Dr. Crane went on his way, leaving Mrs. Brady and Paul very happy in discussing this new honor that had come to them.

"They say the celebration is to be the biggest affair of the kind ever held in this county," said Mrs. Brady. "It won't be like speaking before your school. You are sure you won't be scared to stand up before such a crowd?"

"No,' said Paul decidedly. "I never feel a bit afraid speaking in public."

But what to speak was the question now to be decided upon. The celebration would take place in five days, and no time was to be lost.

Mrs. Brady finally suggested that Paul go to the town and ask his teacher to make a selection for him. His mother had but one fear regarding Paul's success, and of this she did not speak to him. She was afraid that, at the very last, Paul's father might "make trouble," a vague term, but one having a sorrowful meaning to the wives and children of drinking men who "make trouble" with every home-coming.

Mr. Brady was expected home on the day before the Fourth. It might be that he would not come, and Mrs. Brady could not help feeling that it would be better for Paul, perhaps, if his father did not come. He might, with the dogged intractability of a man made sullen and malicious by drink, positively refuse to allow Paul to attend the celebration at all. If he went himself, he would be almost certain to bring humiliation to his wife and boy while there. The day being one of jollity, would also be one of unusual temptation to a man like Mr. Brady, and his wife could not help being glad that the morning of the Fourth still found him absent.

A fairer day never dawned. The sun came up in a cloudless sky, and Paul was out while the dew was on the grass and the first notes of the birds were still ringing through the woods.

The ringing of bells and the booming of cannon in the distant town quickened the beating of his heart and filled it with boyish excitement and enthusiasm. He hurried through with his morning work, milking their one cow and driving her to pasture, feeding the chickens and turning old Whitey, the horse, into the pasture for a day of rest and freedom. Standing under a spreading oak, he recited his declamation with old Whitey and the cow for an audience.

"There, old fellow," he said, stroking old Whitey's mane when he had finished his piece in an outburst of boyish eloquence very creditable indeed, "don't you think I'll do myself proud today, sir? Wouldn't you like to come and hear me? Or would you rather kick up your heels on the grass or lie in the shade all day? Well, well, old fellow, when I am a little older I shall buy a younger horse, and you shall lie in the shade and browse on the grass all your days."

Strains of martial music coming from the town greeted his ears, and he hurried into the house to eat the breakfast already waiting for him. Then, dressed in old but neat and clean clothes, to which were added his first linen collar and a new blue necktie, he hurried into the town to join the other boys in the usual sports that preceded the regular exercises of the day.

It was a great day for Eldervale, a great day for the boys—a great day indeed for the boy of whom I write. His enthusiasm and his patriotism had reached their height when he took his place on the platform with the others who were to take part in the exercises. He was the most poorly dressed boy among them all. He did not mind that now, altho it was a little hard to have to sit on the platform among so many other boys whose new and handsome clothes made his own look still more shabby.

He caught sight of his mother sitting close to the platform, her gaze fixed lovingly upon him, and his loyalty to her made him forget everything but his determination that she should be proud of him that day.

When his name was called he stepped promptly forward, unawed by the sea of faces before him, but his lips almost grew dumb and his blood coursed hotly through his veins as he suddenly caught sight of one face upturned to his own—the red, bloated face of his father!

Unknown to his wife, Seth Brady sat within three feet of her, partly concealed by a tree. She leaned eagerly forward as she saw the sudden change and the signs of fear in Paul's face and manner. She tried to catch his eye, but could not, and she was greatly relieved when, after a moment's hesitation, his face grew calm, his voice steady and clear, penetrating to every part of the grove.

In that moment of hesitation Paul recalled a time when his father's face was frank and open, his eyes clear and his voice steady; a time when his father walked as a man among men, unfettered by the chains of intemperance. In that time, Paul remembered, his father had loved him tenderly and had been proud of him. He wondered if that love and that pride were all gone, and there came into his boyish heart a longing to kindle that affection anew, to make his father proud of him again.

His teacher, a man of a great deal of literary ability, had written an original oration for Paul, entitled "Freedom." It was a strong and eloquent appeal to men and women for freedom from all the follies and vices and belittling things of life. As all men were created free and equal, so should they live free from the slavery of unbridled human passions. The sorrowful slavery of the drunkard was not forgotten, and Paul had need of courage to speak such words with his father's eye upon him.

He could not see that those bleared eyes were filling with tears, and he did not know that his father's heart was throbbing wildly within him, touched as it had not been touched for years. His lips were quivering, his hands trembling, and he hardly knew what he was doing as he rose and walked toward the platform where he stood before them all. Reaching up until his hand touched Paul's, he said in a choking voice:

"Paul—Paul—my boy! You have set your father free! I'll not be a slave to the demon of drink another day! I'm going to be a free man. I—I—"

His words were lost in the shouts of applause that rang through the woods, for altho his words had been heard by but few, hundreds in the great audience knew who he was, and they rightly guessed what he was saying. Some of the best men in the town gave him a hearty hand grasp and spoke kindly words of encouragement, while they praised Paul and told his father that he should be proud of such a son.

Again a woman and a little boy walked down the long lane leading out of the town, but this time a man walked with them—a free man, for Seth Brady's freedom from intemperance began that day and continued thru all the years of his life that followed.

Dorchester, Mass.

Children's Cozy Corner

Two Famous Old Homes. By Olive Clark.

IF anyone were to ask the children what is the most historic city in the United States I am pretty sure they would all with one accord shout "Boston!" And I think they are pretty near right, for I must confess to a heart-thrilling enthusiasm whenever I think of it. The most enjoyable visit of my life was made to this city of sacred and delightful memories.

Here the youthful patriots defied General Howe, and the older ones dumped the hated British tea into the harbor. Here is Bunker Hill monument, and quaint old Copp's Hill burying-ground, where British cannon balls played among the tombstones, and just a block or so away the old North Church, from whose tower warning lanterns were hung out for Paul Revere, who was watching for the signal to start him on his famous ride. Then there is the old South Church where so many thrilling Revolutionary speeches were made, and Fanueil Hall, whose walls have echoed to so many arraignments of wrong; and Boston Common, with its memorial monuments, where so many great and gifted people have walked and talked.

One might go on and on telling of interesting places and the memories connected with them till one would think present-day Boston did not possess much to talk about.

One of my pleasantest memories is my visit to Cambridge, now a suburb of Boston, and notable as the seat of Harvard University and the home of some of America's greatest writers. The beautiful old town, with its quiet, shady streets, is a dream of peace and the ideal home of genius. Here our best-beloved poet, Longfellow, lived and wrote for nearly half a century; and James Russell Lowell, the author of that wonderful poem, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and many others, was not a far-distant neighbor.

I first went to Craigie House, the Longfellow home.

"Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country-seat."

And a lovely, restful old place it is! Beautiful tall trees shelter it on every side, and an old-fashioned garden is at one side. I had a letter of introduction, which was my passport to the interior

CRAIGIE HOUSE. HOME OF LONGFELLOW AND HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON.

of the house; so I marched up the broad steps to the front door and boldly lifted the great knocker, for you must know that Craigie House is very old, and that General Washington made it his headquarters when in Boston, and it was old then.

The great hall into which I was ushered contained an "old clock on the stairs," but it was not the one about which the celebrated poem was written—that was in the Plunkett mansion in Pittsfield, Mass., where Mrs. Longfellow's maternal grandfather lived. But we fancied we could hear the "voices soft and sweet" as

"Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair,"

rushed into the study for the children's hour.

ELMWOOD, THE HOME OF LOWELL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The library contains a rich collection of books and gifts from many friends and climes. In the center of the study was the round table where he worked, and on one side of it a small desk, with an opened letter and the writing materials just as he had left them a few weeks before. The inkstand once belonged to the poet Coleridge, and in the pen is a link from the chain of Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon. A desk was attached to the wall, for he often stood when writing. And there was the great, beautifully carved armchair, made from the "spreading chestnut tree" and presented to the poet by the school children. An orange tree in the window filled the room with fragrance, but it possessed a still sweeter and subtler fragrance—the memory of other days. In that room Washington held his war councils, and in Longfellow's time it was the meeting place of the Dante Club, to which James Russell Lowell, James T. Fields and other celebrated literary men came.

After my visit to Craigie House I went to Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell. When Craigie House was Washington's headquarters, Elmwood was a colonial hospital. This fine old house was built by a British lieutenant-governor. On September 2, 1774, the freeholders of Middlesex county assembled on the steps of this house and demanded the occupant, Thomas Oliver, to resign his commission under George III as lieutenant-governor. He complied with the request, but added to his signature the significant words, "My house at Cambridge being surrounded by five thousand people, in compliance with their command I sign my name." When he left for England the house was confiscated by the state.

Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, once lived in it, but the children of this generation love it as the home of the poet Lowell. Although the estate comprises but a few acres, it gave the Lowell children opportunity to study birds, trees and flowers. To them it was a little world of wonder and beauty. They divided the land into different cities, and journeyed from one to another—a geographical play other children might use to advantage. Lowell was born in Elmwood and spent most of his life there.

Chicago.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—*What Is It?

I've a curious thing in my mind as I write;
A strange and mysterious thing;
And I oft think I've grasped it "to have and to hold,"
But it goes like the last snows of spring.
I will spell you the word if you listen with care:
A vegetable, common, comes first,
And then you must step in to help; then two crooks,
And a wing and a vowel come last.

E. W. R.

2.—Enigma.

Old Mr. Brown's love for his daughter amounts almost to 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8. Yet, in spite of his great wealth he is very 2-1-4-5-6-3-7-8 about supplying her with spending money. She has, however, a happy faculty of 5-2-7-3-1-6-4-8 winning from him whatever she likes.

3.—*Conundrum.

I sat and mused and thought and thought,
And mused and thought again.
I thought if Edward VII were tall
And lank and slim—what then?
If he, as I before remarked,
Were lank and slim, you see,
Why would this tall and slender king
Be very much like me?

E. A.

4.—Anagrams.

Inevitable stock in trade of the successful merchant:

1—E. Smart invested.
2—Pet lioness.
3—Toy hens.
4—Ned's inks.
5—Stern sale.
6—Wren's sheds.

5.—*Charade.

My WHOLE rides gayly down the street,
My SECOND bears my FIRST upon it;
For other service it is meet,
For farm work or on pleasure sweet,
Or basis for this sonnet.

My FIRST is seen in festive halls,
Where all is bright and full of play;
And yet its mournful strains are heard
Where sad-eyed sorrow holds her sway.

In brilliant garb and tinsel show
It marches on with drum and fife;
For e'en the humblest soldier boy
Is honored by its peals of life.

And when the Queen is laid to rest,
With tolling bells and cannon's roar,
In both processions comes my FIRST,
Proclaiming loud her reign is o'er.

Answers to Puzzles of May 28.

1.—Superintendent.

2.—1, Deer, dear; 2, here, hear; 3, him, hymn; 4, grate, great; 5, based, baste; 6, rowed, rode, road; 7, rose, rows.

3.—

G r a c E
I n d i a N
G r o t t O
A f t e R
N a h u M
T o k i O
I o U
C r a g S

Dick's Flower.

THE teacher asked, one soft spring day,
When slowly drag the study hours,
And healthy children long for play,
"My dears, what are your favorite flowers?"

Said Marion slowly, "I suppose
My favorite flower is the rose."
"Mine is the lily," answered Sue.
"I love," said Bess, "the violet blue."

"And I," laughed Jim, "the hollyhock."
But Dick replied, with rougish look,
Tossing aside his slate and book,
"Give me the four-o-clock."

—Mary L. C. Robinson.

Worker and Shirker.

COME on!" cried the brook, as it hurried along,
"There's ever so much that waits to be done;
There are meadows to water, and mill-wheels to turn,
And more things to work as the farther I run!"

"You can go if you choose," said the pond; "as for me,
I will stay where I am; I hate effort and strife:
I've no fancy for work—no, indeed, not a bit!
I shall lie here in comfort the rest of my life."

"Well, good-bye!" said the brook, and was off and away,
To play with the children and freshen the earth;
It dimpled and rippled and sang at its work,
And brightened the land with its toil and its mirth.

But the pond lay there idle' and slept at its ease,
And thought itself clever, until, one fine day,
The farmer espied it, all stagnant and green,
And—alas for its comfort! he drained it away.

—Priscilla Leonard.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, June 25, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Latter Day Patriotism.

HAS our American patriotism become such a weak and anæmic affair that it needs to be stimulated by alcohol in order to maintain an existence? Such is evidently the opinion of the citizens of Bay City. The state of Michigan has upon its statute books a law prohibiting open saloons upon legal holidays; but Bay City, feeling that their patriotism was not equal to the effort of a celebration of Independence Day without the aid of alcoholic stimulants, passed an ordinance, under the authority of a charter amendment contravening the state law, permitting the saloons of their city to remain open upon national holidays. The argument advanced in favor of this somewhat high-handed measure seems to be that Independence and Labor Days would prove to be very tame and dull affairs for the workingmen if they were denied the privilege of the dramshop to aid them in their celebration.

Time was when our patriotism contained within itself such superabundant vitality that not only was it self-sustaining, but it furnished to an entire nation an elixir which impelled the people to deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice, which put iron into the blood and fire into the eye, and transformed a company of untrained farmer boys into an invincible army before which the British forces quailed. Can it be true that in these latter days our patriotism, instead of imparting strength, must be coddled and nursed?

While patriotism thrives in all zones, and is as vigorous and full of vitality in a community whose people live in hovels as in mansions and palaces, there are certain hygienic conditions which need to be observed in order to insure its preservation.

First, it must have proper nourishment, regularly administered. In many a land where the treasury is full to repletion, patriotism has slowly starved to death from sheer neglect. Nothing so nourishes patriotism as memory of past glories and victories, a review of the days when our redemption was purchased with the blood of brave, true men. For no other reason have there been placed upon our statute books laws regarding the observance of stated days and periods for the fostering of this love of country. If, in the place of these national love-feasts, we shall come to substitute days of "Self-indulgence," and "Slavery to appetite" we are by slow starvation putting an end to our patriotism.

Altho the spirit of patriotism easily adjusts itself to the varied civilizations of the world, there is one atmosphere in which it cannot breathe—the atmosphere of self-indulgence. In those countries where men have enslaved themselves to evil passions and appetite, altho in a governmental sense republics, we shall find a stunted, impoverished, and dying patriotism. A city or nation which tampers with its days of national inspiration is exhausting the vital air which gives it life, and substituting in its place a noxious gas.

And, lastly, there may be reason to fear that our latter day patriotism is growing somewhat sluggish and torpid for lack of vigorous and constant exercise. The field for such exertion is broad enough without encouraging international complications. Let it engage in a strenuous boxing contest with the saloon power. Let it develop its muscle in downing the gambling trusts. Let it improve its circulation by a hand-to-hand encounter with the social evil. Let it continuously and persistently grapple with those forces of evil which menace our country, and its fibre will grow firm and hard, and its form expand, and it shall become a choice expression of our national life.

Our Navy and the Saloon

THE anti-saloon element of Bremerton, Wash., are fortunate in having none other than the government of the United States as an unusually strong advocate in their efforts to reform their town. Even tho Acting Secretary Darling of the navy department disavows any intention of instituting a temperance campaign in the town, the fact remains that the action of the department has been a strong factor in bringing about safer and more wholesome conditions. Word having been received at Washington of the immoral conditions in the vicinity of the navy yard, it was decided not to send any more ships to that yard. As nearly $250,000 was to have been expended at the navy yard during the following six months, this decision proved a strong argument in favor of the anti-saloon movement.

It was Ruskin who said that the architecture of a nation was certain to reflect that nation's weaknesses and vices, to be read by all future generations. The United States government evidently does not intend to give the powers of Europe an opportunity of discovering in the architecture of its navy any trace of its great national vice. Says Secretary Darling: "We will not submit to the existence of numerous saloons at the approach to the navy yard, as experience has shown that under such conditions only inferior work can be done on ships in dock." Every element of skill and strength available must be secured for the construction of those ships which shall sail the high seas and be scrutinized and tested by the nations of the world. Each and all of them must be strong enough to weather the severest tempest, fleet enough to outrace the swiftest enemy, stout enough to withstand the shell and shot of attacking forces. The workmanship and the material must be the best the country affords, for by our navy are we judged.

While no one can question the sagacity of our navy department in its precautionary measures, there is other building going on in this commonwealth which deserves equal consideration and protection. In the great cities of our land are being builded other craft, and whether the workmanship be true or false, heedless or careful, by it we as a nation shall be judged for time and eternity. Down in yonder city night and day there never ceases for a moment the character-building process. Where the air is full of the taint of liquor foundations are being laid in child life; where the saloon and the brothel and the gambling house form the boundaries of the life in its youth, the superstructure of manhood and womanhood is being reared. Is it not a pertinent question to propound to government—national, state, and city—whether "under such conditions anything but inferior work can be done"; whether in such an environment these little vessels, so richly freighted with immortal souls, can be builded strong and swift and safe to sail upon those tempestuous seas for which they are destined, sure to be beset upon every hand by dangerous shoals and rocks of temptation, certain to meet and engage in encounter with the pirates of appetite and impurity and vice? Our great and wise government fears to trust its fleets in the process of making in such localities; how much greater the danger to those delicate and intricate structures by which the strength of our country is some day to be tested.

If as a nation we are more anxious to pose before the world as a navy-building nation than as a man-making nation; if we prefer to be judged by the ship rather than by the manhood test, we are adopting a logical course. But if, as in the past, manhood is to be the standard by which we rise or fall in the estimation of all time, let us put about the building of young lives the same safeguards and protection demanded for our navy.

The Opium Monopoly Bill. A bill is now pending in Manila for a monopoly in opium joints in the Philippines, to be sold to the highest bidder. The officers of the National W. C. T. U. have already memorialized President Roosevelt on this subject, as no doubt other societies have done, and an order has been given to delay action on the bill. Let no one be blinded by the proposition to use the proceeds of this sale in bringing young Filipinos to this country to be educated, or by any proviso in regard to the manner of sale or to whom sold. The trade is wholly vile, degrading and unchristian, and the results of a monopoly as seen in India under the British government, are so monstrous that the system is now being gradually abandoned. Such a procedure would be an open shame to the United States and a source of untold misery. The W. C. T. U. officers of our several states and of all of our unions are urgently asked to protest at once to the President of the United States. Do not appeal to the War Department but direct to the President. Get churches and various assemblies to act. Get voters to act. Ask all to send a letter at once, or better still, a telegram, to the President, urging him to exercise his fullest power for the defeat of the opium monopoly bill now pending in Manila, P. I. Do not delay a single day or this infamy may be fastened upon the United States government.

Miss Slack Bereaved Following close upon the announcement of the re-election of Miss Agnes E. Slack as honorary secretary of the British Woman's Temperance Association, comes the news of the death of her beloved mother, Mrs. M. A. Slack, of Ripley, Derbyshire, England, this sad event occurring while the annual council meetings of the B. W. T. A. were in session. Despite her grief Miss Agnes Slack proceeded to the World's Convention at Geneva, the call to duty being her first consideration. Miss Slack's long service as World's secretary has made her name familiar to American white-ribboners, who will join their comrades of other countries in tendering her the sincerest sympathy.

Our Losses by Flood. While our readers have been made acquainted through the daily press with the distressing features of the terrible flood that has devastated portions of several of the western states, they will read with interest the extracts we print on another page from letters sent us by our workers in the afflicted states. Their graphic pen pictures invest the disaster with the realism of an account by eye witnesses. It is gratifying to note that our devoted women are among the foremost and most active in giving relief, proving that they are always ready for every good word and work.

World's Convention Number The complete report of our World's Convention will be issued immediately after our special L. T. L. number, July 2. We believe that the excellence of this World's Convention number will compensate our friends for the delay in its appearance, which is due to the length of time required to get reports and photographs from Switzerland. Lady Henry Somerset's address will be a feature of this number.

Kansas to the Front. The first union to win a place on our Roll of Honor is Spring Creek, a country union in Kansas. This result was accomplished by the faithful work of Mrs. Fannie Whitney, the president of the union, and THE UNION SIGNAL superintendent for the Sixth district. Hurrah for Kansas!

Pathetic Stories by Eye Witnesses.

Reports from Our Workers in the Flood Districts.

W. C. T. U. Women Homeless.

MRS. Belle C. Kimball state president of Missouri, writes us a long, newsy letter from Kirkwood, from which we make the following notes:

The terrible floods in the state have seriously affected W. C. T. U. work. Many of the speakers could not keep a number of their appointments, owing to the railroad tracks in some sections of the state being so deeply submerged as to prevent the running of trains. Flower Mission Day was to have been observed at the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, and quantities of flowers had been collected in various parts of the state for this purpose; but the observance had to be postponed for lack of transportation. After speaking of the danger of famine in coal and food in St. Louis and vicinity she sympathetically says:

"But we have scarcely thought of these things for our hearts have been stirred with the loss of life and distress of the thousands of people who have been rescued from the flooded districts of Missouri and Illinois and are coming into St. Louis and vicinity to be clothed and fed. So our W. C. T. U. women are now working for their relief. We are busy packing boxes and barrels of clothing to send to St. Louis, East St. Louis and Arkansas. We are also making collections of money and bedding. * * * * With all this distress around us, Kirkwood had a big local option fight last Saturday, and won the day."

Miss Ellen D. Morris, corresponding secretary of Missouri, writes from Savannah, that while not suffering from the flood our women there are "lending a hand" to help provide for the flood sufferers.

Mrs. Sarah J. Blackman writes from Ottawa, Kan., giving some interesting particulars. While not suffering from the flood to any distressing extent, still it was near enough to give a realizing sense of its horrors. For a distance of 200 miles farms along the Kansas river suffered more or less.

The Ottawa *Republic* gives a graphic description of the work our W. C. T. U. women have been doing for the helpless victims of the flood:

"A right busy place is the W. C. T. U. headquarters. There are several rooms in the suite and numerous sewing machines are clattering in each one of them. Engrossed women are bending over benches and tables, cutting, fashioning and arranging garments.

In an ante-room is a monster pile of other garments that have been turned, completed, from the hands of the workers. There are dresses, big and little in prime condition; there are skirts, and robes, and jackets, and shirts, and even a great pile of men's clothing. For this is the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. collection of supplies for the flood sufferers, and all ages and condition of mankind were reduced to the same level of distress and the needs of all must be supplied.

"How many garments in this lot?" asked a *Republic* reporter, wonderingly, as he gazed at the mountain.

"Goodness! We've never counted. We have been too busy to enumerate garments," she explained. "There is so much need of great haste in getting these supplies into the hands of those suffering for them. We have just cut, and sewed and repaired, too glad to have the articles come to stop and count them."

"How did you get them?" asked the curious reporter.

"The papers did it; they and the telephone. Some of us have kept the wires busy asking our friends for garments and material. And there has been most generous response. Everybody has been glad to give. We have a host of things besides clothing; bedding, good, warm comforts and blankets and sheets and—and—everything. * * * * * It is the intention to send the bulk to Topeka and Kansas City, Kans., and little, neglected Argentine will not be forgotten."

Mrs. I. H. Ewalt collected a box of clothing to send to Manhattan which suffered severely.

The W. C. T. U. at Le Loup, Kans., raised over $25 and gathered a quantity of clothing which will go to two or three families of farmers whose farms lay along the valley of Kansas river, and who lost all by the flood. A most commendable act, as the isolated farmers are often forgotten in the larger sympathy compelled by suffering in cities.

The *Hutchinson News* draws a temperance lesson from one of the incidents of the flood. It says: "Among the items of news of the flood district that come from Kansas City, Kansas, is that the joints are closed. The order is issued by the chief of police and is the same that is always issued when there are times of great trouble, When men are out on strikes and trouble is threatened, one of the first acts of the authorities charged with preserving order is to close the saloons. If it is best for public safety to have them closed at that time why should it not be best to have them closed at others? No such order is issued against any other places of business. The facts are that they are recognized as breeders of lawlessness whether at such times as these or when society is in its normal condition."

GETTING OUT OF THE FLOODED DISTRICT AT KANSAS CITY.

Dr. A. M. Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Kan., husband of our Kansas state president, writes a long, newsy letter, in which he gives a description of the flood in that locality, which, while doing great damage to crops, was not destructive of human life. The water came up to the first floor of the Hutchinson residence, and the family were taken on horseback to higher ground. Mrs. Carrie Hill, state superintendent of Temperance Literature, and Mrs. M. C. Gillette, superintendent of Social Meetings, both had their houses flooded. The musical jubilee at Hutchinson was postponed for two weeks.

The following paragraphs, quoted from a Kansas paper, give a graphic description of affairs on the Kansas side of Kansas City:

"The history of this awful flood can never be written. * * * * * Twenty thousand people are homeless. Armourdale is completely swept away, a city of ten or twelve thousand people, and some say it will never be rebuilt. The suddenness of the flood is what caused so many to be caught. Saturday evening people left their places of business in "the bottoms," thinking that, of course, the water would not reach them, to return on Sunday morning to find that from six to fifteen feet of water raged through their offices.

"What a sight! Houses, freight cars, droves of hogs, sheep, cattle, going down the river in a boiling, roaring current. On the drift were dogs piteously howling, cats mewing, pigs squealing, and rats, all doing their best to cling to the shifting timbers, while all about people, caged in the second stories, were shouting, shooting guns, waving white signals, all crying for help.

"To add to the disaster, the brick buildings, founded mostly upon sandy foundations, began to crumble and fall. And worse still, cars filled with lime caught fire and set fire to the cars. The trestle work of bridges caught fire, and at one time the black smoke so covered the elevated structure upon which we were that we feared we were cut off from the bluff a mile away. This happily proved untrue.

"Our city has no water, no gas, no electricity, no street cars. The police force has been enlarged by the addition of the Third Regiment Guards. The government has ordered a number of soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, thirty miles above, to patrol the two cities to protect them from fires and burglaries. The great convention hall and the churches are opened to house the thousands of homeless. Nearly $40,000 was at once raised for the care of the destitute. Food and clothing are provided. A famine has been narrowly averted by the possibility of getting in trains with provisions from Chicago and St. Louis."

Mrs. Fannie Holsinger, state recording secretary, gives a pitiful picture of the destruction at Argentine. She says:

"Argentine is in a dreadful condition. The destruction is awful. I was over there a few days ago and the sight is sickening, the odor worse. People were digging furniture and household goods out of the mud—chairs, sewing machines, tables, pianos—all mud and hardly recognizable. While I was looking on Mrs. Way, who was our county treasurer for many years, came to me. I was so glad to see her and asked her where she lived. She said with a faltering voice, 'I did live over there,' pointing to the place, "but everything is gone."

"The destruction is so terrible. It is indescribable. The river extended from bluff to bluff, and houses toppled over and went down the stream like toys. Just think what it meant to have all those large factories and packing houses stopped. No smoke, no sign of industry, nothing but water and desolation; for many days no light, no drinking water, no street cars, and only two lines of railroad out from Kansas City. * * * * * "I went to see some of the people this morning whom we have supplied with tents. They can live, but it is poor living. One family had for a stove a piece of sheet iron on top of some stones; another had a grate out of a gasoline oven, each end supported by a stone. Some have beds, but neither pillows nor sheets; some have a few dishes; some have rescued a few pieces from the flood; some find the remnant of their houses blocks away; many no trace of them. Many of the stone and brick buildings are settling in the mud and are unfit for use because unsafe and must be torn down."

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Mrs. Nason, president of the Armourdale union, had her beautiful home completely ruined by the flood.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.

Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.

Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.

Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill

With the Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Willard Memorial fund have been received since last report as follows, $2 except as noted:

MICHIGAN: Climax, Homer.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Lennox.

COLORADO: Denver (Willard) $1.00.

ALABAMA: Treasurer $4 00, from Geneva and Citronville.

CONNECTICUT: Manchester, $2.57.

MASSACHUSETTS: Kingston, Greenfield L. T. L., North Attleboro $1.00, Lynn $1.00, South Boston Co. M. Berkeley, .50. West Boylston .50.

PENNSYLVANIA: Nicholson.

NEW YORK: Clarendon, Stamford, New York F. E. Willard Union $5.00, Maspeth L. T. L. .50, Cobleskill, Hammondsport $1.00, Hornellsville, North Cohocton $1.50, Kerhonkson, Shawangunk $1.00; Cossaynna, Fort Ann, Fort Edward, Fort Edward Y's, Hartford, Salem, Whitehall, Perry, Chatham.

OKLAHOMA: Asher, Perry $1.30.

WISCONSIN: Westboro.

TEXAS: Haskel.

MAINE: Peak's Island, Jefferson.

RHODE ISLAND: East Greenwich.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Seabrook, Greenville, Manchester, Short Falls, Gonic, Milford.

ILLINOIS: Sibley, Mt. Vernon, Naperville, Yorkville, Prophetstown, Graylake $1.30.

KENTUCKY: Louisville.

N. CALIFORNIA: Chico (Bidwell L. T. L.) $1.50, West Berkeley.

VERMONT: East Barret, Hardwick $1.00, East Hardwick, Ryegate $1.00, South Ryegate, Sheffield $1.00, St. Johnsbury Center $1.75.

Dues have been sent by California, Ohio, Rhode Island and Illinois. Texas sends $25 on Manila fund and Yonkers, N. Y., $25 for Pundita Ramabai.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Superintendents.

Non-Alcoholic Medication

THE prize contest in this department was something of a disappointment. Only twenty entries in all were made; four of these were entered as humorous articles; two as orations, two as poems, and the remainder as stories. In addition to these several sent stories to help the work, without entering them in the contest. To all the kind friends who sent articles I wish to here express my sincere thanks. The best of these will be published in leaflet form later on, and will, I hope, add to the interest of department meetings.

The judges chosen to award the prizes are not members of the W. C. T. U., yet are in sympathy with the spirit of our work; they were unacquainted with any contestant, hence could not be accused of partiality. The prize for the best story was unanimously awarded to "A Life's Tragedy," written by Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, of Pineville, Mo. As none of the four humorous entries exactly meet the requirements, and yet all have merit, the judges desire a little more time for decision upon them. One entry of these is from Tennessee, one from Indiana, and two from New York. These four contestants will be notified by letter of the judges' decision as soon as possible after it is given. The judges regret that the two poems and two orations entered do not meet the requirements, so there is no contest upon them.

It seems strange that so few entries were made with such good prizes offered. Possibly the condition of purchasing the department book was the main hindrance. Yet it should not have been a hindrance, for it is well worth more than its price in any home, and certainly it should be in every W. C. T. U. home. Think of the dollars saved if its warnings regarding patent medicines were known and heeded! Think of the lives that might be saved if all its teachings were followed! It may interest some to know that this book has been deemed worthy of a place in the library of Harvard University. I should be glad if superintendents of literature, or conductors of institutes, or presidents of counties would correspond with me about the sale of the book. It is not doing any good packed away in boxes, but would do marvelous things for total abstinence if used for study in all our unions, if only for ten or fifteen minutes at each meeting, and loaned to physicians, ministers, teachers, and other leaders of thought.

Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, of Castile, N. Y., has written, at my request, a very helpful and much-needed leaflet entitled "Special Medical Directions for Women." It is for private circulation among young women or mothers of girls. Price, single copies, two cents; seventy-five cents per 100.

How many of you know that you can get a sample package of department leaflets for fifteen cents? The package contains one of each of the following: "Safe Remedies in Illness," compiled from writings of well-known physicians; "Is Alcohol Useful or Necessary as Medicine?"; "The Danger of Patent Medicines," edition of 1903 has a page of new matter; "Reasons Why Alcohol is Dangerous as Medicine", "Alcohol and Children"; "European Opinions of Alcohol"; "Alcohol Not a Food"; "Comparative Death-Rates With and Without Alcohol"; "Alcohol and Nursing Mothers"; "Give No Alcohol to Children"; "Special Medical Directions for Women"; a large pamphlet by Prof. Kassowitz, of Vienna, Austria, suitable to give to physicians, and a copy of the last report of the department, showing what is being done, also a descriptive circular of the book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." Any union possessing the book and the sample package has abundant material for adding interest and zest to its regular meetings by brief selected readings.

It would be of great service to the department if any who know of persons becoming addicted to drink habits through the medical use of alcoholic drinks, or through patent medicines, would furnish me with the facts of such cases briefly written. Our arguments can be greatly strengthened by the publication of facts of this kind. No names need be given. Physicians might be willing to tell of those who have become victims of patent medicines if assured that no names are required.

MARTHA M. ALLEN.
348 Delaware St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Many Beverages
are so vastly improved by the added richness imparted by the use of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. The Eagle Brand is prepared from the milk of herds of well fed, housed, groomed cows of native breeds. Every can is tested and is therefore reliable.

World's W. C. T. U.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Japanese Union.

THE Japanese Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a most interesting and profitable National convention at Kobe, April 2-4. All sessions were held in the Kobe Congregational Church, a large building, which had been very prettily decorated in honor of the occasion.

Over forty delegates and visitors from distant towns and cities were in attendance, besides a large number of the ladies of Kobe. The evening meetings were most enthusiastic, and the main audience room, together with the galleries, were packed with those who came to hear.

The society has thirty-seven local branches, with a due-paying membership of 2,206, and reports from these show that much earnest work has been done during the year, especially in the departments of Social Purity, Rescue, Mothers' Meetings and Literature. Nearly thirty societies have contributed to the temperance work at the Osaka Exhibition.

The society at Asahigawa, Hokkaido, has rescued twenty-five erring sisters, of whom three have been converted and are to be baptized soon. Through the efforts of the members of the society at Nagasaki thirteen saloons have been closed.

Under new literature published this year we find three leaflets: "Is there Need of a Y?"; "Why Should a Christian Girl Sign the Total Abstinence Pledge?"; and "Arsenic in Beer." Two small pamphlets entitled "The Mother," designed especially for mothers' meetings, and "Women Prominent in Temperance Work," containing short biographical sketches of Frances Willard and the white-ribbon missionaries sent to Japan, have also been published. Two songs from the White Ribbon Hymnal have been translated and were used at the annual meeting. Other helps are under way. Thirteen hundred copies of the society's national magazine, "Woman's Herald," have been printed and distributed. The debt on this has been reduced to sixty yen.

The total receipts of the society for the year were 220.61 yen, of which 166.68 yen have been disbursed. One society, Kobe, reported over 250 yen as raised and expended during the year.

Lengthy discussions were held on the following subjects: "What to do when first organized:" "How to increase circulation of temperance literature:" "How shall we increase our finances?" "How can we increase our membership?" "Our difficulties, and how to solve them;" "Best methods of work."

Your World's representative gave a long and suggestive talk on department work, or what to do and how to do it.

A part of the Saturday afternoon session was devoted to a social meeting, at which an interesting program was given in honor of Mrs. Yajima's seventy-second year, and she was presented with a very nice gold watch by the National society. The Tokyo and Yokohama local societies gave her a beautiful white satin banner upon which a white-ribbon bound globe and the motto "For God and Home and Native Land," in gold letters, had been artistically painted.

Mrs. Yajima made a beautiful response to all these expressions of respect and love, and the convention closed with the singing of the national anthem and prayer.

The meeting voted to send an invitation to the World's organization to hold its next bi-annual meeting in Tokyo, Japan. It also decided to send to the Geneva meeting the national flags and a native dress, inasmuch as it was impossible to send anyone as a delegate to that gathering.

Many plans were made and outlined for this year's work, chief among which were those for increasing the membership and becoming more firmly grounded in the foundation principles of the organization. In order to accomplish this last department work will be pushed with vigor, especially in those departments that relate to scientific temperance education, anti-narcotics, purity work, which includes rescue work, mothers' meetings, and work for the children and young people.

A program outlining a program for each monthly meeting for the year has been prepared and printed for the use of the local societies.

The delegates pledged themselves to do all possible to get subscribers for Mr. Ando's temperance text-book, "Health for Little Folks"; to enforce the anti-cigaret law and disseminate information in regard thereto; abolish beer-halls; to abolish smoking-cars on the railroads; to prevent the employment of young women on the railroads; to stop cruel treatment of factory girls; to encourage reforms in the home and better customs in the nation; to be strictly temperate; to keep the Sabbath and get others to do so; to cultivate a taste for music; to try to maintain peace in society; and to improve the finances of the organization.

The delegates and officers expressed themselves as greatly helped by the meeting and well satisfied with its results.

The outlook for a year of hard work and progress is encouraging and hopeful.

KARA G. SMART.
No. 30 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

Promoted.

The pure soul of Deborah W. Brown, of Barclay, Kan., peacefully went home on the morning of May 20. Mrs. Brown was reared in the Friend's church and for twenty years was a member of the W. C. T. U. She had been for several years the faithful state superintendent of the Peace department.

Mrs. Emeline Hicks, the oldest member of Rensselaer County, N. Y., W. C. T. U., passed away at her home in Lansingburgh at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. For twenty-three years she had been identified with the temperance movement and particularly interested in the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Hicks was a writer of marked ability, and to the end of her life showed remarkable interest in all reform work. She will be greatly missed, and her memory will be tenderly cherished by all who knew her.

BRAIN BUILDING.

How to Feed Nervous Cases.

Hysteria sometimes leads to insanity and should be treated through feeding the brain and nerves upon scientifically selected food that restores the lost delicate gray matter. Proof of the power of the brain food Grape-Nuts is remarkably strong.

"About eight years ago when working very hard as a court stenographer I collapsed physically and then nervously and was taken to the State Hospital for the insane at Lincoln, Neb., a raving maniac.

"They had to keep me in a straitjacket and I was kept in the worst ward for three months. I was finally dismissed in the following May but did no brain work for years until last fall when I was persuaded to take the testimony in two cases. One of these was a murder case and the strain upon my nervous system was so great that I would have broken down again except for the strength I had built up by the use of Grape-Nuts. When I began to feel the pressure of the work on my brain and nerves I simply increased the amount of Grape-Nuts and used the food more regularly.

"I now feel like my old self again and am healthy and happy. I am sure that if I had known of Grape-Nuts when I had my trouble 8 years ago I would never have collapsed and this dark spot in my life would never have happened. Grape-Nuts' power as a brain food is simply wonderful and I do not believe any stomach is so weak that it cannot digest this wonderful food. I feel a delicacy about having my name appear in public but if you think it would help any poor sufferer you can use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There are desserts and desserts. The delicious health-giving kind are told about in the little recipe book found in each package of Grape-Nuts.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The Arizona Territorial convention will be held at Mesa in October.

The W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia, Pa., has bought real estate costing $6,700.

The Pennsylvania L. T. L. holds its state convention at Lancaster, June 29-July 2.

The Y at Pulaski, Ill., numbers about fifty members. It meets each week, and the meetings are always interesting.

The union at Chincoteague, Va., has held mass meetings, circulated petitions and are now working for a local option election in July.

The union at Amarillo, Texas, presented the county judge a petition more than ten feet long against the liquor traffic in the town.

The union at Stamford, Texas, is entertaining the young people of the city one evening each month. The meetings are very successful.

A curfew ordinance has been introduced in the city council of Scranton, Pa. The measure is being vigorously supported by the W. C. T. U.

The North Side, Central and Brainerd unions of Denver, Colo., have asked for the reinstatement of Mr. F. M. Irish, former superintendent of the Industrial School.

The Allegheny county, Pa., convention was held at Homestead. A discussion of patent medicines resulted in the adoption by the convention of a resolution against their use.

"School Savings Banks" was the topic discussed by the Owosso, Mich., union. A Morris chair was presented to the janitor in appreciation of the many courtesies extended by him.

The union at Eldorado, Kan., holds a Mother's Conference each month. "Non-Alcoholic Medication" was the subject of the last one. The program was well prepared and the meeting very interesting.

Fort Worth, Texas, will place water barrels upon the principal streets as was done last year. This beautiful work of giving a cup of clean ice water to all who are thirsty is the work of the W. C. T. U., of course.

The union at Verona, N. J., supports an L. T. L. During the past year a picture of Miss Willard has been placed in each room of the public schools and "The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard," by Miss Anna Gordon, in the school library.

The union at Lansingburgh, N. Y., held an oratorical gold and silver musical contest, which was a social and financial success, netting over fifty dollars to the treasury. Arrangements are being made for another double contest to be held July 1.

During the Michigan State convention held at Adrian, Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Mrs. Ella A. Boole and Mrs. Annie Andrus addressed the young people of the city at a special meeting. The church was beautifully decorated and the interesting program was enjoyed by the many school children present.

Mrs. Lucia F. Additon, of Portland, Ore., National organizer, is at her old home in Abington, Mass. The local union observed Flower Mission day by holding an institute with Mrs. Additon as leader. Her tact, keenness of perception, and brightness of manner makes her a good institute worker.

The union which was organized last February at Quincy, Mass., has done much work in the four months of its existence. It holds its meetings regularly, and has secured the signatures to the anti-tobacco pledge of over one hundred boys. It has also contributed $1.00 each to Ft. Strong and Ft. Revere for ice, and $5.00 to the Frances Willard settlement.

Hochelaga county, Canada, held its annual convention at Montreal. It was voted that greater prominence should be given to Y work. The plan of work looked to a five-fold increase in membership. Mrs. Ella Boole, president of New York, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Boole has recently closed a two-weeks' lecture tour in Canada. The press gives appreciative reports of her addresses.

Mrs. Stoddard, state president, and the state press superintendent, Miss Fanny Armstrong, attended the first convention of Brown county, Texas, June 6-7. The convention was very interesting. The closing meeting in the First Baptist church of Brownwood on Sunday night was a fine success in every way. The crowd was large, the collection good, and the number of new members gratifying.

Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, is now at 109 Bowen street, Providence, R. I., where she will remain until July 16 for a season of rest. From that time until the last of August she will speak at summer meetings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia During September and October Miss Kearney will be in Pennsylvania. Dates can be secured by addressing Miss H. Frances Jones, 812 N. 20th street, Philadelphia.

In an article on "Law Enforcement" in "The Kansas Issue," the organ of the Kansas State Temperance Union, mention is made of the different forces which have caused the present activity in law enforcement in the state. The editor says: "The W. C. T. U., with its numerous local organizations and its unceasing round of work under able leaders, has also helped unspeakably to produce the present bettered condition in Kansas."

The West Side union of Guthrie, O. T., entertained the husbands and friends of the members not long ago. A pleasing program was given and three-course luncheon served. About sixty-five were present. One new member was added to the union. This union celebrated Flower Mission Day by a special program. About a hundred bouquets were taken to the jail and many flowers to the children in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The annual convention of the Tolland county, Conn., W. C. T. U. was held at Ellington. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Fitch, the county president, Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, state president, presided. Mrs. L. K. Fuller, editor of the "White Ribbon Banner," read a paper on the power and influence of the National and state papers. Mrs. Forbes spoke of "some things we need to keep in all our W. C. T. U. thoughts." Mrs. Fitch was made an honorary life member of the state union.

At Washington Barracks, an army post situated in Washington, D. C., thirty-five men have taken the White Cross pledge. This was accomplished through the earnest efforts of Wm. Roderick Leimbach of the engineer corps. After attending a W. C. T. U. meeting he made application for White Cross literature and pledges to Mrs. Clinton Smith, district president. These were sent him and during the next thirty-five days the thirty-five signatures were signed. Mr. Leimbach is to be sent to West Point Military Academy, to perfect himself as an engineer.

The W. C. T. U. of Maricopa county, Arizona, held an interesting and helpful convention at Tempe April 25. The local unions were well represented. Good work was reported by each, with quite a gain in membership. Mrs. M. B. White, a former territorial president, gave some enjoyable reminiscences of early W. C. T. U. work in the territory. In the evening a medal contest was given by the L. T. L. Mrs. Etta B. Johnson, of Tempe, was elected president; Mrs. Anna Thompson, of Phoenix, secretary; Mrs. Ella A. Hutchison, of Mesa, treasurer.

Chehalis county, Wash., held its annual convention at Oakville. Many delegates were present and two L. T. L.'s participated in the program. Mrs. Mary M. Wade, of Seattle, state treasurer, was present and was very helpful. A county banner was adopted with the motto "In His name we pledge our allegiance." A headquarters building is to be erected at the beach on the lot owned by the W. C. T. U. Each union was represented in the gold medal contest. Miss Olive Mannerman, of Oakville, was awarded the medal. Rev. W. E. Thompson gave an inspiring address the first evening.

Flower Mission Day was observed by many unions. At New Orleans the union held a song and prayer service and carried the contributions of flowers, fruit, cake, fans and perfumes to the various "Homes," the prison, almshouse and hospitals. At Fort Worth, Texas, the jail was visited, a short gospel service held, and flowers and reading matter distributed. The union of Mobile, Ala., distributed flowers and other articles to the sick and poor of the city. Adrian, Mich., union sent out over 400 bouquets. At the county infirmary each inmate received a banana and an orange, and each child a bag of candy, as well as flowers to all. A good store of patchwork was also left. Fruit was sent with flowers to the sick of the city. Beautiful cards were sent to the girls at the Industrial school.

Miss M. A. Carr, a member of the Hanson, Mass., union and superintendent of the Sunday-school in the Congregational church, recently arranged a children's concert upon the subject of "Purity." The "Purity of Nature" was told in song, recitation and decoration. The "Purity of Innocence" was seen in the baptism of ten infants. The "Purity of Personal Habit" was presented by the Anti-Cigaret program, found in a former issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, followed by an address by the pastor, Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, along the same line, and the circulating of the anti-cigaret pledge cards. The program was very successful and is worthy of imitation. It is an effectual way of bringing the anti-cigaret work before the Sunday schools. Miss Carr was greatly assisted in the preparation of the program by Rev. Sawyer.

Christian Endeavor Special Train To Denver.

The passenger department of the Chicago & North-Western R'y has arranged for a special train, account United Society of Christian Endeavor Convention, Denver, July 9-13, 1903, to leave Chicago 10:30 P. M., Tuesday, July 7, with Pullman Standard and Tourist sleeping cars, free reclining-chair cars, and standard day coaches, through to Denver without change. This special train will enable Endeavorers and their friends to travel westward in congenial company and upon schedules arranged for their special convenience. The route is over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and will traverse the rich prairie and farm regions of Iowa and the Platte Valley of Nebraska by daylight. Only $25.00 round trip from Chicago, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets good to return until August 31. Very low side-trip rates to points in Colorado. For illustrated folders and full particulars, address, W. B. KNISKERN, 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Chicago, Ill.

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Women from the Saloon's Standpoint.

Sometimes an honest doubter says that woman suffrage would not help the temperance question. The liquor papers seem to fear that it would, and we clip the following extracts from liquor papers: "If a liquor man wishes to commit business suicide, let him vote for the woman suffrage amendment." "Treat your wives and daughters as good, true women should be treated, but don't forget that they are women. Don't give them edged tools to play with. They may not cut themselves with the ballot, but they will cut the ground from beneath your business." "The Prohibition papers are nearly all run by women. They all support the suffrage amendment. Liquor men, do you tumble, or must a house fall upon you?" "Now, boys, if you want the license question handed over to the tender mercies of women, vote for the suffrage amendment."—The Liberator.

Scorn no man's love though of a mean degree; love is a present for a mighty king.—Herbert.

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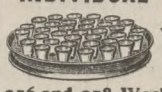
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Hugh Brotherton, Curate*

By Frances Home

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XVII.

THUS was brought to naught, at any rate for the present, Hugh's hastily formed scheme of disappearing from the scene of his devoted labors. The day that was to have witnessed his flight witnessed his triumph instead. As for himself, while the excited village rang with his heroism, he passed the hours in bed, by turns flushed and shivering, but as happy and contented as a child. A scalp wound proved to be his only serious injury, but in view of possible complications, Dr. Mann insisted upon absolute rest and quiet. Still, it was impossible effectually to barricade the sick-room against the mighty wave of admiration and sympathy which swept the entire neighborhood. From time to time the nurse would come in smiling, with a sheaf of telegrams, already answered, which would serve to amuse her patient by and by. For the information of anxious parishioners, it was necessary to issue periodical bulletins, and more than one of the county families sent special messages of inquiry. Two enterprising reporters from Milborough were early on the scene, and before invading the vicarage, secured interviews with Enoch, Tummas Windle, and, by good luck, with Sam Widgery himself. Long before the close of that final interview they were simply satisfied with "copy," which was none the less piquant because of Sam's resentment at finding himself interviewed at all. It mattered little that at the vicarage they were politely denied access to Hugh; indeed, the interest of the situation was immeasurably enhanced by the fact that his condition might be reported as "still serious." In addition to the rough sketch made of Sam in his mining dress, they secured the latest photograph of Hugh. These duly appeared in the morning papers above lengthy and graphic accounts of the disaster, and the heroic rescue of Mr. William Sellers by a brave curate and a stalwart young collier. "Mr. William Sellers" was represented as an aged saint of patriarchal aspect, such being the artist's charitable interpretation of the fact that having imbibed frequent potations "to get the cold out of his bones," Billy had become maudlin.

Hugh was well enough to laugh over the illustrations, but he quickly flung the paper aside at sight of a letter from home. Foreseeing the probability of publicity, Mr. Boyd had himself written to Hugh's father on the night of the rescue, giving a brief account of the occurrence, and Dr. Mann's assurance that neither the rescued nor the rescuers were in any danger. He had added his warm congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton on the gallant conduct of their son. The letter now in Hugh's hand had been written in the first flush of a reserved man's pride and exultation in his only son. Hugh read through the pages to the last word, then, being alone, hid his face in his hands and groaned. He had barely recovered himself when Dr. Mann paid his evening visit, bearing the information that Sam was waiting below. By special favor he was the first visitor to be admitted to the sick-room.

"For my own part," said the doctor gruffly, "I prefer Sam in the rough; but from what I hear, I am sadly afraid that he intends to reform. He was actually heard to refuse a drink yesterday. Think of that, Brotherton!"

He intently watched his patient for some sign of flinching, and perhaps the eager answer took him by surprise.

"I can understand that. I can understand exactly how he feels. Somehow he feels himself to be a better man because of what he has done. For the matter of that, so do I," and he laughed nervously. "Perhaps that is why I understand."

"You?" and the doctor affected great surprise. "I thought it was understood that you were already a full-fledged saint."

"Meaning that you thought that I wished it to be understood," said Hugh flushing. "Well, as Boyd says, you may be right, though I don't know that I have given you any special cause to think so."

Such passages were frequent between them, but the almost womanly tenderness of the doctor's ministrations more than made up for the roughness of his speech. With a caution, he left Sam endeavoring to give an accurate account of his past sensations and present position.

"It ain't that I've got converted, nor yet that I've made up my mind to turn teetotal. Nowt o' t' sort," said Sam firmly. "It's just that I somehow feel that I couldn't let myself down to taste again. You know summat o' what I were afore I went down?"

Hugh nodded.

"'Beery Sam,' that's what I were; behind my back they all called me so. Well, I've got that sort of a feelin' as if Beery Sam got drownded and buried in that there pit, and Sam Widgery had somehow come to life again a different man."

Hugh put out a trembling hand, and grasped the horny fist that alternately opened and shut itself expressively on Sam's knee. He could not bring himself to say that he knew not only the mood of exaltation, but also its evanescent nature, and Sam interpreted the action as conveying the encouragement of sympathy. He was but a novice in the narrow way.

"I do, I tell ye. For all I put such a bold front to it, I felt kind o' queer to be goin' to my death like that. You bet I did. When you pulled off your coat and axed me for a mate, I comed forrard because somethin' in the look of ye seemed to pull me on; but while they was makin' ready, if I could ha' backed out anyway, I would ha' done it, I tell ye. Then I kinder looked at you to see if ye meant goin', and you'll excuse me, sir, but it comed over me that happen there wasn't so much difference as I thought, for you seemed to be feelin' pretty much the same as me."

Hugh nodded again, turning his face a little from the light. Sam hesitated and laughed apologetically.

"Thinks I to myself, 'Hanged if I don't believe that he funks it every bit as much as I do, but he means goin' all the same, and him knowin' nowt about the job,' so wi' that, I buckled to, and after a bit it seemed as if somethin' outside o' myself got holt on me and pulled me right out o' myself, till I clean forgot as I was Beery Sam, wi' a blackish character o' my own, and felt as if I had nowt to trouble my mind about but just what I was bound to do. It was queer, I tell ye, sir, but it's the truth."

"I know. I felt pretty much the same. What did you make of the something from outside of yourself that got hold of you in the very moment of your need?"

Sam looked mystified, then a light broke over his face, and he gasped:

"Ye don't mean that it was God Almighty. Well, I'm blessed!"

Not another word passed between them until Dr. Mann returned, and with a resounding slap on Sam's shoulder sent him peremptorily away.

"You've been talking twice as much as is good for you, I'll be bound," grumbled the doctor, as he prepared to take Hugh's temperature.

"On the contrary, Sam has done all the talking," retorted Hugh.

"Makings of a fine fellow in that young tippler," remarked the doctor, laconically.

"I'm sure of that," said Hugh, rather sadly.

"Then see to it that you keep him up to the standard of the start he has made. That's my advice, for all it's worth. There's no earthly reason why any man should be a sot. Tell him to put that in his pipe and smoke it."

He looked at the thermometer without comment, shook up and rearranged his patient's pillows, examined the medicine bottle, and went down to the vicar's study.

"No; he's not getting on as fast as one has a right to expect of a steady fellow of his age. There's no particular cause for anxiety, but things are not altogether as they should be. There's Widgery, a pretty hard drinker, little the worse for his experiences, and this other fellow, who couldn't consistently touch a drop of alcohol to save his life, has all the symptoms that t'other chap ought to have had. How do you account for that?"

Mr. Boyd shook his head.

"Happily, my friend, it is your business to account for it, not mine. You don't think that there is cause for anxiety?"

"Oh, no; but he must be kept quiet, mind that. I'll look in again in the morning."

But a little later, when Mr. Boyd looked in to say good night to his guest, Hugh at once started up in bed.

"Are you alone? That's right. I have something to say to you, and I want to get it said tonight."

"You'll have to let it wait until the morning, Brotherton. I've got my orders from Mann, and I mean to carry them out. He says that you have had more than enough excitement for one day."

He spoke cheerily, but with secret alarm, for Hugh's manner was agitated, and his eyes feverishly bright.

"It's what I have on my mind that is exciting me. I do not deserve the good opinion that everyone has of me. I—I—"

The nurse, who had quietly entered the room, looked significantly at Mr. Boyd as she put down the little tray she carried on the table beside the bed. She was a stout person of authoritative manners, and Hugh secretly held her in considerable awe. Nevertheless, having swallowed the medicine she held to his lips, he summoned up courage to say:

"Would you mind giving me ten minutes alone with the vicar, nurse? I have something of importance to say to him that ought to be said without delay."

His determination not to risk delay was increasing his agitation, and after rapidly exchanging glances with nurse, Mr. Boyd answered him soothingly:

"It's all right, old fellow, whatever it is. Don't bother yourself over it just now. You see, we think you of more importance than anything else at present."

"And in the morning you will be more fit for business. I cannot allow any more talking tonight," said the nurse firmly.

Both she and Mr. Boyd believed him to be suffering from slight delirium, and recognizing the fact, Hugh submitted impatiently.

When morning came, Mr. Boyd took care that the doctor should be the first visitor to enter the sick-room. As usual, when his professional work was done he settled down for a brief chat, and the nurse left him and his patient together.

"I have something to say to you," began Hugh, turning suddenly paler than before. "I tried to say it to Boyd last night, but he and nurse took it into their heads that I was wandering, and shut me up. I must say it to someone. I ought to say it, but if I don't say it soon, God knows whether it will ever be said at all. Do you remember a conversation we once had in your surgery—about alcohol."

"Hold on!" said the doctor suddenly. He was convinced that he knew what was coming, and he wanted time.

Hugh had been speaking impetuously, but he stopped short, with a harsh, unsteady laugh.

"What? You, too?"

"Oh, no; you're not wandering. You know well enough what you are talking about, but I want you to give yourself—and me—time."

"I won't take time; I will speak this very day," said Hugh impetuously, "for my own good."

"H'm." The doctor examined his finger-nails with a deliberation that was arresting. "Is a man's own good invariably to be his first consideration?"

"What do you mean?"

Another pause.

"There seems no question about it," began the doctor, with the same deliberation, "that you have made considerable impression upon the parish. Those wonderful sermons and addresses, which have been so much appreciated" (Hugh winced), "have been the means of doing a lot of people good, and can the best of sermons do more? I've listened to a good deal of parochial gossip this last day or two," pursued the doctor, in a meditative way, "chiefly about you, and I think it all goes to show that the results of Boyd's experienced and, as I think, wise ministrations are as nothing in comparison with the results of yours. I don't pretend to explain it," he added resignedly, "but such is the case."

Hugh smiled bitterly.

"You cannot think more contemptuously of me and of my work than I—"

"Stop a bit," interrupted the doctor. "I never said that I thought contemptuously either of you or your work. I may have classed it, mentally, with the wood, hay, stubble and so on; but if it serves your day and generation, and that so well that your fellow-creatures grow the better for it, what right have I to complain? And this is just what seems to be the case. I am not likely to over-estimate the results of your work, but I must recognize facts. Brotherton," and his tone became emphatic, "I know of men and women who are leading better lives today because of your influence over them."

Hugh, deeply ashamed, hid his face in his hands without speaking. Leaning forward, the doctor lightly touched his chest to emphasize what he was about to say.

"Suppose that anything should happen—or shall we say transpire?—to destroy the faith that these men and women have in you, what would be the probable effect upon them?"

Hugh listened intently, but neither moved nor spoke.

"Just now," pursued the doctor, "you wanted to speak—for your own good. There are times, I say, when a man's own good—even his own soul's good—is not to be his first consideration. I say that it is not to be the first consideration with you. You have pulled some of these people out of the mire, and not for your own soul's sake have you the right to plunge them into it again. I don't know what it was that

(Continued on page 15.)

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A "Night Up" at the London Hospital.

"THAT telephone bell again," just when one was getting to bed at 2 a. m., after having been out to a bad case, and was looking forward to a good rest.

"Hallo! Yes!"

"You're wanted, sir."

"All right, I am coming," and so hastily slipping on one's clothes again, it did not take long to get down.

There in the great empty hall, with its massive pillars and rows of empty seats, a man is waiting to escort us to one of the homes of an East End slum where someone has been taken suddenly ill, and is too bad to be moved.

I wish some of you boys would come with us as we step out into the broad and brightly lighted Whitechapel Road. Come along, we must turn down a by-street tho, and then another and another. The silence is only broken by our hurried footsteps on the cobbles; the moon and stars are looking sadly and silently down from a cloudless sky; the lamp-posts shed a flickering light in the narrow streets, and occasionally one is startled by a couple of policemen, who suddenly appear round a corner, or are standing half-hidden in a doorway.

At length Booth street, Spitalfields, is reached, and we turn into a doorway. A candle upstairs reveals the staircase, rotten and filthy.

Mind your head as you ascend; and half-way up you must step across the legs of two lodgers, who, with a sack thrown over them, are lying on the platform at the angle of the staircase, and who are snoring heavily. At the top one of the doors opens, and we enter.

It is not hard to describe the furniture—the bed on which the sick person is lying, covered not with clean sheets and blankets, but with a filthy old feather bed; a table, two wooden chairs and a chest of drawers. On the mantle-shelf are a few little ornaments. There are no pictures nor carpet; in fact, nothing else except dirt. In one corner is a child of five asleep.

This is the only room of this "home" of an East-ender, where the soap and hot water for us to wash in before leav : has to be borrowed from Mrs. Somebody next door, that is, in the next room.

It is awfully sad work to see these poorest of English homes, and on reaching the hospital again another message is waiting. This time the case is sadder still: a tiny single room in Twine Court, Shadwell. Mother is ill, but three of the children are in the same bed, while two others are sleeping on three chairs put side by side. The walls have been stripped of pictures because father is out of work, a tiny fire is burning which the neighbors have kindly supplied. The bedstead and six chairs are going to be fetched away the next Monday, if the next installment of hire-purchase money is not paid.

"Doctor, could you give us a milk supply ticket, as I pawned the last pair of the children's boots to-day for food?" asks the mother.

We wonder how the crowds of little children brought up in these benighted homes can live, badly fed and clothed, a whole family in one room, and surrounded by filth and squalor, because the parents are literally too poor to keep things clean.

What happiness can these poor little things have in life, children of the gutter, with only the streets to play in?

One woman told me that her husband gave her five shillings a week for herself and the children, and she had to pay four shillings out of it for rent for that one room!

"How is it? why is it?" you ask.

Ah! in most cases it is the old story—the drink. We may talk lightly of the evils of intemperance, and say what fools men must be to take too much, but what about the poor little fellows who live on a couple of crusts a day and run about shoeless, in nothing but a ragged pair of knickerbockers and shirt? What about these little innocent sufferers of their fathers' folly, dying in hundreds through want, starvation, and exposure?

Let us do what we can to remove the one great cause of the terrible misery and sadness of these boys and girls of the East End by doing all in our power to destroy the drink traffic in this our land.

Can we do otherwise than this when we read such words as these: "Whosoever shall cause one of these little ones that believe on Me to stumble, it were better for him if a great millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea."—R. L. Ridge, in "Our Boy's Magazine."

Lincoln and Topeka.

A Tale of Two Cities in 1901 Which is Good Reading for the Voters of 1903.

Lincoln, Nebraska, has forty saloons, each of which pays the city $1,000 license yearly. Total revenue, $40,000.

Lincoln has numerous unlicensed joints and low dives. High license has not suppressed them. High license never does suppress them.

Lincoln declares she must have her saloon revenue to pay her public school teachers and keep up her schools.

Notwithstanding Lincoln's income from taxation of vice, her average levy to pay the expenses of her schools is nearly two mills higher than that of Topeka. Her levy for city purposes only is thirty-seven and one-half mills.

Lincoln pays in annual salaries to her city supeerintendent of schools and to her principal of the high school, $4,200.

Lincoln, despite her boasted saloon revenue "for school purposes," pays her

(1) High school teachers an average per month (nine months) of but $75.

(2) Principals of graded schools an average per month of but $70.33.

(3) Graded school teachers an average per month of but $52.73.

General average for high license Lincoln $66.02.

Topeka, Kansas, has not had a licensed saloon for nearly twenty years. Total yearly saloon revenue, not a cent.

Topeka at the present time, June, 1901, has very few, if any, joints or dives. Prohibition has reasonably well suppressed them.

Topeka absolutely refuses to be a partner with the unrighteous traffic in order to keep up her schools.

Topeka's total levy, without resorting to the protection and taxation of vice, is but thirty mills. This for city purposes only, exclusive of the school-tax levy for the support of her public schools.

General average for prohibition Topeka $76.56.

Monthly excess in favor of Topeka's teachers $10.58.

Yearly excess in favor of Topeka's teachers $95.04.

Wherein does saloon revenue "for school purposes" profit the teachers of Lincoln, Nebraska?—Prohibition in Kansas.

Boston Excursions

Via the Nickel Plate Road, June 25th to 27th, inclusive; also July 1st to 5th, inclusive, at popular rates. Write City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex, Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

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June 25th to 27th, inclusive; also July 1st to 5th, inclusive, via Nickel Plate Road. Especially low rates. Liberal return limits. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex, Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

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Mrs. Laura J. Rittenhouse.
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Mrs. Ida Cole.
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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO

To Chautauqua Lake and Return

at one fare for the round trip, via Nickel Plate Road on June 16 and 17, from Chicago and intermediate points, with return limit of June 23, account of Conference of Association of General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association of North America, at Chautauqua Lake, June 16-22. For particulars, address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago.

Among the Latest Leaflets

National Leaflet, No. 65.
Prohibitory Law.
Facts.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 97.
Facts Concerning the Canteen.
Margaret Dye Ellis.

National Leaflet, No. 98.
The Dispensary State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

National Leaflet, No. 99.
Duties of W. C. T. U. Secretaries.
Susanna M. D. Fry.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 214.
Mission of the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion.
Herbert C. Shattuck.

National Leaflet L. T. L., No. 215.
The Province of the Loyal Temperance Legion.
Charles Wesley Burns.

Price per package of 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Department Leaflet, No. 216.
Food Economics, Part I.
Louise C. Purington, M. D

Department Leaflet, No. 217.
Food Economics, Part II.
Louise C. Purington, M. D.

Department Leaflet, No. 88.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part I.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 89.
An Equal Suffrage Examination Paper, Part II.
Ellis Meredith.

Department Leaflet, No. 134.
How to make Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School Helpful and Interesting.
Mrs. Clare E. Beede.

Department Leaflet, No. 143.
Love's Mission (A True Story.)
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 144.
Work Among Lumbermen.
Mrs. Emma W. Shores.

Department Leaflet, No. 182.
A Study in L. T. L. Methods.
Mrs. Helen G. Rice.

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What Makes a Good Soldier.
Lord Roberts.

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Cordelia A. Greene, M. D.

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How to Win.
Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson.

Total Abstinence Leaflet, No. 19.
The Drink Habit Among Women.
Mrs. Leonora M. Lake.

Price per 100, 25 cents.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
.....CHICAGO.

"The Supreme Criminal."

By Clara C. Hoffman.

The Union Signal of June 4 reprinted from *The Chicago American* an article entitled "How Shall We Solve the Problem of the Drink Evil?" by Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The article is interesting from several points of view.

Every white-ribboner will endorse all the bishop says of the drink evil, even when he terms it the "supreme criminal of all time." But the liquor traffic is not mentioned, tho to most minds it is very intimately associated with the drink evil. Is this because our government is in partnership with the deadly traffic, sharing most largely in its profits?

When the good bishop calls on all "workers for human good" to unite against this evil, the "Amen" that wells up from every W. C. T. U. heart can be heard around the globe. When he tells us "the churches must be held to high accountability" cordial assent is given.

"They (the churches) are indeed more constant in their teaching and practice of temperance than any other forces in society," he claims. Now comes inquiry. More constant than the W C. T. U.? More constant than the little army of Christian prohibitionists who talk, and pray, and vote against this evil? Is this really true? Strange, we have not discovered it. The bishop very frankly admits that "if all the churches presented a unity of teaching against this evil, and a solid line of total abstinence, there would be left no room for saloons and drinking places." Exactly so! Alas, and alas for that "if."

"This is final authority—public opinion. Whoever shapes public opinion makes the laws, fixes the pursuits, and dictates the amusements. The pulpit and press united and aroused would cure 90 per cent of this evil in one year." This is an admission of appalling responsibility, and by one high in authority. When this has been charged by those of lower estate, great offence has been given.

But how is this public opinion, so greatly to be desired, and so necessary to victory over the "supreme criminal of all time," to be created, cultivated, and crystallized until it makes the laws, fixes the pursuits, and dictates the amusements?"

None will deny that the pulpit and press are mighty agencies to this end—if they are seeking this end, and intend to attain it. Do they? Let us see.

From a majority of the evangelical pulpits of this country go forth "preachers of righteousness," who in their capacity of sovereign citizens and rulers, uphold and perpetuate the policy and system of licensing that which produces the "supreme criminal of all time." Hereby it lives, and moves, and has its being.

The membership of the church will never rise to higher planes of thought and action while its leaders and officials declare "the liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin" and then vote for its continuance.

The church easily, without the aid of the press, could combat and overcome this supreme evil, but never while its words and deeds are at variance. Most of the secular press upholds and defends the political agencies by which this criminal is entrenched in law—law enacted by the agents whom church and press help to elect. "What the law declares right, is right." Thus are church and press helping to form and educate public opinion.

The liquor traffic has had the right of way, protected by law and public opinion, for which church and press are jointly responsible to the full extent of the influence of each, until it has acquired a vast capital and corrupted our entire civic, political, and religious life—making it possible to buy, sell, and control vast numbers of citizens until our great cities, and smaller ones too, are reeking centers of bribery, gambling and robbery.

Yet the good bishop does not seem to recognize this as a force in society. Why not?

Reference is made to the evil and crime of slavery. It, too, was called a moral question, and the attitude of church and press concerning it was not unlike the position of those powerful bodies today toward the liquor traffic.

Slavery was settled as a political question and by political methods. So, too, will be settled this question of the "supreme criminal of all time." No other method of settlement is possible because it is entrenched in law by politics.

The cry of the world grows louder and louder, "How can we reach, capture, and destroy this supreme evil?" In spite of church and press, the world will see at last that it can be done only by pulling down the political bulwarks behind which it has found safety so long. God speed the overthrow of the bulwarks!

Knox, Mo.

Hot Weather Reflections.

What gastronomic crimes are committed from April to November in every kitchen and dining-room! It is the same with heat-producing drinks. What schooners of beer are drained off with the vain delusion that beer is cooling and refreshing. And what crowds throng the soda fountain for nerve tonics. If every saloon were closed down and every drug store were cast into the midst of the sea in 999 cases out of every 1,000 the people would be vastly cooler and stronger and healthier from April to November and from November until the following April. There is nothing healing or cooling or refreshing in anything that has in it the heating and consuming fires of alcohol, whether it be in the form of beer or ale or wine or brandy or whisky or any of the ornamental concoctions of the soda fountain or the misleading compounds of the physician's or druggist's case.—Dr. John Merritte Driver.

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LITTLE JOURNEYS to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

railway and many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have been issued for those interested and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

"Colorado-California," six cents.
"In Lakeland" and "Summer Homes," six cents.
"Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 12.)

you were going to say, and I don't want to know; but if you will take time to think it over in the light of what I have said, you will never say it, either to me or to any other man."

"And suppose that, while some of the disasters of which you hint might come of my speaking, worse things are still more likely to come of my silence?" said Hugh presently.

"Why should worse things come of it?" asked the doctor roughly. "You can play the man if you choose. After last Tuesday, who could doubt it? Go ahead, and do it! Besides, I don't believe in your having anything to say that would not be better left unsaid. Give yourself time. Every speck is seen through a magnifying glass by a sick man. You'll think better of it when you are about again."

Hugh sat up among his pillows for some time after he was left alone. Then he sighed heavily, turned over on his side, and went to sleep. For good or ill, the tale that had trembled upon his lips remained untold.

(To be continued.)

Local Option Elections.

DODD CITY, Tex., June 14.—In a prohibition election held here yesterday, this box gave 171 for prohibition and 61 against prohibition.

HONEY GROVE, Tex., June 13.—In the local option election held in this county today the vote here resulted: Anti 301, for prohibition 511.

WINDOM, Tex., June 14.—In the prohibition election held in this county yesterday, out of 146 votes cast in this precinct, the antis received only 19, which is the largest prohibition majority of any place in the county.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—By a large majority the anti-saloon forces carried the local option election at Southport, county seat of Brunswick county, yesterday. Ninety votes were cast against saloons and twenty-eight for. Southport was a dry town up to two years ago, and the people there are now rejoicing over the prospects of whiskey being forbidden in the place.

CAMERON, Tex., June 11.—The Commissioners' Court this morning made a canvass of the returns in the recent prohibition election in Milam county, and there were 1,797 votes for prohibition and 1,587 against it, making majority of 210. The prohibitionists are delighted at the result in our neghbor county, Robertson, yesterday.

BONHAM, Tex., June 13.—Fannin county stepped into the prohibition line today by a majority of nearly eighteen hundred votes. The campaign was waged earnestly and a larger vote was polled than was anticipated. The total vote for the county was nearly six thousand. Out of thirty-one voting boxes in the county all but three gave prohibition majorities. The Bonham boxes gave a prohibition majority of 195.

A number of ladies were at the polls here today working for the prohibition cause. It is the general opinion here tonight that so emphatic have the citizens of the county spoken on the question the law will be allowed to go into effect at once without interference.

No Liquor While on Duty.

Canton (O.) Firemen May Drink Only Fourteen Days a Year.

CANTON, O., June 20.—The board of public service has adopted a resolution that city firemen must not use intoxicating liquors while on duty. Canton firemen have one day in seven off, but are subject to call then, and the prohibiting order includes the off-day. The only chance the firemen would have to indulge in liquor without violating orders is during a vacation period of fourteen days in a year.

Fourth of July Excursion

Over the Nickel Plate Road at one fare for the round-trip, within a radius of 200 miles from starting point. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, with return limit of July 6th. Through trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points. Every facility offered for the comfort of the traveling public. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00, and meals a la carte, in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road. City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street, and Auditorium Annex. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

The News in Brief.

DOMESTIC.

Miners and operators reach understanding and there will be no strike in the anthracite field.

President appoints Henry F. Greene of Duluth as civil service commissioner to succeed James R. Garfield.

Collapse of approach to bridge at Eau Claire, Wis., drops 200 carnival sightseers to river. Scores are hurt.

New Chicago directory shows a population of 1,942,000—a gain of 243,925 over the government census of 1900.

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago gives $150,000 to Armour Institute; gift is announced at commencement exercises.

McKinley Monument Association will raise $150,000 in addition to the sum already in hand, for the sole purpose of keeping the memorial in repair.

U. S. Grant, of San Diego, Cal., son of the famous war president, is a candidate for the republican nomination for vice-president next year.

The famous liberty bell taken from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to Boston, where it was a feature of the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Town of Heppner, Ore, nearly destroped by cloudburst and 300 persons probably drowned; wall of water twenty feet high swept gulch where village is located. Relief extended by neighboring cities.

William S. McFarlane, superintendent of Goddard anti-policy society, shot to death at New York by William Spencer, negro gambler; Philip Bray, assistant superintendent, wounded; murderer arrested.

Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal church sailed from New York on his seventh tour of inspection of the African mission field. The bishop has begun a tour of over 30,000 miles, which will take until next April to complete.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson elected president of the National Children's Home Society at its annual convention in Pitsburg, is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, and associate editor of the American Journal of Sociology. He is also vice-president of the International Prison Association, one of the moving spirits in the German Inner Mission, and a sociologist of international repute. Dr. Henderson is a doctor of philosophy of the University of Leipsic.

Religious Educational Association is incorporated in Illinois. The objects of the new association, as stated in its official handbook, are three-fold: To unify and correlate the work of the different agencies already engaged in various lines of religious educational work; to stimulate the work of the present agencies by publication of information and by conferences; to create new agencies where at present there are none, and for special lines of work in which as yet no united effort has been made. Efforts will be made from a new point of view to secure religious and moral education in the public schools. Scientific systemization of Christian educational work is to be the object of the association's efforts.

FOREIGN.

Mexican government breaks all records in arbitrations by depositing $1,420,682 on account of the Pius fund award with Ambassador Clayton.

Finance Minister Rouvier in the French house of deputies proposes a gradual form of income tax designed to throw more of the burden of taxation on the wealthy classes.

Japan, Great Britain and the United States formally demand the opening of Mukden and Tai Lung-Chow, China, to foreign trade. Minister Conger also demands the opening of Harbin, Manchuria.

Reichstag elections in Germany result in great gains by socialists, who are expected to have eighty seats in the new body. Radicals are badly defeated and noted men of the empire must undergo revote.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch elected king of Servia by parliament at Belgrade, at dictation of King Alexander's murderers; acceptance announced. Recognition refused by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany; British minister instructed to withdraw from Belgrade on his arrival. Austria's demand that King Alexander's murderers be punished by King Peter of Servia reinforced by Russia in official note.

Clubs Must Pay License.

Illinois Supreme Court Decides That Liquor Selling Clubs are Saloons.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—The Supreme court yesterday decided that Elks' clubs and all clubs where liquor is dispensed are saloons and must pay the regular dram shop license fee, which in this state is $500 a year or more as each municipality may decide.

The decision was in the case of the People vs. the Law and Order Club of Randolph county. The supreme court decides that it makes no difference if the club sells its liquor to its members at cost, it is violating the law.

The character of the club or the objects for which it was formed also makes no difference, and the license fee must be paid if liquor is to be dispensed in the club rooms.

Mayor Harrison has called for a list of all the clubs in Chicago, with a view to ascertaining which of them sell liquor and to compel these to pay the regular liquor license of $500 a year.

The number is said by close observers to be surprisingly large. Collector Lahiff says they number perhaps 5,000. It is not expected that a very large percentage of these can pay the license, and therefore the effect of the court's decision will be to cut down the number.

Christian Scientists'

meeting in Boston, June 28-July 1. It will be to your advantage to obtain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing elsewhere. No excess fare charged on any of our trains. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27. Final return limit August 1. Call on or address JOHN Y. CALAHAN, General Agent, 113 ADAMS ST., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars as to stop-overs, train service, etc.

Bremerton is Prohibition.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 9.—Every saloon in the town of Bremerton closed last night at midnight to remain closed for all time. The town is now strictly prohibition. An ordinance has been passed providing for a penalty for the violation of the liquor regulations.

Bar Liquor Dealers.

Catholic Order of Foresters Takes Decided Stand on Temperance.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 12.—The Catholic Order of Foresters at their biennial convention re-elected by acclamation all of the old officers excepting two of the trustees.

LIQUOR HANDLERS BARRED.

The Foresters took a firm and pronounced stand for temperance and against all handlers of liquor. If the sentiment of the state gathering goes through the national convention, to be held in Dubuque in August, an amendment to the constitution will be made which will exclude in the future from membership to the fraternity all saloon men, liquor dealers, bartenders and, in fact, anyone connected either directly or indirectly with the sale or traffic in liquor. It was the sense of the convention that such men are hazardous risks and not desirable members.

ENLARGED AND ILLUSTRATED

The Crusader Monthly

Official Organ of THE L. T. L.

Formerly The Young Crusader.

A Delightful Magazine for Young People

ATTRACTIVE
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Temperance, anti-cigaret and other live issues of the day; bright stories and illustrated articles by authors of note; puzzles, story and other prize contests make such a magazine as is eagerly welcomed by all young people.

Subscription price, 25 cents per year. Write us for sample copy.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Ass'n
CHICAGO

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

$30.00 Colorado AND RETURN

First-class to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from Chicago, commencing June 1 and continuing throughout the summer, good returning October 31. Tickets reading to same points and return will be sold at the rate of $25.00 from July 1 to 10. Return limit, August 31. Correspondingly low rates from other points.

The Colorado Special

fast daily train, one night to Denver from Chicago and the Central States (only two nights en route from the Atlantic seaboard), leaves Chicago daily 6.30 p. m.

A second daily train leaves Chicago 11.30 p. m.

Personally conducted excursions in tourist sleeping cars.

All agents sell tickets via this route.

Write for particulars to W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

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UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

Signal Notes.

Bishop McCloskey, of the Catholic diocese of Louisville, Ky., has placed a ban on liquor or dancing at church picnics.

By unanimous consent of the members the Santa Ana, Cal., city trustees passed a prohibition ordinance. It becomes operative July 1.

Little Henry Reineck, a five-year-old child, died in Mascoutah, Ill., from the effects of drinking a pint of whisky, which the parents had left standing on the table.

At the request of Rev. Father Murphy, forty-one boys in Flint, Mich., promised to abstain from the use of any intoxicating liquor until they are twenty-one years old.

The residence of Mrs. E. L. Sutton, of Findlay, Ohio, was wrecked as a result of a feud between the ministerial association and the liquor element. Mrs. Sutton was fatally injured.

Superintendent George E. Ayer, of the Kansas division of the Santa Fe, has discharged six men for frequenting saloons. It was not charged that any of the men were ever intoxicated.

The State convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters, at its recent session in Oshkosh, Wis., decided in favor of excluding hereafter all persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor.

The business men of La Grange, Texas, have agreed not to open their stores for business on Sundays. The proprietors of the saloons, drug stores and restaurants did not sign the agreement.

The citizens of Double Springs, Tenn., are quite incensed over the illegal sale of liquor by one persistent law-breaker. A mass meeting has been called for July 6 to consider the matter. This is the only place where liquor is sold in Putnam county.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Boyle, of St. Paul, Minn., in a sermon on "Heredity," recommended a law which would say to the habitual drunkard: "Only after you can give absolute proof before a jury of twelve men that you have lived in strict sobriety for ten years can you get a license to marry." And to the man, or woman, who has twice been convicted of criminal tendencies it should say: "You shall never marry to bring forth a race of criminals to burden the earth."

A convention of Christian workers is to be held June 23-30 at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. Various phases of aggressive Christian work will be discussed by experts. The leading workers of America have been invited to attend and make addresses. The aim will be to make the convention practical and helpful. Rev. R. A. Torrey and Charles Alexander will return to America in order to be present. The Chicago Auditorium was engaged for the evening of June 23 when the story of their world-wide revival tour, which has occupied eighteen months, and touched over fifty points in eleven foreign lands, was told.

Liquor Problem Week at Chautauqua, New York, will attract much attention and bring together a large number of people interested in the cause of temperance. Among those who are to take part are Professor Irving P. Bishop, of Buffalo, who will discuss the "Physiological Effects of Alcohol," Professor Frederick Starr, who will speak on the "Use of Stimulants Among Savage Peoples," Mr. Raymond Robbins of the Municipal Lodging House, Chicago, an expert on the "Relation of the Saloon to Vagrancy and Crime," and a number of others who will discuss such topics as the "Legislative Aspect of the Liquor Problem," the "Relation of the Saloon to the Family," etc. Addresses will also be given by well-known temperance workers, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John G. Woolley, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the W. C. T. U., Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Chief Secretary Edward J. Higgins of the Salvation Army. There will also be conferences and opportunities for a thorough discussion.

Fourth of July

Rates via the Nickel Plate Road. One fare for the round-trip, July 3rd and 4th, within 200 miles of starting point. Return limit July 6th. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

Publisher's Notes.

A Birthday Book.

A new edition of "The White Ribbon Birthday Book" edited by Anna A. Gordon comes forth with a beautiful cover design, which greatly adds to the attractiveness of this already well known book.

This volume is composed, compiled and illustrated solely by women and its quotations are furnished by the leading women of the world. No more delightful gift book can be found.

Price, postpaid, one dollar.

The Crusader Monthly.

Every one who has seen a copy of the Crusader Monthly, formerly the Young Crusader, is greatly pleased with the changes and improvements which occurred in the June number.

While this magazine still remains the official paper of the L. T. L., taking up its various departments, required readings, anti-cigaret work, etc., there will be added bright illustrated stories and anecdotes together with a nature study class and many other new and exceedingly interesting features, making it one of the leading periodicals for our young people.

The price is only 25 cents a year. Send us the names of your young friends and the members of your L. T. L., that sample copies may be sent to them.

Crusader Monthly Contests.

Much interest centers about the contest department of the Crusader Monthly. If you have not seen the questions, secure a copy of the June number, become a subscriber, enter this work and secure one of the prizes.

Anti-Cigaret Helps.

Now that people everywhere are becoming awakened to the evils which follow cigaret smoking, we should push our campaign in this department with redoubled energy. Two effective helps are "An Anti-Cigaret Program," price five cents, and "The Anti-Cigaret Speaker," price ten cents, both prepared by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, associate and lecturer for the Anti-Narcotic department. The "Program," which is to be given by the boys and girls, presents the subject effectively and would make a pleasing entertainment. The numerous recitations mentioned in the program are found in the "Speaker." This book should be in the hands of every mother or teacher, who is called on to furnish "something to speak." The recitations are suited to all grades, are easily memorized and will be welcomed by the children, for whose use the book is prepared.

New Prohibition Ammunition

"The Prohibitory Law: Facts," by Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the W. C. T. U., is replete with evidences attesting the value of prohibition, notable decisions of the Supreme Court favoring prohibition, testimonies of Maine governors for the past forty years, and the prosperity of North Dakota under prohibition law. Incontrovertible proof is shown regarding the saving power of prohibition to the nation.

Another valuable leaflet by the same author is "The Dispensary or State Control System of Managing the Liquor Traffic." Abundant data are given to show the failure of the dispensary as a temperance measure and the wrong resulting from an effort to compromise with evil.

Price: per package of ten, 10 cents; per fifty, 50 cents; per hundred, 75 cents.

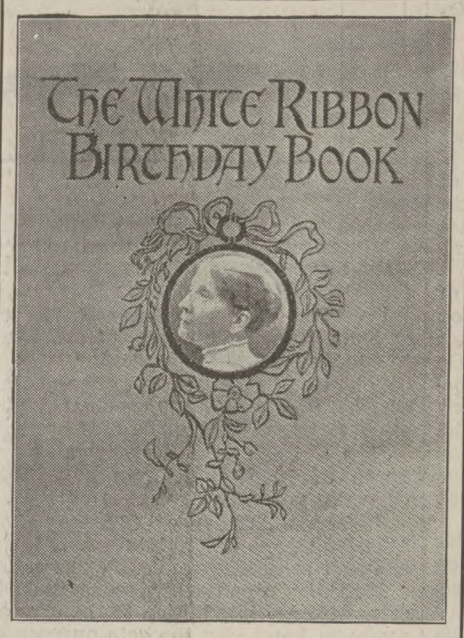
Unanswered Prayer.

The true relation of the child in the home, his rights and the evil effects of hereditary tendencies and impure environment, thrills the heart as one reads "Unanswered Prayer," a book by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. It answers the question, "Why do so many children of the church go to ruin?" Fathers, as well as mothers, will find in it the arrest of thought so often needed. Cloth bound, price 30 cents.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Saratoga Excursion

July 5th and 6th, at $17.45 for the round-trip, via Nickel Plate Road. Final return limit July 20th. Three trains daily to New York City and Boston. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 'Phone Central 2057.



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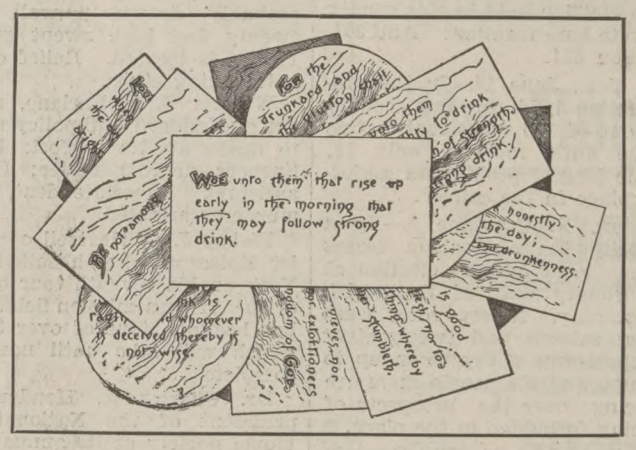

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VOL. XXIX. NO. 27.

CHICAGO JULY 2, 1903.

MONTHLY
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A WATCH for EVERY BOY

Who is willing to work for The CRUSADER MONTHLY

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THE CRUSADER MONTHLY is one of the leading magazines for young people. Its sixteen pages are filled with bright and interesting stories, profusely illustrated, a delightful nature study class, a department of exchange, a camera department for those interested in photography, and all features of the up-to-date magazine, in addition to its Loyal Temperance Legion and anti-cigaret departments.

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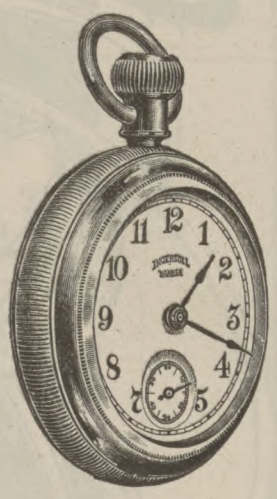

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2. The Houses We Live In.

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Legion Band. By Helen G. Rice.

Tune: "Robin Adair."

[The first and second halves of verses 1, 2, 3, 4 may be sung responsively, the entire Legion joining in verse 5, the last line of which may be emphasized by clapping the hands.]

WHAT'S this great company
On every hand,
Whose shouts ring cheerily
Throughout the land?
These are the children true,
Young men and maidens too,
Eager to dare and do,
The Legion Band.

Why to this loyal band
Do they belong?
Why do they fill the land
With shout and song?
Truth is their sword and shield.
They die, but never yield.
Their Legions are a-field
To right all wrong.

Lo! on their banners bright,
Greeting the sky,
Blazoned in words of light,
Their purpose high.
"Ours is the future. We,
Climbing heights far and free,
Lift others, till they see
Sweet Purity."

Strong is the foe they fight,
Fierce is the fray.
How shall they banish night,
Bring the new day?
Pledged every heart and hand
All evil to withstand,
For Home and Native Land
They work and pray.

Come, join this Legion Band,
Help fight the foe.
For Home and Native Land
Enlist, and so
Hasten the tyrant's fall,
Shout loudly, one and all,
Tremble, King Alcohol!
Saloons must go.

Boston, Mass.

THE BOY.

By Alice M. Guernsey.

L. T. L. Secretary of New Jersey.

"ONCE on a time" there lived a genuine boy—alive from his finger-tips to his toe-tips, running over with energy, the embodiment of perpetual motion. Unfortunately for his peace of mind—and for the peace, both of mind and body, of the rest of the family—the laddie's home was in the city. Alas, for the children who have only city streets for a play-ground! When kept within the house, as he must be at times, what could he do but rush wildly back and forth, from one end of the flat to the other? Oh, the pity of it, a flat for the operation of a steam engine under full headway, and without safety valve!

Was this an abnormally active child? On the contrary, I take him to have been a typical boy, a boy like those in our homes, a boy like those in our Legions.

This, then, is the problem before us: Given a dozen, more or less, boys like this to be held and interested and taught and trained "for God and home and native land," what shall we do with them? The problem would be less complicated if we had these boys alone, but we must care for them at the same time with many others—with, for instance, the boys who would be good and quiet if by themselves, with the girls of the same sort, and the girls of other sorts—and all this to be done, perhaps, by a teacher without special experience in work of this kind.

Let us look at this matter of the teacher a little. It is self-evident that where so much is required, one should have certain qualifications for the work. What are they?

First, it seems to me, is a distinct, clear sense that the work must be done. This does not involve an overwhelming sense of personal call to do it—rather a negative conviction that "if no one else will, I must." I met the other day an earnest little woman, president of a union, who was facing the fact that better work could be done by organizing three distinct sets of children. There were Juniors and Seniors in her Legion, and the latter clamored to be by themselves. There was still a third set, boys and girls just enough older than the Seniors, to make them unwilling to be classified with them, and yet it was most important "to have and to hold" this latter set. To see the need was to do with this brave leader. Today she has a Junior, a Senior, and a Somerset Legion, has personally found leaders for several home classes, and her last letter says the Somerset Legion is horrified at the thought of inviting some young people of twenty-eight and thirty years old to join them, and yet these ought to be reached. "What would you do about it?" she asks.

What could I say, except that only the limits of one's time and strength and other duties can determine one's answer to the call to service. With the consecration that says, "Here, Lord, am I, answer my prayers by sending me, if such is thy way," must come a love for the child, as a child, a love that cannot pass a ragged, dirty little urchin in the street without seeking to bring the response of a smile in return for your own; the love that sees in the mischief-making boy the making of a man; the love that knows the difference between mischief and maliciousness. The malicious child would better, in most cases, be dismissed from the Legion. A mischievous child is simply on the wrong track, and needs—not the application of the switch in the old-time use of the term, much as we may feel like doing it occasionally—but, carrying out the railroad figure, the turning of a switch. His motive power

MRS. HELEN G. RICE.
National General Secretary of the L. T. L. Branch

is asserting itself on the wrong side. It is capable of doing great service, and it is our blessed privilege to transfer that energy to the right place. Consecration and love will lead to study of the boy and his conditions, and this, in turn, to tactful treatment of him and his.

It is obviously impossible to cover all conditions of this problem in the limits of a single paper. The only thing that can be done is to name certain elements that may enter into success along this line. One of these is surprise.

On the eve of a national election, when every boy on the street had marched in a parade, or longed to do so, a lesson on the ballot box was given before a company of children and young people. Slips of paper on which were written such words as alcohol, tobacco, opium, good habits, public schools, clean thoughts, etc., were presented, and the boys and girls were called upon to decide which should be placed in the ballot box. It was soon evident that the center of rapidly spreading disorder was in one corner of the room, and the experienced teacher quickly discovered that a half-grown lad there was the ring-leader in the disturbance. In such a case rapid action is necessary, but it must be action whose cause is entirely unsuspected by the victim. Quite as a matter of course, this teacher called the troublesome boy to the front to place the next ballot in the box. Somewhat to her surprise, I admit, he came promptly, with a half-ashamed air at being paid such a compliment, but with a face clearly showing that he had no idea it was anything more than a compliment. Recognizing her success, the teacher quietly asked him to remain there, so as to render further assistance. Whether it was the awakened sense of responsibility, or the unconscious reverence felt by the boy for the flag wrapped around the ballot box, I know not, but certain it is that there was no more quiet or respectful lad thru the rest of that session, nor was there any farther disturbance in the room. But the boy never dreamed why he was called to the front that day.

Noblesse oblige is a good old French motto we are fond of quoting, perhaps because our American tongue gives no fitting translation of the musical phrase. But if we can awaken in the mind of the fun-loving boy the sense of obligation implied in the motto, we have placed the fatherland under obligation to us, at least so long as that boy lives.

How shall we do this? "Tactful treatment of him and his" was mentioned. Thoughtful study of the boy and his conditions will help at this point. Is he fond of animals? Make him the organizer of a pet show, gaining him by the responsibility thus conferred upon him and gaining the pennies of the neighborhood for the treasury at the same time. Can he whittle? You must be in pressing need of a gavel for Legion use, and know no other way to get one. Racks for the singing books, rods for papers and pamphlets must be an absolute necessity; and there are other things in this line that you must have—until you have won your boy.

Is he military in his tastes? Appoint him to arrange a gymnastic or an emergency drill; tell him about the first aid to the injured packet that each United States soldier carries. Encourage him to master its principles, and then have practical demonstration in the Legion of the treatment of a drowned person, the proper method of applying bandages, etc.

The teacher of such a boy needs to have endless appreciation. This is not the same thing as patience. It is a finer, more delicate quality of mind, that sees what the boy means when he, blundering as all young things do, does not know himself. It recognizes his crude, imperfect attempts, that seem only failures to the superficial eye, to measure up to the standard set by his teacher, and, all unconsciously, by himself. The wise teacher knows the boy by sight and name, and never fails to recognize him on the street with as courteous a bow as she gives to my lord mayor or the aldermen. Ten to one, he is equally deserving of her courtesy, to say the least, and when the boy conquers his fear of ridicule from his associates enough to lift his hat on meeting her, she knows that it means real victory, and shows it—not by word, oh, no; but the boy understands that she appreciates it.

Any study of boy nature would be incomplete if it failed to recognize the value of the "togetherness" that is inherent in growing lads. I use a homely word, because no other exactly expresses my meaning. The street arab is a member of a gang bent on mischief that is a training school for crime. Let a Colonel Waring organize the gang into a street-cleaning brigade, auxiliary to the city department; or a David Willard, teaching in the Tombs school by day, act as the power behind the throne in a boy's club at night; or a Francis Tabor marshal a small army of East Side hoodlums in the fine club building on St. Mark's Place, New York City, or at their summer encampment; or, that most practical of object lessons, the George Junior Republic, teach that citizenship does not consist in being "agin the government"—let agencies like these be multiplied a thousand fold in our land, and we have gone far toward solving the social problems of the day.

In this work we, as Legion leaders, cannot do much—we can do a little, and what we can do we ought to do, and what we ought to do we must do. I am firmly convinced that we shall go on failing to hold the boys as we long to do thru the most critical period of their lives unless we adapt to our own use this clannish instinct of boyhood.

How can we do it? And when? and where? First, by enlisting the boys themselves, especially those who are the leaders of all the mischief in the Legion. Ask their advice and help. I use the word "ask" deliberately. Organize, for instance, a Legion base-ball nine; granted that you know nothing about base-ball—the boys will be only too glad to teach you, and you can look interested, if not wise, even if you do not understand all about bases and pitchers and fouls. In all team play there is opportunity for the learning of numberless lessons of patience and forbearance and community of effort.

Basket-ball may be a greater novelty, and so more successful. It is more than possible that you can enlist the services of some young Prohibitionist, or some man who has the real love of boys at heart, to help in this work; but the one essential is to select a game that involves working together, and to make membership in such a team possible only to those who belong to the Legion.

Frequent pertinent suggestions are in *The Men of To-Morrow*, published monthly at Albany for $1.00 a year. It is a good magazine for boys to read.

We may be cranks, but we cannot, by turning around, manufacture leaders. I have often wished we could; and yet if such process were possible we ourselves would lose thereby much of personal delight, much of opportunity for the self-sacrifice that brings its own reward. Not so does God work his miracles of regeneration, but thru the warm, personal heart-to-heart touch that blesses the giver equally with the receiver.

You are busy women—but over your dish-washing think of the boy; when you give the good-night kiss to your own laddie, after his evening prayer, ask for help to teach that other boy whose life rests, in a measure, in your hands—yes, and ask to be shown how your own boy may help him, too.

And when, by-and-by, perhaps from the heavenly city, you hear the glad cry, "We are coming! We are coming! the boys from hamlets and cities, the boys from sheltered homes and neglected places, the light of a clean life in our eyes, its songs upon our lips, America's hope, America's salvation"—will it be nothing to you, then, that you helped to save even one boy?

Suggestions About Games.

1. Carroms for four players; cost about $2.50.
2. Crokinole, $1.25.
3. Table Tennis, or Ping Pong, 75c to $1.00.
4. Pillow-dex, 25 cents.
5. Egg foot-ball—An egg with the contents blown out is placed on a table with blocks or books at each end, ten inches apart, for goals. The players are divided into sides; the object is to blow the egg thru the goals, each side defending its own.
6. Basket-ball—For directions, price of sets, etc., send 10 cents to American Sports Publishing Co., 16-18 Park Place, New York City, and ask for "Spalding's Athletic Library No. 106" (Basket-ball for Women).
7. Whack—The game consists in driving a foot-ball over a line by kicking or batting with the hands. It can be played by any number on any sized field. A booklet explaining the game can be had for 10 cents from the Success Club Bureau, Washington Square, New York City.
8. Tether-ball—See "Spalding's Athletic Library No. 116."
9. A pretty exercise for girls is the winding of the May pole. By using stout cords instead of ribbons, the girls may get fine athletic exercise by hanging from the cords, and swinging a greater or less distance, according to the initial force.

Valuable suggestions and helps will be found in the following books:

One Hundred and Fifty Gymnastic Games, by George H. Ellis & Co., Boston, Mass.

Games and Sports, by Donald Walker, published by Thomas Hurst, St. Pauls, London.

In-Door and Out-Door Gymnastic Games, A. M. Chesley, Physical Director Y. M. C. A., Orange, N. J.

For other helps see "Games for Gymnasiums and Schools" (Schaefer), 50 cents, Narragansett Machine Co., Providence, R. I. "Games and Sports" (Alexander), $1.00.

East Orange, N. J.

FRANCES E. WILLARD SETTLEMENT L. T. L.

The Largest Single L. T. L. in the United States.

By CAROLINE M. CASWELL, Superintendent.

THE L. T. L. of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, formerly the Willard Y Settlement, has this year 438 members, of which 423 are pledged. Of these pledged members 300 have paid state and National dues, and have been in regular attendance during the year. This simple statement means more than it would first appear when it is considered that meetings have been held weekly from September 1902, to June 1903.

The unique feature of the Settlement L. T. L. is the banding of the different divisions into group-clubs. The nineteen groups varying in number from twelve to forty-seven, are classified according to age, nationality and friendship. Each division of the company has its own president, secretary and treasurer and conducts its own business under the leadership of its teacher. This gives a confidence and an interest in the club or division such as no other method can possibly stimulate.

Each division pays dues to its own club treasury at the rate of from 1c to 5c per week according to age and ability; thus money is at hand when most needed for dues or for general club work. It is much easier to vote that the collection of a regular meeting be used to pay the dues, than to bring the individual members to the point of paying or to the task of giving an entertainment. One club or division who did not have a sufficient amount in the treasury, gave an entertainment, charging their brothers and sisters 5c admission, and another division had a medal contest, charging 10c admission. The Settlement L. T. L. has this year given eight medal contests.

Each member of the oldest division, known as the Pearson Literary Association, pays ten cents besides the regular division dues. The weekly payment of a definite sum, though that sum be small, stimulates toward the payment of the required amount.

In combination with the temperance and band of mercy work some manual training or other special instruction is given as an added attraction to the club. The Pearson Literary Association, which especially encourages good citizenship, has had regular coaching by a Harvard student, and it has considered in debate with the Franklin L. T. L. subjects of national interest, such as "The Rothschilds," "Trusts," "Monroe Doctrine," "Municipal Aid for the Unemployed," etc. The Union Knights have made baskets, the Temperance Stars, carpet slippers and trinkets in Venetian iron; the Livermore L. T. L. has practical drawing; and the Caswell Chapter has had a punching bag to relieve mental effort. As all the children are allowed to come once a week to play games besides their regular L. T. L. meeting, the interest in the Settlement and the L. T. L. does not have time to grow even lukewarm.

Among the girls the Sunshine and For-Get-Me-Not Kitchen Gardens are taught to do housework by means of toys, the Wideawakes are taught to cut and make the little extras which all girls enjoy adding to their wardrobe, and the Dr. Louise and Junior Willard have had instruction in physical culture. The Junior White Shield Club, numbering twenty-two, is the oldest division of girls, and as its name signifies, it has taken the white shield pledge and considers besides Purity, the subjects of temperance and physical culture.

This is but a brief outline of the unique work of the Settlement L. T. L., which this year won the county banner and will doubtless stand first in the state. Stories, songs, compositions, entertainments, games and various other educational methods are employed to make a possibly dry subject interesting and enjoyable. All the L. T. L.'s, as well as other club work, for the Settlement has ten other clubs embracing one hundred and twenty-four children, are under the direction of Miss Nellie Frank Hill, whose love for the children and fitness for the work has brought it to its present excellent state. We have a circulating library, traveling art gallery, stamp saving station, flower mission, and literature distributing bureau, all for the benefit of the little ones. During the summer the interest is kept alive by picnics for all and by the playground, which is open daily.

Some of these latter attractions may not be feasible for all L. T. L.'s, but the group-classes officered by the girls and boys are possible for all and will be found especially attractive to the older boys and girls.

That the Settlement is most important in the mind of at least one of the children is proved by the following extract from an essay on Frances Willard written by Etta Rich, eight years of age: "When she died the people were all so fond of her that they made a club and named it after her. It was called 'The Frances E. Willard Settlement.'"

Boston, Mass.

National Dues.

By Helen G. Rice.

WHILE no edict has ever been issued making National L. T. L. dues binding, yet the recommendation for the payment of such dues, sent out from one of our National W. C. T. U. conventions, should be construed as amounting to an obligation. Even had no such recommendation been passed, we could hardly fail to recognize the fact that the W. C. T. U., which inaugurated and has sustained, thru all the years of its own existence, this L. T. L. Branch, has a right to expect that auxiliary dues will be brought, as a willing offering, to the National W. C. T. U. treasury.

At present only Pennsylvania is at all approaching the standard which should be reached in the amount of National dues paid, and Pennsylvania has no thought of resting satisfied with past records. New York and some other states have swung into line, and are bravely climbing; some of the smaller and the newer states and territories have made a good beginning; but others which are large and well-organized have, up to this time, done almost nothing in this direction, and some are making the mistake of asking National dues from the Seniors only.

When we consider that the amount asked is only five cents per member annually, and that it requires only one thousand members, each paying this very small sum, to entitle a state to an L. T. L. delegate of its own to the National Convention, it would seem that every state should be thus represented. We are convinced that each state could accomplish this by an expenditure of effort commensurate with the importance of L. T. L. work.

We find many local superintendents fearing to ask dues, lest they lose members, but we believe this to be a needless fear, since it is a well-known fact that people always have an especial interest in an object in which they have invested something. If this matter is skillfully managed, the dues may be made a means of lending dignity to the Legion in the estimation of the boys and girls, and of increasing their interest.

As to its being any hardship financially for the Legioners to pay five cents annually, let us, once and forever, rid ourselves of an idea so absurd. A certain local superintendent, recently making a financial appeal to her Legion, asked whether they had not all spent five cents for candy during the past week. One girl replied: "I have spent five cents today." And she was, by no means, a rare exception.

Most of the young people, even from the poorer homes, spend quite an amount during the year in self-gratification. The too-fearful superintendent is unintentionally defrauding those under her care of the practical training they should be receiving in the joy of giving, thru some effort of their own, or some denial of self.

The wise superintendent will insist that the money for dues be earned or saved, so that it will be an offering to the temperance cause from the Legioner himself, rather than from his parents. The wise superintendent will also suggest ways by which the money may be earned, such as securing a certain number of honorary members, selling tickets for an L. T. L. entertainment or medal contest.

Some leaders use, with excellent results in local Legions and in county and state W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. conventions, the Honor Roll as a stimulus to the payment of dues. A wall roll suitable for this purpose can be procured for 25 cents from W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Each state is a law unto itself in the matter of state L. T. L. dues; but we strongly recommend, as has the National Convention, that state dues be also fixed at five cents per member. Of course it is only a matter of simple justice that Legions paying state dues, should, following the precedent of the National W. C. T. U., have representation by voting delegates in state W. C. T. U. conventions.

By all means let every Legion, if possible, contribute, from the proceeds of an entertainment, or otherwise, to one or more of our L. T. L. benevolences; but, first of all, let the dues, state and National, be secured.

"First, just; then generous."

Boston, Mass.

Keep Away.

My boy, keep away from temptation,
It may conquer you ere you think;
'Tis a perilous thing to dally
And toy with the demon, drink.

Many stronger than you have tarried,
They were safe and secure, they thought,
Yet they yielded, one fatal moment,
And wide-spread ruin was wrought.

So keep away from temptation.
'Tis your safest plan, my dear son;
Do not sully your life's fair record
Ere your manhood's well begun.

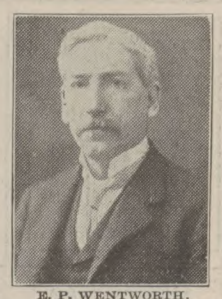
For there's nothing but sorrow follows
In the wake of a man's first drink.
Do not take the first step, it may plunge you
Down over perdition's brink.

—Charlotte Archer-Raney

MRS. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.

The Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. State School for Boys, Portland, Me.

By Delly F. Wentworth.



E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.

OFTEN and truly is the plea made that the sin of intemperance, like many other sins, comes to a person as an "Angel of Light" and does not throw off its disguise until its victim has been bound hand and foot by the invisible but relentless bands of habit and appetite. But this plea can not be made, as a rule, for the boys in the State School. A large proportion of these boys have seen for themselves the misery, poverty and degradation resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks and they need only a few suggestive questions to make them realize that intemperance is the chief cause of want and crime in their own homes and in the homes of many of their associates. Were they asked "What is the greatest curse of our land today?" such answers as these, "Intemperance!" "Alcohol!" "Strong drink!" would greet one on every side.

BOY PRESIDENT L. T. L.

The problem, with us is not so much how to convince the boys of the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks as it is to help them to form habits which will enable them to resist the evils that they have so much cause to fear. In this important work, the comradeship of those whose lives have been blessed by temperate thinking, speaking and living is of inestimable value.

Temperance instruction has doubtless had a part in the curriculum of the State School for Boys since its opening in 1853; but the first temperance society on record is the "Garfield Cold Water Battalion," organized Sept. 2, 1881, with the assistance of Rev. H. A. Hart, of Portland. So long as the battalion was under the direction of Mr. Hart, it accomplished much good, but his death, together with changes in the school, made it difficult to continue the meetings, which, after a period of intermittency, finally ceased.

The Temperance Sunday School lessons have been productive of great good in the schools, as the boys are always interested in the practical lessons drawn from the Scripture text. When our state law was passed requiring that temperance physiology be taught in all the schools of Maine, the study was begun by the boys, and it has been of much value in keeping before them the scientific facts concerning the evils of intemperance.

The history of the growth of temperance sentiment in the State School for Boys would not be complete without mention of the valuable aid so freely given in lectures, entertainments and sermons, by the Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, the founder. Until his death in 1902, Mr. Pearson was at the head of the Gospel Temperance Mission in Portland, and from 1900 to 1902, he was known as the famous temperance sheriff of Cumberland county. In all of Mr. Pearson's addresses at the school, the evils of intemperance and the blessings of temperance living were faithfully portrayed. The visits of no other speaker were more eagerly anticipated or more highly appreciated. The good he accomplished is beyond estimate.

In 1899 the Annual School Exhibition, held the last of June, was a temperance entertainment. Miss Willard's picture tied with white ribbon and decorated with a bouquet of white pinks, was the central adornment of the stage, and two boys sang as a duet "There are Bands of Ribbon White Around the World" and held large pasteboard hemispheres crossed with bands of white ribbon as they sang.

All of these temperance movements were leading forward to the glad hour when temperance thought and effort at the State School were to be crystallized into a Boys' Loyal Temperance Legion. August 29, 1899, there was organized the Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. No Legion could have had a more beautiful and auspicious beginning, for Anna A. Gordon, the dearly-loved World's superintendent of L. T. L. work, was present to organize the Legion, and as if that were not honor enough for one day, the esteemed president of the National W. C. T. U. and the beloved neighbor of the school, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, was also present and assisted in the exercises. Miss Elizabeth Gordon was also an honored visitor that day. No member of the W. C. T. U., or no reader of THE UNION SIGNAL needs to be assured of the feast of good things enjoyed, or of the enthusiasm and inspiration of the occasion. The memory of that day yet remains with the legion, constantly encouraging its members to further effort. No boy officers were chosen at the organization meeting, but later all the boys voted for a boy president and a boy secretary.

The school is divided into four classes, under four teachers, and there is an L. T. L. platoon in each class. Each platoon elects its own officers, a captain

WENTWORTH COTTAGE, STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

and a vice-president, and the teacher appoints a Lookout committee and such other officers as she may consider needful. The vice-president of the platoons are also general officers. The platoons hold meetings once a week, with one of the boy officers in charge, under direction of the teachers. As often as possible, general meetings are held, to which each platoon carries a banner of blue bearing the name of the Legion and platoon in yellow. A white silk banner has been given to the Legion to be the special banner of the platoon having the largest proportion of active members. All the boys are considered members and those signing the pledge are called active members.

The L. T. L. at the State School for Boys usually numbers over a hundred active members out of about one hundred and fifty boys. It is the business of the Lookout committee to bring in recruits for the L. T. L. from the general members and new boys to take the places of those who go to homes.

At all the Legion meetings, the Pledge, Company Rule, State and National Junior Mottoes and State Rallying Cry are repeated in concert. At platoon meetings there is an opportunity given any one who wishes to sign the pledge, and often visitors as well as the boys sign. In one of our general meetings at which Miss Elizabeth Gordon gave her interesting talk on "The Story of a Bundle of Wheat," the pledge was presented for signature, but usually in a general meeting the signing of the pledge would take more time than can be spared.

All four numbers of Marching Songs are used. For badges, the boys wear the L. T. L. stick-pin in the form of a Maltese cross, the boy officers adding the red, white and blue ribbon badges. The folding L. T. L. card, containing the triple pledge, is used.

When a boy goes out from the school, he receives the pledge card and the L. T. L. Certificate of Membership which are procured of the W. T. P. A. and he is encouraged to ask others to sign the pledge. Often the boys do not wait until they go home but write home that they have signed the temperance pledge and send a written pledge in their letter for their friends to sign. What results have been obtained from their missionary efforts is not easily determined, but we do know that one of the boys was the means of converting and reforming his father, who for years had led the life of an outlaw in one of our border towns.

At the state W. C. T. U. convention held in Portland, Maine, in 1899, the Wentworth Cottage L. T. L. platoon sang three songs at an evening meeting and one of the boys sang "There's a Shadow on the Home" with great feeling.

The Legion's latest appearance in public was at the National Convention held at Portland, Maine, Oct. 16-22, 1902, when sixty of the active members sat on the platform during the opening night and sang three of Anna Gordon's marching songs. Led by their boy president, they repeated with good spirit mottoes and the state rallying cry.

While the boys at the school lead a comparatively busy life, they find time to learn temperance songs and recitations for their Legion meetings. Last winter a prize being offered for the best temperance story, eighteen boys competed for the prize, which was awarded at a pleasant little afternoon reception held for the competitors in the superintendent's sitting room.

The Legion is now looking forward to Medal Contests and other good things in the near future. They hope to have Mrs. Rice, the National superintendent of L. T. L. work, honor them with a visit, also the state L. T. L. superintendent; but best of all, the boys are giving promise that in the coming years the members of the Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. will make life purer, stronger and nobler for themselves and for others because of the good seed sown in their hearts at the Legion meetings at the State School for Boys.

Portland, Me.

REAR VIEW STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PORTLAND, ME., MAIN BUILDING WITH MECHANICAL SCHOOL AT RIGHT.

"Quimby's Senior Ten."

By Faye Huntington.

Selected from the Senior L. T. L. Post Graduate Reading Course.

A WHITE church, a drab school house, a few comfortable homes with well-kept lawns, a few more not so comfortable with uninviting surroundings, the post-office, the one store with a rusty sign, "General Merchandise," a blacksmith shop and a saloon. We all know the place, a typical country village.

A summer day, blue sky, fleecy clouds, air laden with the breath of red clover and meadow grasses, glints of blue and gold and scarlet as summer birds flit thru the sunshine. A quiet scene and one would not dream that in some of the homes were aching hearts, and that under the cover of the night reeling forms often passed along the street.

But that summer morning by an unconscious hand a force was set in motion which would in time revolutionize the place.

The morning mail was in and a small crowd waited while the sleepy postmaster scrutinized each letter and postal card. But patience was rewarded, in one case at least, and presently Ethel Schuyler rushed into one of the happier homes like a small whirlwind. It was not an unusual way of coming home. A very slight matter served to send that young woman off into spasms of delight or to plunge her into abject woe. This time it was a joyful excitement and the occasion was explained by her first remark:

"A letter from May Marcus! And you couldn't imagine what she wants!"

"I presume not; if her wants are anything like yours they are quite beyond the imagining!" The sarcasm was good natured and Ethel did not mind but went on with her explanation: "She wants me to visit her next week! She says there is to be a convention in Wilton and it will be a good opportunity—get reduced rates and all that; the ticket good for a week and the convention only lasts three days, so there will be time for other things. See, Marmsie?"

"I see!" replied Mrs. Schuyler. "What is this convention that is so accommodating as to give the opportunity for you and May to bring about such a desirable event as your visiting her?"

"I don't know; can't quite make it out; looks like L. T. L., and I am sure I can't guess what those letters stand for. Life, Truth, Liberty,—dear knows what it can be! The last 'L' probably stands for League. I suppose it is something May belongs to. In fact, she says she hopes I will get interested in the L. T. L.—if those are the letters. But I can assure her I'll be interested in nothing beyond a visit with her!"

A little talk about the matter and it was settled that Ethel should accept the invitation. Going at the earliest possible time when she could take advantage of the reduced rates, she did not fall in with other delegates, and either by accident or otherwise May did not talk much about the convention previous to the opening. And it was not until Ethel was settled in the church with a program in her hand that her curiosity was re-awakened as to the meaning of the mystic letters. She turned over the program and read, "March of the Alumni," then, "March of the Graduates." She turned to her friend, "Why, May, what is this? I thought it was just a convention—is it a school commencement?"

"Why, dear child," responded May, "don't you know about it? I thought everybody knew about the L. T. L.! It is a society—the Loyal Temperance Legion."

"O-h, temperance!"

"Yes, and we have courses of study and diplomas and seals, like the C. L. S. C., and this is our 'Recognition Day!'"

"I see!" was Ethel's response, but to herself she was saying, "I'll keep still now and find out what I can by my wits without making any further exhibition of ignorance. There's a lot of things I'd like to know, but I am ashamed to ask questions about what everybody else seems to have a perfect understanding of."

Ethel Schuyler learned several things in those two days. The enthusiasm of the crowd of boys and girls did not surprise her. She was easily enthused herself; but the topic was such a novel one to her—that a company of young people could find so much of interest in the subject of temperance was a marvel. O, yes, they were temperance people at home, of course; but she did not know there was so much of it! Here these boys and girls had found enough to fill a two-days' program! And it was all so interesting and some of it so startling! If these things were true it was time she waked up. Slowly the conviction came upon Ethel Schuyler that she was called to a work like this, which was so graphically presented. And after this thought was fixed in her mind how eager she was to seize upon every scrap of information; how she treasured every paper and leaflet; how she filled her note-book and her memory, as well as her heart, and all was carried back to Quimby. Two days after her return, through a driving rain, in storm cloak and cap, with rubber boots, she rushed through the village asking the girls and boys to meet at her home that evening and get some new ideas she had brought home with her from Wilton.

"Ethel is out on one of her campaigns," said Lou Baker; "we must all go and find out what she has in her head this time!"

There were only a very few young people in the neighborhood and sometimes these few found rather dull times so they were quite ready to take hold of anything which promised to stir them up.

Ethel's usual volubility did not desert her as she rehearsed the things she had learned and she really succeeded in imparting some of her own enthusiasm to at least three or four of the girls. But Lou Baker was ready with objections.

"I would just as soon join so far as I am concerned, but there will not be enough of us to do anything. The boys won't join, I know, and I don't see any use in having just a girls' temperance society."

"Now don't throw a whole bucket of cold water all at once. I can stand quite a shower, but like to have it come down gently like rain!"

"Better have it all in the beginning and if your zeal isn't put out by it you'll know what it is worth!" responded Lou laughing, adding, "I suppose the first thing will be to have an entertainment to raise money to carry on the society and I am sick of the very thought of entertainments. We work like galley slaves for a week and when it is over and we count up the receipts and balance accounts we take the upper figures from the lower and write a minus sign before the grand result and there you have it! That is the way entertainments pay in this village! So if the object is to make money you can count me on the minus side!"

"But this is a different thing. It will not take much money to meet at each others' homes once a week and have a temperance lesson with a short program of original papers, recitations and songs with now and then a parliamentary drill."

"But the boys won't join such a society," persisted Lou. "I know they won't and you know they won't!"

"I think some of them will—in fact Archie Frink and George Harris have already promised. They will be here to-night if they get home from the city in time."

"But you can't count on more than a dozen. I don't believe you can get a dozen, for there are not more than that number of girls and boys in the whole neighborhood, all counted."

"Well, suppose we can't get more than ten? There was a class represented in the convention—they called themselves 'The Senior Ten.' That just fits our case. We get ten and then if more want to join, we take them in until we have fifteen. Then five branch off and each securing another member, they form a second 'ten'—a sort of self-propagating arrangement. There are six of us here and we ought to be able to get four more. I think I can count on Lynn, and some of you have brothers you might persuade to join."

It turned out that ten names were easily secured, but Ethel's brother Lynn was not one of them. He refused out and out.

"You don't catch me with any such sugar coated affair!" he said. "If you will get up a series of dancing socials or something that promises some fun, I'll go into it with all my heart, but as for pinning myself down to study and namby pamby entertainments of the goody sort—excuse me!"

Lynn Schuyler was sixteen, a year younger than Ethel, but he had the look and manners of a youth of nineteen or twenty. Ethel had in childhood and in the earlier years of their girlhood and boyhood been the leader, but somewhere on the road he seemed to have come up with her and even to have passed beyond her, in leadership at least, and she had in a great measure lost her hold upon him. She sometimes asked herself where and how it happened that they had changed places.

Three years before, Ethel, standing at the altar, had taken upon herself the vows of the church. Looking on from a seat in the gallery, Lynn wondered how it would be; would he lose his old-time comrade, or would he go along with her? He had always gone everywhere with her, and it was hard to be left out; perhaps next time he would be ready for the step she had just taken. But as days and weeks passed, he, from his point of view saw but little change in Ethel's purposes or interests and he said within himself, "Well, there doesn't seem to be much in it after all. I may as well keep along with other boys. I don't suppose Ethel cares; she has never asked me to go along with her and I won't bother my head about being a Christian." And when Ethel came home from a year at school with her pretty little boarding school airs, which were really very becoming, had Lynn but known it, the brother and sister drifted more widely apart. And when one or twice, detecting about him the odor of cigars or liquor, Ethel expostulated, Lynn laughed scornfully and said:

"Don't you worry! I don't interfere with your ways and I can't see that they are very much better than mine, seeing you are a girl and I am a boy!"

And now that he had so decidedly refused to have anything to do with the new movement, Ethel was more troubled than ever. "Yes," she said to herself, "I have lost my influence over Lynn. There is a great deal said about a sister's influence, but either they are different kinds of sisters or different kinds of brothers. Lynn used to think everything I said or did was just right but it is not so any more. To be sure he is always glad to take me to the city, to concerts and entertainments or to any thing that is going on here in Quimby, but I do not suppose he could be hired or coaxed to go to prayer meeting or Sunday School with me."

"When did you ask him?"

Was there some one in the room who asked the question?

Ethel was almost forced to believe so, though she knew that it was a voice in her own heart that put the startling inquiry. When indeed? On the rare occasions when she went to prayer service she would sometimes ask Lynn to call at the church door for her to escort her home, but she could not remember that she had ever asked him to go with her and often she went with him to the city on the same evening of the church service. She wondered now if he ever thought of the things which were pressing themselves upon her conscience. Was she part to blame for the habits which she felt were fastening themselves upon her brother? Was there any way to regain her hold upon him?" "And it isn't my brother only," she said, still communing with herself. "There are others—Harry Kimball and Jack Wells, who stand with him and I feel perfectly sure that unless we can get them to join our 'Ten' they will get to spending their evening at Perkins. They are not the sort to be got in by leaving them out in the cold until they are chilled so as to want to come in. If they can't go with our set they will find a lower down set to mix in with."

It was a Sunday afternoon when these thoughts persistently troubled the girl. Mrs. Schuyler was away for a fortnight; Ethel went to church in the morning with her father and at dinner time Lynn, who had been kept in by a sudden cold, complained that it was horribly lonesome and yet his sister did not think of helping the long afternoon to pass more quickly and more pleasantly, until she came down stairs ready for evening service. One of those sudden changes in the weather had taken place and a cold drizzling rain was falling, making it seem more like November than August. Lynn, from the depths of an easy chair, said in a husky voice:

"Going out again? Seems to me it must take a great deal of religion to carry one through this storm to hear Mr. Smith say over again the things he has been saying for the last hundred years or so!"

"Sometimes it takes more religion to stay at home than it does to go to church, even through a driving rain," said Mr. Schuyler pleasantly. Ethel looked up wondering if there was a meaning in her father's words beyond what appeared and if they were meant for her, though addressed to her brother. She walked over to the window and stood looking out into the storm. Presently she said, "I think I won't go after all; that is if you don't mind?"

"It is a wise decision, I think," was the reply, and the brother and sister were left alone. "You needn't mind about staying down stairs with me," said Lynn. "I shall do well enough."

"'Well enough' is all right when you cannot do better. I will go up stairs with my wraps and get into a tea gown and slippers before I settle down for the evening." She flitted away as tho she were doing the most natural thing in the world, yet she had never done anything that seemed more unnatural to her. She hastily changed her street dress for a crimson tea gown, saying to herself: "Whatever will I do? If Lynn should imagine that I am trying to get a hold upon him he would resent it at once and matters would be worse than now. I think papa never said anything truer than in saying it might require more religion to stay at home than to go out in the storm. I shall need more than I possess to get thru without being swamped in the breakers. I wonder if I'll offer to read or sing or what? I think I'll just loll around and watch for the 'signs of the times.'"

Returning to the sitting room she noticed how exceedingly hoarse her brother was growing and she said:

"You are very hoarse?"

"Yes, and getting worse. I suppose if mother were here she would fix up something, but I don't know what to take."

The discouraged tone struck Ethel more painfully even than did the huskiness of his voice, but she said in a cheery way:

"I know of a good thing for hoarseness. I'll go and see if we have the things in the house to fix it."

It was only the work of a few minutes to whip the white of an egg, mix with it the juice of a large lemon and add a few lumps of loaf sugar, making a frothy mixture which filled a goblet.

"There," she said, reappearing in the sitting room, "you are to take a spoonful of this ambrosial mixture a little oftener than often; that is, about every fifteen minutes."

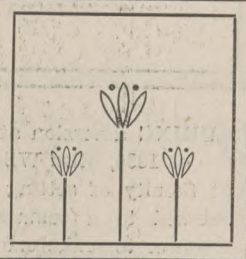
(Continued on page 8.)

JUVENILE TEMPLARS OF ICELAND.

MISS EDITH WILSON,
L. T. L. Sec. for Great Britain.

THE BIRDS' NEST

Action Song by Miss Gertrude Davies



[The Birds' Nest is a summer home for poor children from the slums of London, maintained by Lady Henry Somerset, in connection with Duxhurst, the Industrial Farm Colony for inebriate women.]

Speeches.

FIRST GIRL.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—We beg to introduce ourselves to you this evening as members of the "Loyal Legion." We are banded together against England's deadliest foe—Strong Drink.

We have taken a pledge not only to abstain ourselves, but to do all in our power to make the children of Great Britain members of the Temperance Army.

Our motto is "Lifting others as we climb."

Tonight we are going to ask you for your sympathy and interest in one of our efforts to lift the helpless little ones of Darker London, for a few weeks in the year, into a haven of bliss.

SECOND GIRL.

'Tis the Merrie Month of May; the trees are putting on their gayest summer dresses. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds has come. From out the trees and hedges we hear the "Chirp, chirp," of the sparrow, and the robin is singing a carol to his mate, as she tends the wee birdies in their nest, her heart full of joy and thankfulness for all the gifts of life.

It is our spring-time, and we too have our Nest; where the little waifs and strays of London, who have never heard the birds sing, or seen the grass growing round their squalid loveless homes, may eat good food, breathe pure air, and know what it feels like to be loved and cared for.

THIRD GIRL.

The little birds who go up week by week to our Nest do not come from gilded cages or bright homes. We seek out the poorest of the poor, living in squalid alleys, crowded courts, and dark underground cellars. Those little men and women who have no toys, no gardens, and to whom joy is an unknown word.

None are too poor, too wretched, or too naughty for our Birds' Nest.

We take them all in, and for a brief bright space, lift them from their wretchedness into a Paradise of Happiness.

FOURTH GIRL.

We are told that tiny streamlets lead to mighty rivers.

Every year we hope to make our Nest grow bigger, not with wool and hay and moss, but with gifts of gold and silver.

Last year the good Sisters in the Nest tended and cared for one hundred of these worse than homeless human birds.

Here they found rest and food, and green grass and bright flowers; and here the naughty ones grew good, and the good grew better.

But our Nest is small, and we sigh to think of the many little children who cannot come because we have no room for them, and we are impatient for the time when our stream shall become a mighty river.

FIFTH GIRL.

We are only children, and though our hearts are large our purses are small; we cannot earn because our time is spent in learning. Money we must have, or else the Nest must again be closed before its time, and many little ones be disappointed of their holiday.

The Nest is open from May till October. Last year our funds were low, and so we had to close the Nest in September.

We can see those tiny pleading faces cloud with bitter sorrow, and as we shake our hands and show our empty purses, the tear-drops trickle down the grimy cheeks, and we turn away lest we should hear their sobs. Only three weeks of bliss in one long, weary year. Will you not help us? remembering that "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these My little ones, ye have done it unto Me."

SIXTH GIRL.

Our speeches are ended; we thank you for your kind attention, and hope that you will give your practical help and sympathy to our Birds' Nest. We feel sure that you, like ourselves, will be the gainers by your gifts.

We need at least £150 every year to carry on this noble work. We are young in years, but strong in hope; we mean to do all that is in our power to lift others as we climb, and we ask you by your gifts to aid us.

Love divine will fill your storehouse
And your handful still renew,
Scanty fare for one will often make
A royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving;
All its wealth is living gain.
Seeds which mildew in the garner
Scattered, fill with gold the grain.

L. T. L. GIRLS OF LONDON.

Directions.

Six girls dressed as Birds' Nest Nurses, in dark blue or black dresses, with white starched cap and tippet, and red or white apron (red most effective).

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Each girl has in her hand a money-box, on which is printed "L. T. L."

The girls enter together and stand in a row. Each girl advances when it is her turn to make the speech, holding up her money-box, and at the conclusion of each speech all unite in singing the chorus: "Please to give."

It helps greatly if others are ready to join in the chorus.

It is quite necessary that the speeches should be said clearly and distinctly.

CHORUS.

We are merry little nurses,
Begging you to ope your purses,
Loyal maidens, members, mothers,
Help as sisters, help as brothers,
Show us that your hearts are true,
That is what we ask of you.
Please to give, O please to give,
Please to give, O please to give,

We would not your purses rifle,
But would ask you for a trifle,
Just to fill the Birdies nest,
With small waifs from East and West,
Help us with these, men and ladies,
Help us with these helpless babies.
Please to give, O please to give,
Please to give, O please to give,

The Legions' Red, White and Blue.

(Tune: Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.)

By Ida B. Cole.

LIST, friends, to the good news we're bringing,
Let it sound over valley and sea,
The voices of youth now are singing
The song of the saved and the free.
The tyrant we fight now shall tremble,
Wherever our banner's in view,
And maidens and youths all assemble
'Neath the folds of the red, white and blue.

CHORUS.

'Neath the folds of the red, white and blue,
'Neath the folds of the red, white and blue,
And maidens and youths all assemble
'Neath the folds of the red, white and blue.

Strong drink, crime and evil are breeding;
It threatens the land to destroy,
It lists to a mother unheeding,
For to ruin it leads her dear boy.
With the license of nation protected,
It defies both the just and the true,
But in time 'twill be bravely ejected
From the folds of the red, white and blue.

CHORUS.

From the folds of the red, white and blue,
From the folds of the red, white and blue,
But in time 'twill be bravely ejected
From the folds of the red, white and blue.

Our Legion shall ne'er faint nor falter,
While drink fills this land with such shame;
We bring our young lives to God's altar,
And go forth now to work in His name.
Our true union no discord can sever,
To one pledge we will always be true;
We'll drive rum and whisky forever
From the folds of the red, white and blue.

CHORUS.

From the folds of the red, white and blue,
From the folds of the red, white and blue,
We'll drive rum and whisky forever,
From the folds of the red, white and blue.

What "The Crusader" Meant.

By Alice M. Guernsey,

First Editor of "The Young Crusader."

DURING a session at Chautauqua, in the summer of 1886, Miss Willard "interviewed" me. With that faculty of setting everybody at work that she possessed to a remarkable degree—adding thereto the power to make one willing to attempt the seemingly impossible—she planned W. C. T. U. duties for me on the Assembly ground, and then added, "We are thinking of starting a paper for the children. f we do, I want you for its editor."

We discussed the pros and cons of the matter for awhile, but there was nothing definite to be said. With the beginning of the fall term I went back into the school room, and no word came from Chicago until a week before the Christmas vacation. Then a telegram came:

"We start the children's paper in January. Will you come?"

As may be easily seen, the new editor had but little to do with the anxious thought and planning that preceded the venture. Indeed, the kindly hands of others—Miss Willard, Miss West, Mrs. Andrews, and Miss Ames—did most of the work on the opening issue of the paper, and some one of them probably—I wish I knew who—christened the little sheet. But what it meant to us, what we hoped it would mean to the boys and girls who should come under the motherly care of the W. C. T. U., was expressed as best I might in the opening greeting. I can give no better statement of its purpose, in response to the request of the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, than as thus set forth:

Come, fearless invaders,
From near and from far,
Come, join our Crusaders,
Arrayed for the war.
White cross on your buckler,
As purity's token,
Sure presage of triumph,
And faith never broken.

Not now for the city
Encircling a tomb,
For the risen Redeemer
Has scattered its gloom.
Jerusalem olden
Was hallowed and blest,
But through all the wide world
Are the shrines of our quest.

O troops of the Legion,
O children "afield,"
Before your oncoming
The foemen shall yield.
Smite down the oppressors,
Shame, sorrow and sin,
For the Master's true shrines
Are the hearts He would win.

Brave sons of brave mothers,
Crusaders by prayer,
Fair daughters who honor
The names that you bear,
Fling out your white banners,
With watchword bedight,
"Tremble, King Alcohol!
God for the right!"

As I look over the bound volumes of those early years, I wonder why we did not do a great many things that, in the light of today, I see we might have done. But the Loyal Temperance Legion has taken long steps forward in the last sixteen years. The things it does today were not so much as dreamed of then. But I am glad to see that in all these years, *The Crusader* has stood for that for which we said it should stand at the beginning—the whiteness of pure lives and the undying hate for that which enslaves body and soul.

The Crusader should be the exponent of the Loyal Temperance Legion—that we meant from the very first. And in so standing it should do its utmost to develop that all-roundness of character that we wanted to see in stalwart manhood and earnest womanhood, as our boys and girls grew up. And in this purpose, putting myself back, as best I may, to the days of its infancy, I reach glad hands across the years to those who stand as guardians now that it has almost attained its majority, and say, "The beautiful things you do now were all meant then, tho we could not do them; the bud must grow into the flower."

East Orange, N. J.

Red Letter Days.

By Mrs. H. B. Wisner,
L. T. L. Secretary of Ohio.

WE celebrate, this month, the birthday of Anna Gordon, the children's special friend. She bears them in mind in all her travels, by land and by sea. We can do her no greater honor than by suggesting to every childless union that on the 21st of July you organize an L. T. L. to be your special charge, and that on each recurring anniversary of its organization, you make it the special Red Letter day, not only of Anna Gordon, but of your L. T. L. Let it be Children's Day. Make your meeting place bright and beautiful with flowers and singing birds and appropriate music.

This day has a significance in it above all other days. It has to do with the future. The L. T. L. is the reserve force of the mother society. It is the power of what is to be, and not of what has been. The boys and girls of the L. T. L. have in their grasp the destinies of society, and of the state. They are banded together to resist evils and the force of this resistance largely depends on the efficiency of the instructions they receive in scientific temperance truths, and in their comprehension of them.

We have high hopes as to the future of our Junior Legioners, who are coming to the front, and of our brave Seniors, who are climbing "higher and higher," and lifting others as they climb. The time is not far distant when they must assume the cares and responsibilities of society and state that are now placed on older shoulders. If the observance of this Red Letter Day does nothing more than call the attention of the church and the world to the future power of the young, it will have accomplished its mission.

Berea, Ohio.

"Quimby's Senior Ten"

(Continued from page 6.)

She brought an afghan and wrapped it about him, moved up a foot-rest, and then settled herself in another easy chair and waited further opportunities of making herself either useful or agreeable. Lynn tried to talk, evidently thinking he ought to make some return for her effort in his behalf, but Ethe said:

"Lynn, I think you ought not to talk. Suppose I read to you, or shall I sing?" Without waiting a reply she opened the piano and picking out a favorite of her brother's she tried to dispel his weariness. Presently she said: "Lynn, here is the little hymn that you used to play the violin accompaniment. If I bring down your violin do you think you can play it for me? It is a long time since I sang it."

After he had played a few pieces Ethel said: "Why, Lynn, you play a great deal better than you did the last time I heard you! Have you been practicing lately?"

"O, I practice some with Tom Perkins and his sister."

Tom Perkins and Tom Perkins' sister! Why should Ethel have been disturbed? Anna Perkins was in her Sunday-school class and as for Tom, she knew little of him, but they were the children of the saloon keeper and lived over the saloon and the thought of Lynn frequenting the house, was unpleasant.

"Why do you go there?"

"Why not? They are not to blame for their father's business."

"I suppose not—yet—"

"'The sins of the fathers,' I suppose you are thinking of, and I know it is true, but it does not seem fair that Tom should be blamed for something he can't help. I wouldn't join the Senior Class on his account, if I had no other season. Of course he don't drink and he hates the business, but sometimes he has to stay in the saloon when his father is away, and I suppose you wouldn't take in a liquor seller."

"It would not seem to be just the thing, but if he is a temperance boy at heart some way ought to be thought out to have him share our good times."

"Good times! Now, Ethel, do you mean to say that you have good times at that circle of yours?"

"You ought to be there to see for yourself." After a moment's silence, Ethel asked: "Say, Lynn, do you suppose we could have Tom and Anna here some evening to practice some songs with piano and violin accompaniment?"

"Why, would you? I wish you would; I don't know as they would come; they are rather proud about going where people look down upon them, but we might ask them."

The next time the program committee met Ethel Schuyler said:

"I can promise a treat in the way of music for our next public meeting. Lynn and two friends of ours will take two or three numbers." There was much questioning and guessing as to who and what, but Ethel only laughed and said: "All I can tell you is, they are prospective members."

The months sped away. The Senior evenings became quite the thing. Once a fortnight a public was given which everybody was glad to attend, and there was more temperance sentiment set afloat in the community than had been preached there for years. One evening towards the close of January Lynn stood at the foot of the steps leading to the private entrance of the Perkins house. He was waiting for Tom, and as that young man appeared Mr. Perkins came across the street from the post-office.

"You two young fellows seem to be doing considerable temperance diddling this winter!" he said, good humoredly. "Tom, do you belong to that society that you are helping boom?"

"No, sir," was the quiet reply.

"Well, it seems to me I wouldn't run after a lot of young folks if I wasn't good enough to be taken into full fellowship. I never knew a Perkins for a hanger-on!"

"Why, father, it isn't the fault of the members that I do not belong to 'The Senior Ten.'"

"Whose fault is it?"

"Well, yours, I guess! I am not complaining, but if I never had to sell another glass of liquor I should join to-night."

Mr. Perkins stood for a moment regarding his boy. Finally he said: "Well, Tom, go ahead! I give you my word of honor that you shall never be asked to serve a customer."

"Father, do you mean it?"

"I have said it! A Perkins never goes back upon what he has said. My boy is as good as the rest, and I am not going to stand in his way."

Telling Ethel about it afterwards Lynn said: "And if you will believe it the great boy sat down on the stairs and cried like a baby. I got him away as soon as I could, fearing a crowd would gather. Of course that took away my last excuse, and I had to join, too. I suppose you are satisfied with your winter's work? I don't know as you will get the credit of it but I tell you if you had sneered at Tom and Anna that Sunday afternoon it would have turned out very differently."

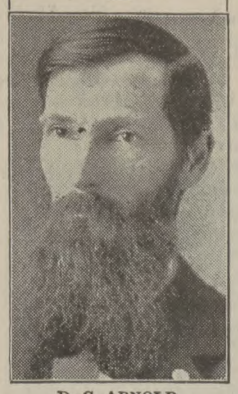
Lynn and Tom took up the study of the course and by putting in extra time and effort were able to graduate with the Class and I doubt if among our Alumni there are any prouder possessors of the L. T. L. Diploma.

A Noble Legion.

By Mrs. Lenna Yost.

L. T. L. Secretary of West Virginia.

OFFICERS OF ELK GARDEN L. T. L.



D. C. ARNOLD.

THE Elk Garden L. T. L. was organized in 1889 and has had regular meetings six months in each year ever since its organization This is a mining town and has a population of about 1,500 in both town and suburbs. The first superintendent of our Legion was Miss Lou McIntire, who held that office two years, when she was called to her reward. Since then there have been two other superintendents, with D. C. Arnold, principal of the public school, as leader the entire time. The influence of the L. T. L. children in this mining town has been such as to lessen the amount of drinking, and a number of homes have abandoned strong drink entirely.

Temperance entertainments were the special feature of the Legion's work in its earlier years. Later these have given way in part to Fourth of July picnics, Decoration Day observance, gospel temperance meetings, medal contests, and graduating exercises. This will be the fifth year of class graduation, fifty-four having received diplomas in the past four years. This year's class numbers about twenty.

Seventeen of our graduates were teachers at the time of receiving their diplomas. Twelve of them are still teaching. They are now scattered in four counties and in two states, preaching the gospel of temperance with increased power. Three of our teachers (graduates) are now attending a distant school and have written home for manuals and pledge cards for student friends whom they have interested in temperance work. One of our lady graduates moved to an adjoining town two years ago and interested six young people in the study of the manuals. They were all in our graduating class last year. This kind of work is continuing, and we expect good results this year.

Just before Christmas, for several years past, our Legion has supplied the entire town with temperance literature by a house-to-house distribution. Eighteen thousand pages of temperance tracts and papers have been distributed the past year. We employ a librarian and two assistants in giving out this literature to the Legioners, and they in turn pass it on.

During the fourteen years of the existence of our Legion over 500 have taken the triple pledge. Legioners from this town may be found in twenty other towns, and while a few have been faithless, nine-tenths of them show by their lives that they are faithful apostles of temperance.

Elk Garden, W. Va.

The Ethel Gilley L. T. L.

By Mrs. Alice M. Bowman,

L. T. L. Secretary of California.

SOME years ago a happy little girl lived in the town of Santa Rosa, Cal. When only four years old she became a member of an L. T. L. and most heartily did she enjoy the meetings. After a time the family removed to San Francisco and Ethel soon found a place in church and Sunday-school, but, alas! there was no L. T. L. to which she could belong.

Now what did Ethel do? Did she think herself too small and young to accomplish anything? Not she. Instead, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Eyster, asking her to come to her home and organize a Legion.

Mrs. Eyster replied at once that she would do so if Ethel could find sixteen boys and girls who would unite with it.

At once Ethel went to work explaining, inviting, till on the day appointed, twenty children met in Mrs. Gilley's parlors, and were organized by Mrs. Eyster, with Mrs. Jenness as leader, and Sally Kerr as president, in April, 1897.

For some time the Legion met at Ethel's house, and then the family removed to another part of the city. Ethel's stay in the new home was very brief, for Jesus called her to the home above. "I'm a child of the King," was the song on her lips and in her heart, till she saw the King in His beauty.

Before her illness, Ethel had secured the names of several boys and girls near the new home. After her death these were organized by Mrs. Eyster into a new Legion, named by her the "Ethel Gilley L T. L."

The original society then met at the home of Mrs. Helbing, who, assisted by Mrs. Shehan, carried it on for some time. The Legion increased greatly in numbers and usefulness, till illness in both families compelled a change of leadership. The two branches were then united, under Mrs. Bainbridge, assisted by Miss Patterson, who still has charge.

Many circumstances combine to cause constant change in the membership, so that from first to last, many scores of young people have come under the influence of the L. T. L. for varying periods. But it may be truthfully said that no boy or girl has attended even one meeting without hearing some plain lesson on right thinking and right living, which, we trust, will bear fruit in after years. The Legion numbers at present about thirty, having recently lost many by removal.

The members are earnest workers and are active in distributing L. T. L. literature and flowers. They obtained about 200 signatures on tobacco pledge cards.

Many interesting gatherings are held apart from the regular weekly meetings. And so our little Legion marches on, bearing our motto, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up."

Miss Willard's sweet face looks down on us from the wall, the Ethel Gilley banner shines on the platform. We strive to follow in their footsteps, and do what in us lies, for "God, and home, and every land."

San Francisco, Cal.

A Pennsylvania L. T. L.

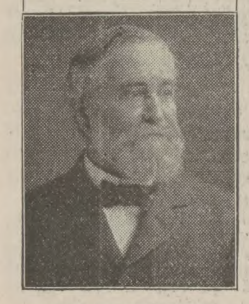
GEORGE KESSLER, Pres.

WALTER BECHTEL, Sec.

By

Abbie A. Eyre,

L. T. L. Superintendent.



JOHN W. SHRIGLEY.
President Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

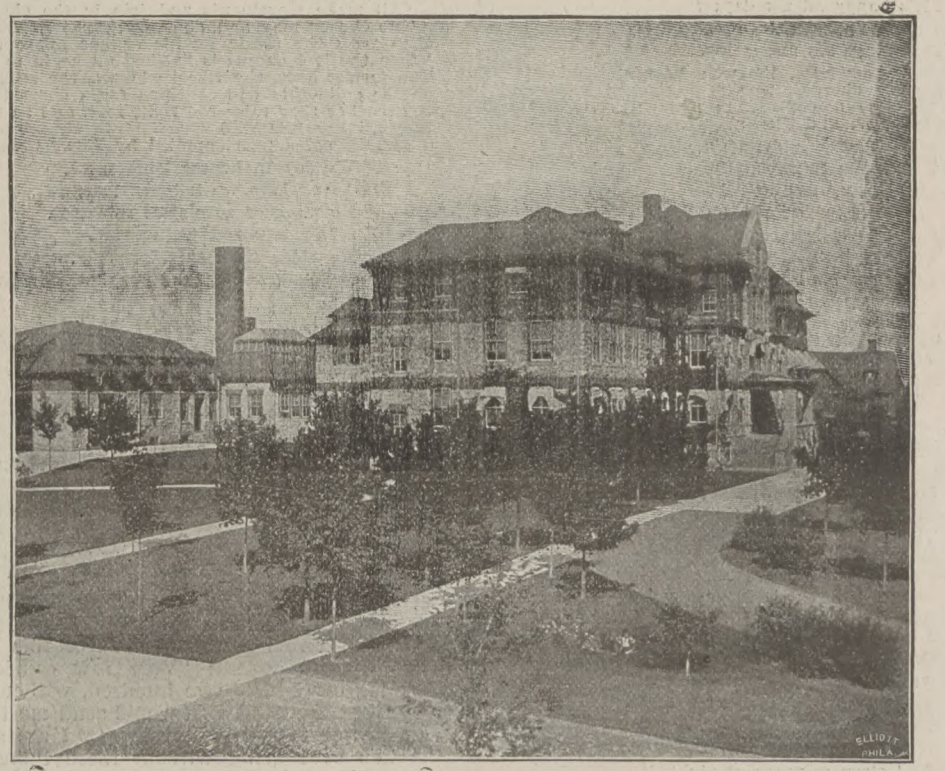
THE Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades has an L. T. L. composed almost entirely of young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Sixty-four of these young men have graduated in the manual course since its organization in 1895. Reports from these, and from others who have graduated from the school, show that its influence has spread to other parts of our state.

One graduate writes that he has organized two Legions since leaving the school; another of the need of an organization in the town where he is employed. Many testify of the help and strength received in the school, enabling them to resist the many temptations which beset them.

When the Legion was first organized, the superintendent had no union near at hand, hence arose the necessity of a parent society, and the Middletown W. C. T. U. was the result—a case of child adopting its mother.

The Legion has made the Flower Mission its chief work. The flowering shrubs and plants on the school lawn are all devoted to that purpose. The near-by woods furnish large quantities of ferns and wild flowers, which are gathered by the members.

Public meetings, with an occasional lecture, form a prominent feature, but the chief interest is centered in the weekly lesson period, when one of the adult members takes charge of the lesson and directs the discussion of the topics.



THE WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES.

L. T. L. Program for July 21.

By Helen G. Rice

THIS program, prepared for the celebration of the birthday of the World's L. T. L. secretary, aims, by setting forth the dignity of labor, and the grace of giving, to honor Miss Gordon, whose "strenuous" and consecrated life has continually exemplified the admonition: "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

Program.

Processional March with banners and flags.

(March of the Loyal Legion, Marching Songs No. I or No. IV.)

Devotional Exercises by the Juniors. (A Responsive Service arranged by Alice M. Guernsey.)

L. T. L. Salute, National and state mottos, led by the Captains; State Song.

Reports of new members secured; presentation of these new members. All join hands and sing No. 42 in Marching Songs No. I.

A Labor Operetta.

(From *The School Journal.*)

[This little operetta will require twelve persons to act it. All should be singers; there should be a piano or other musical instrument.

A farmer clad in overalls and blouse, wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat, and shouldering a hoe, first comes upon the stage, and, after using his hoe, looks up and with appropriate gesture sings:]

I'm glad I am a husbandman
My acres broad to till;
And in the autumn of the year
My many barns to fill;
How happy is the farmer's life,
'Tis one of peace and joy,
To reap and sow, to plow and mow,
And thus the time employ.

(Uses his hoe.

The entire Legion join with the farmer in the following chorus, which they repeat after each verse):

CHO. O, happy is the one who works,
To him the day brings joy;
When evening shadows gather round
He rests without alloy.
Yes, happy is the one who toils,
His heart is always gay,
For he is doing useful things
Thruout the livelong day.

(The farmer's wife, dressed in calico dress and large apron, comes in bringing a large mixing pan, filled with cotton, which she places on a table. She kneads as she sings):

I'm glad I am a farmer's wife,
The wheaten bread to knead;
And when the men come home from work,
Their hungry mouths to feed.
I'm glad I am a farmer's wife,
Her heart is always gay,
And merrily her song rings out
Thru all the livelong day.

(The farmer and wife join in the chorus, she kneading and he hoeing. The farmer's boy carries a rake, and, looks as if he meant work, acts jolly and gay. He rakes, and then faces the audience and sings):

I'm glad I am a farmer's boy,
I'm happy all the day.
I'll rake and pitch and hoe and dig,
And sing my merry lay;
Hurrah, then, for the farmer's boy,
He's happy all the day;
He rakes and pitches, hoes and digs,
And sings his merry lay.

(The farmer now hoes, the wife kneads, the boy rakes, and all sing the chorus. The farmer's girl is dressed in a neat print, and has a spinning wheel; this she turns round a few times, and then sings):

I'm glad I am a farmer's girl,
I love the farmer's life,
And if I ever wed at all
I'll be a farmer's wife;
My wheel makes such nice music
I'm happy all the day;
While with its merry, busy hum
I sing my roundelay.

(Now all do their work and join in the chorus.

The dairy-maid, with pail and milking stool, steps on the stage and sings):

I'm glad I am a dairy-maid,
My butter is so yellow;
And oh, the lad that catches me
Will be a lucky fellow.
How happy is the dairy-maid,
Her heart is always gay,
And merrily her song rings out
Thru all the livelong day.

(The maid stands, her arms akimbo; the rest work, and all join in the chorus. The artist carries a camera. He sings):

I'm glad that I an artist am,
I take off people's faces;
I deal in cameras and curls,
And set off maidens' graces.
I am a photographer gay,
In negatives delight;
I play with pictures all the day,
And sleep in peace at night.

(The artist pretends to take a picture, the maid swings the pail, etc., etc., and all join in chorus. The blacksmith enters and puts a pair of irons on the table or chair, and strikes blows on them, keeping time to music. After a few blows he sings):

I'm glad I am a blacksmith,
The noble horse to shoe.
With forge and anvil always hot,
With music rare and true.
I'm glad I am a blacksmith,
With all my might and main
I'll work away from day to day,
And honest money gain.

(Now all work and sing the chorus.

A teacher enters with two pupils who are mischievous and have to be reproved. She stands them in a row, and they say, "Ten times one is ten," etc. She waves her hand, and they stop, and she sings):

I'm glad I am a teacher
With book and slate and rule,
I'll fan the flames of genius
And keep a happy school.
'Tis a joy to be a teacher,
No idle dunce for me;
I'll sing with scholars round me
A tune of merry glee.

(They all set to work and join in the chorus.

A wood-sawyer enters with a saw-horse and log of wood and saws. After sawing a few times he sings):

I'm glad I am a wood-sawyer,
And all must see my worth
As they surround the cheerful fire
That glows upon the hearth.
I'm glad I am a wood-sawyer,
My heart is always gay,
While song and saw their music make,
Thruout the livelong day.

(He saws, the rest work and sing the chorus.

A dressmaker enters, sewing on a dress. She sings):

I'm glad I am a dressmaker,
With such artistic taste
To cut and fit I'm sure to hit
Without one bit of waste;
I'm glad I am a dressmaker,
I'll make a useful wife,
For wear spoils every kind of thing
Along the way of life.

(All set to work and join in chorus.

A grandmother enters. Her hair is powdered, and she wears glasses, a cap, and has a little shoulder shawl. She should seat herself in a rocking-chair in the center, and knits and rocks; then she sings):

Oh, I'm a happy grandmother,
I knit from morn till eve;
I have a thought for many another,
As you, indeed, perceive.
My life is free from heavy care,
I sing, and smile, and pray;
I joy in blessings everywhere
Thruout the livelong day.

(All make movements and sing the chorus.

(A washer-woman enters, dressed in calico garments and apron; she should have her sleeves rolled up and speak with a broad brogue. Her tub is put on a bench by a boy, and she pushes it to the front. She finds a wash-board and clothes (no water), and she rubs a few times and then sings):

I'm glad I am a washer-woman,
Ye'd know me by me look;
I'll wash and starch yer snowy clothes,
And fold them like a book.
So bring along yer orders quick,
For I've no time for foolin',

(Spoken), "And I'll dispatch them to the best of my ability, shure!"

(All make movements and join in the chorus.

The chorus may be made very amusing. Each one keeps time with the music by his or her appropriate gestures. When the last chorus is finished all begin to make a noise. The farmer hoes, the wheel whizzes, the milk-maid thumps on the pail—this will continue for a short time; watching the teacher they raise the right foot, and as it comes down they all say "Bang!")

(Additional stanza supplied by *Young Crusader*):

We joy in honest labor, now,
And here we tell you true,
No work of ours shall ruin men
In souls and bodies, too.
No cider from this farmer's press.

(Farmer shakes his head emphatically and says, "No, indeed!")

Boy.— "No rum or beer for me!"
Girl.— "No drunkard's wife I'll be!"
All.— "The work we do shall bless the world,
From evil set it free."

(There is a perfect silence for a moment. Then the grandmother starts softly, "The Old Oaken Bucket." Then curtain drops.)

(Taken from *Young Crusader* of August, 1893.)

Comfort Bags.

(The Legion's superintendent, after a brief description of the object of the Comfort Bags and their value to soldiers and sailors, will say:)

Our National superintendent of this work makes this earnest appeal: "Very few comfort bags are coming in: I have two hundred, without any filling. Oh! that the L. T. L.'s would send me the necessary articles or money to buy them. I am almost heart-broken over being without these things, and more than 200 pledged boys waiting for them."

We are now, in the name of Miss Gordon, whose whole life has been given to helping others, to bring our offerings to aid in filling these two hundred comfort bags for these pledged soldier boys. Those who are not prepared with the required articles can have the privilege of aiding by contributions of money.

(Following the orders of the Captain, the Legion first, and then all others in attendance, may form in line, and, marching to music, deposit their offerings in a designated spot, preferably near a picture of Miss Gordon. At the close of this exercise the Legioners, drawn up in parallel lines, will salute the flag, and sing the following song:)

The Home Guard.

By Kate Lunden Sunderlin.

(Tune—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.")

Who will stand for the homes of our nation,
The homes that were built by the brave?
Who will save them from Rum's desolation
And dig for the tyrant a grave?
Who will sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which are darkening its stars?
Who will blot from our world-honored story
The word which its pages now mar?
Who will stand for the red, white and blue,—
Our star-spangled red, white and blue?
Who will sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which now hang o'er its blue?

We are coming, the scions of heroes,
To prove that they died not in vain;
And we challenge the sin-hardened Neros
Who play o'er the graves of the slain.
Away with the laws of protection
Which shelter their infamous trade!
We are coming to show by our action
The strength of the vows we have made.
We will stand for the red, white and blue,—
Our star-spangled red, white and blue;
We will sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which now hang o'er its blue.

We're the Home Guard that never surrenders,
The Legions of honor and truth;
We're Columbia's Loyal Defenders
Who have pledged her our unspotted youth.
For God, who is marching before us,
For Home, whose protectors we are,
For the glorious Country that bore us,
We've enlisted for life in this war.
We'll unfurl the red, white and blue,—
Our star-spangled red, white and blue—
And we'll sweep from the folds of Old Glory
The clouds which now hang o'er its blue.

Exercise by Older Girls.

(Each of these twenty-five girls should wear across her breast a band bearing the name of the state whose president she represents.)

L. T. L. SUPT.: I shall now present to the audience, in turn, the W. C. T. U. presidents of several states, who will give us their reasons for believing that each local union in the land should organize and maintain a Loyal Temperance Legion. I have the honor of presenting first the president of Michigan.

MICHIGAN: "The L. T. L. work is not second in importance to any in our organization. The pertinent question is: How can the number of Legions be largely increased, and manned by enthusiastic, competent teachers?"

(The other presidents are then presented in the following order, and respond with the quotations given below:)

NORTH DAKOTA: "There is only one training school for the boys and girls, which turns out trained, equipped, enthusiastic temperance workers, who will fight the liquor traffic to the death, and that is the L. T. L. In this society we have the key of the future."

NEW YORK: "If Legion work was done by every local W. C. T. U. we should have fewer unions languishing, and fewer people asking the question, 'What is the W. C. T. U. doing, anyway?' "

TEXAS: "Our L. T. L. organizations and the truths taught in the matchless manuals must reach the minds and hearts of the children or our cause dies with us. May a wave of revival sweep over our country, pushing our L. T. L. work!"

SOUTH CAROLINA: "The children are so enthusiastic that in some places they actually keep the temperance work alive because they will not allow you to forget or neglect their meetings. I pray that God may give to us older ones the loyalty, the earnestness and enthusiasm of the L. T. L."

WEST VIRGINIA: "Perhaps no department demands as much sacrifice as does the L. T. L., therefore in no department is it more difficult to find capable leaders, but it pays to persist. Thru the children we can often pre-empt the home for total abstinence."

VIRGINIA: "Many of our young men and women who are the most interested workers in our state today in the temperance cause, are those who have had the L. T. L. training. The drink problem will be solved when the W. C. T. U. can envelop the children of the nation with the L. T. L."

MISSISSIPPI: "If every department of W. C. T. U. work except the L. T. L., were discontinued and the whole energy of the organization were devoted to the education of the boys and girls, we should win in the end just what we are seeking—total abstinence for the individual and prohibition of the liquor traffic. The L. T. L. is the most interesting, and most satisfying, and it ought to be the most successful branch of our work."

OREGON: "No union accomplishes the most it can unless it has a Legion. May the day speedily come when not one union can be found that has not a wide-awake L. T. L."

FLORIDA: "I am on my way to Miami—almost at the tropical end of America—to see one hundred boys and girls who are pledged total abstainers and enthusiastic Loyal Temperance Legioners. They are the hope of the century, the youths who are reverently making the most of themselves, the vanguard of the great army of the free."

NEW JERSEY: "When a W. C. T. U. is organized in New Jersey, the state president says, after officers are elected: 'We must have a superintendent and a Loyal Temperance Legion, because that organization outranks all other work.' The county presidents and state superintendents agree to this. How I wish we might have a tidal wave of pledge-signing and L. T. L. organizing all over the country."

L. T. L. OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA. ELMA GRACE GOWEN, Supt.

WISCONSIN: "Wisconsin is reaping her reward from the seven hundred Senior L. T. L.'s in her state who are everywhere leading the Juniors. Wisconsin would say, 'Multiply the L. T. L.'s and encourage them all to study for a Senior diploma.'"

INDIAN TERRITORY: "I wonder how I, as a true white-ribboner, did not realize until the last few years the importance of placing stress upon the L. T. L. work. A number of the children in my own Legion have brought out and influenced their parents, who are now members of the W. C. T. U. The contests of the L. T. L. draw parents and friends, and the Junior organizations create more sentiment and gain for our work a larger percentage of the older people than any other means used, at the same time educating in our principles our future lawmakers and citizens."

VERMONT: "I am sure no work done by the W. C. T. U. counts for more than the L. T. L. with their battle cry, "Saloons must go." These young recruits, pledged and intelligent, are developing total abstainers to do aggressive work for our cause. Their energy and enthusiasm will give zeal to the wearied and worn workers, as they keep step with us in the march that will never end until victory comes. Money invested in work for the children will bring large returns in the tomorrow of our new century."

COLORADO: "The L. T. L. is the future incarnated—all ready to be moved upon by the forces that make for civic righteousness; all ready to be stirred to possibilities of every-day heroism in fighting the very real devils intrenched behind greed and law. And yet we do not seem to realize the magnitude of our opportunity."

WESTERN WASHINGTON: "We should have no childless unions in our organization. It would do some unions good—infuse new life into them—if they had to hustle around and raise the money with which to pay the right woman to lead one or two Loyal Temperance Legions. The present and future influence of a well-taught L. T. L. is immeasurable."

MARYLAND: "In the army of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union no division fills a more important place than the Loyal Temperence Legion. Its course of study, its drill and its enthusiasm should develop most capable recruits. The possibilities of its influence in the home, the social circle, and even in political life, cannot be measured. In our state we hail with grateful hearts the growing interest in this branch of our work."

GEORGIA: "It was the L. T. L. that brought me into the W. C. T. U. I realized the possibilities of every child, and began the work, the fear of God in my soul, and His promise in my heart. It is twenty odd years ago that I took up the L. T. L. work, and there are no words to express what I feel in regard to its importance."

DELAWARE: "To me the L. T. L. seems to be one of the most important departments we have. A thoro and systematic training of these children means purer homes and government and more W. C. T. U.'s in the future. We believe that thousands of fathers and mothers have been converted by the lessons learned in the L. T. L."

RHODE ISLAND: "The children must early be taught the value of total abstinence to themselves and their never-ending influence in that direction. They must be taught the principles and methods of the W. C. T. U., the history of the organization, the work of past and present leaders, and that to be a part of this great organized body is not only an honor but is helpful to the world at large. From the junior organizations must come the future leaders and workers of the W. C. T. U."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: '"When you save a man or woman, you save a unit, but when you save a boy or girl you save a whole multiplication table.'—John Wanamaker. We should remember this fact when disposed to think lightly of the importance of the L. T. L. Branch, which is the training school for those who are to carry on the temperance reform, and is as essential to the W. C. T. U. as the Sunday school is to the church."

IOWA: "No previous age has demanded trained workers along all lines as has the present. There can be no more efficient school for the training of the temperance worker of the future than our Loyal Temperance Legion, and from its ranks will surely come the men and women who, with earnest purpose, strong convictions and fearless courage will finally overthrow the liquor traffic."

WYOMING: "It is most important that every union in our land should mother an L. T. L. and count it a blessed privilege to do so."

MISSOURI: "A union without an L. T. L. society lacks the inspiration and cheer that children's voices, songs and enthusiasm give to both the home and the W. C. T. U. Our largest appropriations in Missouri have always been made for these departments."

MINNESOTA: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union that neglects to make a strong and continuous impress upon the children of its community, thru the Loyal Temperance Legion, is laying a sure foundation for a continuous need of temperance work, with no plans to supply the workers."

INDIANA: "I have observed that the ebb and flow in enthusiasm in our work in the local union depends very much upon the interest taken in the children. No union can be at its best without an L. T. L."

All standing join in National, state and local rallying cries, led by the captain. Full members join in repeating pledges.

Closing Song: No. 60, in Marching Songs No. I.

Program Suggestions.

Many will choose to make this celebration an open-air meeting. Use our National emblem, the field daisy, freely for decorations. The L. T. L. president should be in the chair.

The responsive exercise for devotional service may be ordered from Miss Alice M. Guernsey, 17 Webster Place, East Orange, N. J. Ask for Legion Leaflet, No. 19; price per package of six, five cents, 25 cents per 100.

As July 21 is L. T. L. membership day, each Legion should make a canvas among friends and schoolmates in advance, that each may have new members to report at the celebration.

The list of articles for filling comfort bags, as given by the National superintendent, is: Two sizes buttons, No. 5 needles, pins, safety pins, white, black and patent thread (all of these can be gotten in little rolls now), darning cotton and needles, small blunt scissors, small roll of bandage, court plaster, a small piece of absorbent cotton, testament. This list should be sent far and wide in the notices of entertainment, and each one asked to contribute something. Forward the articles received to Mrs. Ella M. Thacher, Florence, N. J.

The various parts of the Labor Operetta may be recited if necessary, but will be much more effective if sung. Any tune, or tunes, of proper metre, may be used, the brighter the better.

Have on sale, as a souvenir of the occasion, the new biography of Miss Gordon, compiled by Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson. The price is ten cents. Order this of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

The beautiful picture of Miss Gordon which is reproduced on the cover page of this number may also be purchased, in cabinet size, of the W. T. P. A., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, for twenty-five cents.

It is very important that all L. T. L. workers should be constant and careful readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. As nothing can be more important than the training of the children it is needful that each one who leads them should be thoroly posted—an "all around" woman. In no other place is all needful information brought together except in THE UNION SIGNAL. Have you noticed our offer of the paper until Nov. 26 for fifty cents?

Watch for our Roll of Honor next week. Will your union be there?

Membership Figures.

The list of memberships sent in for competition in the honor awarded the largest single L. T. L. in the country, show encouraging growth in various sections.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, leads with a membership of 480, but we understand that this represents a federation of Legions in the public schools. Honorable mention therefore goes to the L. T. L. in the Frances E. Willard Settlement at Boston, Mass., which has an enrolled membership of 438, with 423 of these pledged; 300 have paid state and National dues. South Haven, Mich., has 200 enrolled; Elk Garden, West Virginia, has a membership of 181, all pledged. Pineville, Ky., is close behind with 180, all pledged; Eau Claire, Wis., has 152 enrolled, thirty pledged; Dover, N. H., and Newberry, S. C., report 138 members each; Darlington, Wis., 131, all pledged.

MRS. MARSH, Leader of L. T. L. in Philippopolis, for many years.

SECTION OF L. T. L., AT PHILIPPOPOLIS, BULGARIA. Mrs. Raika Mileva, Superintendent, in Center.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

UNION SIGNAL

AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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The UNION SIGNAL, 184 La Salle St., CHICAGO.....

Chicago, July 2, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

How can Leaders for the Loyal Temperance Legion be Secured?

Each National L. T. L. Organizer, Associate and State Secretary was requested to answer the above question:

I cannot believe that there is on the face of the earth any community in which total abstinence sentiment has crystallized into organization where it is IMPOSSIBLE to find a leader for a Loyal Temperance Legion.

Where there is a determination to give boys and girls the teaching and training for a pure life and for intelligent work against the legalized liquor traffic, a training which is their right and our sacred duty, a leader can certainly be found if prayerful, persistent effort is not too soon abandoned.

Canvass your community thoroly and systematically; talk with every day school teacher, Sunday school teacher; every mother and mother-hearted woman, every child lover in the town; circulate Miss Willard's "Appeal to Mothers;" let children give a public entertainment like Mrs. Field's "Model Meeting of the L. T. L.," and teach one of the most wide-awake boys a brief appeal to recite at the close, setting forth the desire of the children for a Loyal Temperance Legion. If the one best fitted for a leader cannot afford to give the time each week, pay for her services and meet the expense through subscription and by medal contests and through public entertainments by the L. T. L., where a small admission fee is charged.

"No experience" is the most frequent excuse given by those whom we urge to take charge of a Loyal Temperance Legion and who seem to forget that every successful teacher and preacher can point to a day when this was true of them. Anyone who really loves boys and girls and has a heart to help forewarn and forearm them against the increasing pitfalls in their pathway will soon find in this L. T. L. work one of the most blessed experiences of life. The cruel, heartless, abominable liquor business means to win the children for the perpetuity of its trade in ways against which the temperance physiology of the public school cannot alone adequately fortify them and children must be trained head, heart, hands and feet against liquor selling, as well as drinking, by the manifold methods possible in our L. T. L.

ANNA A. GORDON,
World's L. T. L. Secretary.

The local W. C. T. U. should strive to secure from its membership women who have the love of children and fondness for teaching and organizing combined.

All mothers love children and are interested in their welfare, but all women are not apt to teach, and, moreover, some good teachers can instruct, but have not the faculty of organizing. The successful superintendent must be, above all, one who can plan. The women of the W. C. T. U. should feel bound to hold up the hands of the superintendents by aiding in the meetings of the Legion as well as by sending their own children, thus showing their faith by their works, and encouraging the children by accompanying them to their Loyal Temperance Legion.

MRS. MARIE JUSTICE,
Supt. of L. T. L. and teacher in the public school at Paragould, Ark.

By turning over the work of the Legion to the Y's. Many older women hesitate to take up the work with the L. T. L. Some of them thru distaste for the work, some thru fear that they cannot do it rightly; some thru laziness, thinking the work much more arduous than it really is, and failing entirely to grasp the blessedness of it. Many women are not interested in the work of the L. T. L. because they do not realize the importance of early training, of formative rather than re-formative work. The Y's are especially fitted for the L. T. L. work. They have been trained. They are enthusiastic, optimistic, and easily bring their cheery, forceful thought and methods into the work. They are preeminently fitted to be the leaders of the L. T. L. and should consider it their first and most important work.

ALLA B. FOSTER,
L. T. L. Sec. for Colorado.

In my own experience I have found that constant appeals to unions, the frequent sending of simple, yet instructive literature, and, whenever possible, a personal appeal, by a visit to the county convention or to the unions, brings to them, as nothing else, the great need of this work, and the possibilities in each union for conducting a Legion.

It is lack of a readiness to sacrifice other things, not so important, in order to put real honest work into Legions, that is keeping New Hampshire back in number of Legions.

SARA D. LIBBEY,
L. T. L. Sec. for New Hampshire.

When every local W. C. T. U. realizes to the full the vast importance of training the children not only to take their places in the W. C. T. U. but to save the nation for God and home, there will be no lack of leaders for the L. T. L.

It is therefore the duty of every state, county and local W. C. T. U. president, and secretary of L. T L., to keep the local union so stirred up and enthused by personal appeals, literature, etc., that it will be impossible for a W. C. T. U. member to have a quiet conscience until her union maintains a live L. T. L.

MYRTLE G. R. AMES,
L. T. L. Sec. for Maine.

Take up the L. T. L. study in the unions so thoroly that the women see the necessity for a Legion; pray about it and talk about it till it is laid upon their hearts. Have a rousing meeting for boys and girls, to which parents and friends are invited, to see if some capable woman, not yet a member of the union, may have the burden laid upon her heart when she sees the eagerness of the children and an appeal for workers is made. Relieve one of your workers in the union of other duties that she may be consecrated to this work. Train up your workers.

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER,
National L. T. L. Associate and L. T. L. Sec. for Minnesota.

First, where there is a local union, appoint a committee of four of the best women for three months to lead the Legion alternately. By the end of the three months the children will be apt to select the one best fitted to take the Legion permanently. Children are quick to perceive who is most interested in them, and bound to show their attachment for their leader. Some of the best leaders we have in Virginia are public school teachers. Wherever our scientific temperance instruction law is enforced the teachers readily take hold of the Legion work.

SUE C. JAMES,
L. T. L. Sec. for Virginia.

We must grow leaders in the Senior Legion. There they have had a preparatory training, and should be more efficient than those who have to acquire the knowledge thru other sources. In most Senior Legions there are young women who are preparing to become school teachers, and the Junior Legion gives them a splendid chance to test their ability. The Seniors should be trained with this object in view, that they are to become leaders for the Juniors.

To secure a general secretary for the Seniors the W. C. T. U. should endeavor to find a young married woman of discretion, one who is tactful and has the confidence of the young people, to do this one thing, and not load her down with a half dozen other offices and departments. If she is not in the union she should be found and won for the cause, for this special purpose.

MARY B. WOOD,
L. T. L. Sec. for New York.

If I knew how to secure leaders Connecticut's main problem would be solved. However, I am entirely convinced that where genuine interest in L. T. L. work exists in a union the leader is procured in one form or another. So my answer would be, arouse interest in the local union. When you secure a sure method for doing that, please give it to me.

GRACE C. PLATT,
L. T. L. Sec. for Connecticut.

In my judgment the dearth of L. T. L. leaders is due to a lack of interest in this work on the part of our busy W. C. T. U. women; they think they are interested, but they are not enough so to give up any church, social or home cares for this task. I know it means sacrifice, but, oh, the blessing they miss! "Where there is a will there is a way."

IDA M. MIX,
L. T. L. Sec. for Indiana.

The Senior graduates will, I think, solve the problem, if trained to expect to work for temperance. The trained graduates of our state Legion are becoming the leaders of the L. T. L., both Senior and Junior. They first are helpers, then leaders, then members of the W. C. T. U., thus fulfilling their destiny.

I. W. BLACK,
L. T. L. Sec. for Wisconsin.

Train them in the L. T. L. and thus fit them for leaders. Girls that have been in my Legion for the past few years are the ones to whom I look for help. My present assistant was in my Legion when I started it, nearly twelve years ago, and a more efficient helper I could not desire.

JENNIE L. MANLEY,
L. T. L. Sec. for Tennessee.

I think the normal grade of the L. T. L. when adopted by the unions, is helpful in arousing an interest in L. T. L. work, and securing leaders. If Christian young people could in some way be led to take a deep interest in temperance work leaders could much more easily be secured.

MARY E. OLNEY,
L. T. L. Sec. for Rhode Island.

Train them in the L. T. L. through the regular course of study, and thoroly instill into their minds and hearts the importance of Legion work, and its relation to the future of the W. C. T. U. and to all temperance reform.

ANNA M. BROWN,
L. T. L. Sec. for Delaware.

In my own local Legion I have had no trouble in securing leaders, but soon something is likely to happen to prevent their serving; then I go myself, until I find some one else, and in this way the Legion never fails to meet.

M. L. YANTIS,
L. T. L. Sec. for Arkansas.

First, a systematic study of our L. T. L. manuals in the unions, ten minutes for the lesson, five for review, to see how much has "struck in." Second, distribution of L. T. L. literature to wake people up.

JESSIE W. MORTON,
L. T. L. Sec. for Kansas.

No union has a right to say it cannot get a leader for the Legion until every member of the union, with the faithful, prayerful help of every other member, has tried to lead it and utterly failed.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY,
L. T. L. Sec. for New Jersey.

I wish I knew how. I can see no other way than to educate and stir up an interest in the hearts of young women who love children.

ALICE M. BOWMAN,
L. T. L. Sec. for California.

A request to pastors of the various churches for names of the best Sabbath school teachers with well-known temperance principles.

S. M. REDUS,
L. T. L. Sec. for S. Carolina.

It seems to me that the best leaders can be secured from the Senior Legions.

FRANCES E. UFFORD,
L. T. L. Sec. for No. Carolina.

Presidents' Symposium.

Each state president was asked the following question:

"In what way and by what methods has your state lent aid and co-operation this year to the L. T. L. branch?"

NEW YORK.

New York state appropriated $150 for the L. T. L. Branch this year, and in addition to this we pay the expenses of the state secretary to the state W. C. T. U. convention. In the program recommended for the institutes the topic, "Is the L. T. L. essential to the prosecution of the temperance work?" occupied a place, and formed a feature of nearly every institute. In addition to this many counties planned for a children's mass meeting. Miss Margaret Sloat, who was appointed L. T. L. organizer at our last W. C. T. U. convention, presented the L. T. L. work at nine institutes, and did it in a very effective way. One page of our state paper, "Woman's Temperance Work," is each month edited by the L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, and is brimful of suggestions and news items. All the officers of the state W. C. T. U. will be present at the L. T. L. convention which will be held in Hornellsville, July 6, 7, 8, and will do what they can to help the work.

ELLA A. BOOLE, President.

MICHIGAN.

There has been but little "method," but co-operation in every possible way. Our field workers and others have organized whenever and wherever opportunity presented, or "a way could be made." The L. T. L. was placed on program of state convention for a public meeting in which the graduating class received their diplomas from convention platform. In district and county conventions where classes have been graduated the state president has presented the diplomas with the most encouraging and commendatory words at her command, and received all the flowers bestowed upon her by the L. T. L.'s with evident delight. Two of our districts have district branches and hold their own conventions. We now have a special L. T. L. organizer in the field for three months with state treasury back of all expenses and salary. All this we count as "aid."

A. S. BENJAMIN, President.

MISSOURI.

More and more are our Missouri workers feeling the importance of having an L. T. L. connected with each W. C. T. U. in our state. Twenty-two districts sent in L. T. L. reports last year and we hope to have reports from every district next year. We consider the children's work of great importance. Missouri took the prize banner in School Savings Banks at our last National Convention, and for many years in Sunday school temperance work and medal contests. Our organizers are making special efforts to have many more L. T. L.'s organized. The L. T. L.'s are holding many medal contests, and have signed many anti-cigaret pledges. We are working hard to gain the children thru scientific temperance instruction in the schools and temperance pledges in the Sunday schools.

BELLE C. KIMBALL, President.

NEW JERSEY.

The state of New Jersey appropriated $85 for the use of the L. T. L. secretary. The state gives never less than one hour to the L. T. L. at state convention, and this Branch will be on the Ocean Grove program July 23. The state urged that the interests of the L. T. L. be considered at each of the county schools of methods this spring, and it was done; wherever possible the Legion has attended and taken part. In the State Report a star has been prefixed to the name of each union that has an L. T. L. or one for each when there are several under the care of one union. When a union is organized the Legion and a superintendent follow the election of officers. In fact the L. T. L. is never forgotten, as we hope for our trained workers of the future.

EMMA BOURNE, President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"No compromise for the Keystone state" still rings out loud and clear and long from the fourteen thousand Loyal Legioners. Our women are more and more realizing that only as our unions encourage and maintain Legioners, can we hope for perseverance in our W. C. T. U. work. The all too familiar excuse of "having no leader" for the L. T. L. is being overcome to some degree, for many of our Legioners are old enough and have been trained in their own schools sufficient to make them skilled teachers and superintendents. There is no cause for discouragement in Pennsylvania. The state secretary and the state L. T. L. officers, superintendents, as well as the rank and file, are faithfully endeavoring to "Lift others as they climb."

REBECCA B. CHAMBERS, President.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota state W. C. T. U. engaged our National general secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Rice, for the month of February, to work in the interest of the L. T. L. Large Legions have been organized in several towns and our unions are more interested in that department because of Mrs. Rice's visit. In response to a Macedonian cry Mrs. Abbie Church was recently sent to New Auburn, Minn., by the state central committee. She organized a Legion of twenty-seven members. Miss Annie Robbins has been engaged for a year's work in Minnesota, with special reference to Y and L. T. L. work. We realize that without these two forces, the children and young people, our labor for the temperance cause will be in vain.

BESSIE LAYTHE SCOVELL, President.

WEST WASHINGTON.

The state officers have talked L. T. L. and urged organization of the children wherever we have been. We have endeavored to win women for the L. T. L. work for we find that the great need is for leaders. The children respond readily, the trouble is to get a superintendent. Our L. T. L.'s are this year being trained to pay dues. Have adopted a state motto and "yell." Are pushing subscriptions for *The Crusader Monthly*. We realize fully the need of L. T. L. work and are anxious to do it, but oh for local superintendents to care for the Legions when organized.

MARGARET B. PLATT, President.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The state union has aided the L. T. L. Branch by instructing National workers to organize L. T. L.'s, by giving space in each issue of the state paper, "White Ribbon Bulletin," to the L. T. L. Branch; by requesting that the subject of L. T. L. work shall be presented at all institutes and conventions, and by placing the L. T. L. on the pledge cards as one of the objects for which the unions are expected to give.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, President.

FLORIDA.

The Loyal Temperance Legions of Florida have increased in number and in membership more than one hundred per cent during the past year, and we hope to keep up this ratio during the present year. Would that every union shared the feeling of the Hebrew wife under the old dispensation, for who knew but she might be the mother of the Messiah? So which of us can tell from whence is deliverance to come? Surely from the boys and girls now being trained in the ranks of the Loyal Temperance Legion. May it soon be said of every union, "Blessed art thou among women!"

ALICE C. BROWN, President.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi has kept as L. T. L. secretary one of our brightest young women, Miss Charlie Garner, of Columbus, who has a marvelously fine Legion of more than 100 members in her own town. It is urged with every new union that the Legions be a main work, and everywhere possible they are organized. The chief obstacle encountered is to find leaders. The children are willing but the "grown ups" are difficult.

HARRIET B. KELLS, President.

TEXAS.

We have taken a decided step forward in the work for the Loyal Temperance Legion in the Lone Star state. We elected Miss Hattie Henderson to the office of secretary, and passed a resolution that a fund greatly exceeding five cents for every paid-up member of the Legion in the state should be placed at her disposal. Miss Henderson's years of work, particularly with children, gives her exceptional qualifications for the position.

HELEN M. STODDARD, President.

A JAPANESE L. T. L.

IOWA.

Our state superintendent of the L. T. L. cannot leave her home to organize and build up the Legions, but we have had Mr. J. W. Pierce of New Jersey for some months, and he has organized ten or more, with a goodly membership. The state union sends them badges and some supplies, and endeavors to keep them living, working and growing. We hope to have the Y's make the care of the Legions a principal part of their work.

MARION H. DUNHAM, President.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our state union has always made an appropriation for L. T. L. work, and has notified the secretary of openings for same. Mrs. Cartland, our vice-president, has organized many Legions thruout the state, and during last month addressed the children of the Oxford Orphanage, enlisting the superintendent, who is to make the L. T. L. a feature of their work.

C. E. CRAVEN, President.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

One of the happiest duties of the W. C. T. U. is to form the children into Loyal Temperance Legions. In the District of Columbia there is a little group of earnest workers who gather the children, conduct the meetings, pledge and teach them, thus committing them to our principles and arming them against their deadliest foe—intemperance.

MRS. CLINTON SMITH, President.

RHODE ISLAND.

The state union has tried to advance the work in the L. T. L. branch by adult diploma classes. Eight diplomas have been awarded. Another class is now taking the course. The state officers have attended meetings of the L. T. L. in different sections of the state and addressed the members. All unions have been urged to organize and care for an L. T. L. An L. T. L. column is kept in the state paper. Letters and the state annual reports have been sent to the Legions. A state rallying cry and motto has been selected.

MARY A. BABCOCK, President.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is doing excellent work along L. T. L. lines. The state union has secured an admirable secretary of this branch, Mrs. Grace C. Platt, of Bridgeport, who is building up some strong Legions, and with the appropriation from the state does most efficient work. The state union heartily co-operates with her in every way possible.

CORNELIA B. FORBES, President.

ARKANSAS.

I consider this branch the greatest work that our organization has at the present time or can have in the future, for the future of this great nation lies in the integrity and virtue of the child of today. We are looking forward to the time when every local union will have an L. T. L.

LULU A. MARKWELL, President.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Red Letter Day.

July 21, Loyal Temperance Legion Day.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS ANNA GORDON.

L. T. L. PRIZES.

To be Awarded at National Convention of 1903.

THE effort has been to so frame the conditions that the larger and smaller states may have equal opportunity to secure these prizes.

1. The National prize flag will be given to the state paying the largest percentage of National dues (5 cents per member) in proportion to pledged membership, provided not less than twenty dollars is paid. Great care must be taken that all such dues are properly marked as L. T. L. dues, and that they reach the National treasurer (through regular channels) in ample time to be reckoned for the current year.

2. Mrs. Tomlinson's banner will go to the state which shows the largest number of Social Meetings and observances of Red Letter Days in proportion to whole number of Legions, provided that not less than twenty-five such meetings have been held. Picnics may be counted if they include programs of temperance exercises. Reports must reach Mrs. Tomlinson through the state superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days.

3. Mrs. Thacher's banner will be won by the local legion which makes and fills according to printed directions the largest number of comfort bags. Local legions should report to their state L. T. L. secretaries, who will each report to Mrs. Thacher the Legion of her state that has made and filled the largest number of bags.

4. A banner will be awarded the state reporting the largest proportionate number of Seniors who join the W. C. T. U. during the year, all competing states to have at least one hundred Seniors.

5. Mrs. H. T. Guild, National superintendent of department of Fairs and Open-Air Meetings, makes the following offer: A cash prize of five dollars will be given to the state reporting the largest number of Senior L. T. L. members engaged during the year in work at Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Report the kind of work, as the distribution of literature, securing new members, conducting gospel meetings or a song service. Report if gambling devices were suppressed, or if illegal sale of intoxicants was stopped, or the distribution of impure literature.

The Record of the Year.

Brief Reports of L. T. L. Secretaries in this and Other Countries.

[We regret that all L. T. L. reports to the World's Convention were not received in time for insertion in this number.—EDS.]

Mexico.

The L. T. L. work for Mexico is just in its infancy, but if our army of L. T. L. young people and our mothers of the W. C. T. U. could see how bright, capable and interested our members are, they would be most hopeful of the future of the work. We have had twenty-one L. T. L.'s; of these twelve are now doing good work. Several are now waiting to be organized, and as soon as we have more lessons and literature in Spanish, many can be organized. Many of these children have always used pulque-wine or beer at meals, but are now total abstainers, and have signed the pledge. It seems very important here not to offer the pledge too soon.

The oldest society is in Mary Keene's Institute, Mexico City, where meetings have been held each month for at least five years, reaching many children from the wealthier families. Guanajuato has one of the most faithful Legions, and deserves mention because six of the larger girls graduated last October in the L. T. L. course of study, and were the first in all Mexico to receive the L. T. L. diplomas. Since last October we have had a fine L. T. L. in public school No. 97 in the City of Mexico, and other schools are interested and wish to be organized. Recently an L. T. L. of great promise was organized in the Mexico City grammar school—an independent school for American children. Nearly all the others are in connection with mission schools.

In the active L. T. L.'s there are 717 members; in those not at work at present there are at least four or five hundred more. According to reports received which are not complete, 355 regular meetings have been held by the L. T. L.'s, besides public meetings, medal contests, etc. Six of the Legions are carried on in English; all the others are in Spanish. Many members of the English-speaking L. T. L.'s are Mexican children. Of the L. T. L.'s at work at present only one is English and only one all Americans.

The Band of Mercy is always a department of the L. T. L. work, and we now have in Spanish several good leaflets and "Black Beauty" and "Friends and Helpers of Man." We have songs in Spanish, and a very capable professor is arranging the lessons in Spanish in attractive form. Mrs. M. E. Grisham of Mexico City, superintendent of a model L. T. L. is now National secretary of L. T. L., and will do good work.

The children of ten repeat and seem to enter into the spirit of the motto of one of the societies:

"Guerra al vicio, amor, y constancia en el trabajo."

(War to vice, love and constancy in the work); and all enjoy giving the salute: "My head, my heart, and this right hand, for God and home and native land." (In Spanish, "La cabeza, el corazon, y esta mano derecho para Dios, para la familia y para la Patria." This has been repeated by all the children in all the schools where I have spoken, often thus reaching 300 to 600 in a day.

ADDIE N. FIELDS.

Boston Excursions

Via the Nickel Plate Road, June 25th to 27th, inclusive; also July 1st to 5th, inclusive, at popular rates. Write City Ticket Office, 111 Adams Street and Union Ticket Office, Auditorium Annex, Chicago. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

Norway.

On May 30, 1902, we had in Norway sixteen Loyal Temperance Legions, with 825 members. Since that report two L. T. L.'s have been started, and two have given up, one for want of sufficient sympathy and the other from want of a leader. We have tried to get these two started again, but up to the present without success; we have endeavored also to start L. T. L.'s in several smaller towns, and the two new ones are the result.

One of our really good L. T. L.'s has a library of 200 volumes of interesting and instructive literature, for the loan of which the children pay a very small sum; they are always eager to get new books. The leaders of this same branch arranged several good addresses on the influence of alcohol on the human frame.

In the winter of 1900 we sent the following subject to all our branches for the children to compete for prizes: "What can we little teetotalers do to help on the total abstinence cause?" We received 102 papers, and seventeen were so good that they were rewarded. It was interesting to see how much faith and earnestness came to light in these papers, and much weight was very generally laid on the force of a good example.

In the winter of 1901 we sent rewards to one or two members in each branch for constant attendance and good conduct during meetings; there were sixteen such unexpected rewards given, to the great delight of the winners. Since this we have distributed reward-cards in a very limited number to the most industrious and most active members. Some of our little folks have lately begun to collect money for flower mission work.

ANNA THORWALDSEN,
Secretary.

Australasia.

WE have in Australia eighty-six juvenile societies under the care of the W. C. T. U., seventy-one being worked as Loyal Temperance Legions, with an estimated attendance of three thousand one hundred and ninety-three. One state only has a Senior Legion with thirty members on the graduate plan. The benevolences helped vary in each state. Amongst them are the London Temperance Hospital, the Frances Willard Temperance Hospital, Chicago, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, English Foreign Missions, Drought and Distressed Farmers' Funds, and other local charities.

The chief means used to increase the number of societies, in addition to correspondence by the state superintendents, has been by presenting the claims of the work to Sunday-schools, Christian Endeavor societies, etc., by district and local workers. As a result of an address given at a Sunday-school by a member, a very flourishing L. T. L. was started at Charters Towers, Queensland.

Conferences of juvenile workers and societies have been held in West Australia only. The Legioners join the Y's and the unions in such places as have societies wide enough awake to welcome them and to encourage them to do so. The chief lines of work are: Sales of work in aid of benevolences; medal contests; cultivation of gardens for flower mission purposes, and for paying rents; exhibitions; scientific temperance competition; securing subscriptions to temperance newspapers; providing programs for public meetings, etc. "Marching Songs" are used in most of the Legions.

The returns do not convey a full idea of the work accomplished, especially in the states of South Australia and Tasmania. In Tasmania twenty-two Legions have been at work for most of the three years. Owing to the general depression and the removal of workers several have been disbanded, but the influence of the meetings held will long continue to be felt. In South Australia two changes have occurred in the superintendency, and in each case ill-health and pressure of other duties have prevented the plans made for extending the work from being carried out. I am glad that New South Wales has been successful in carrying on the department by securing an evidently alert and wide-a-wake sister as superintendent. West Australia has made a big advance, and the enthusiastic superintendent is looking forward to great things for the future. Every state more or less urges the need of some one to visit the Legions in order to arouse and maintain interest and to give information respecting methods of work. Such a person would also be able to organize new Legions.

It is still urged that where Bands of Hope exist there is no room for Loyal Temperance Legions. In my opinion we might as well argue that there was no need for day-schools because there are Sunday-schools. The children of to-day will be the voters of the next generation, and whether they will have to build inebriate retreats and enlarge their jails, or by their intelligent vote sweep the drink traffic from the land, will largely depend on the work we do in educating them in their duties as citizens. I should like to see still more emphasis given to the distinctive features of the constitution, especially to the rules of enlisting and the full pledge. The graduating of Legioners into the Y's might receive more attention with advantage to both societies. Miss Mary Lodge, who takes a very deep interest in the children's work, compiled a manual adapted to the needs of Australia, which was first published in "Our Federation" and afterwards printed in book form.

Communications have passed between myself and the state superintendents on Senior L. T. L.'s and the popularizing of the children's page in "Our Federation." It has long been my desire to have a banner for the Australian L. T. L., and thanks to the kindness of Miss Rhoda Holder, we have one now.

(MISS) MARY J. GEORGE,
Superintendent.

Burma.

Much of the L. T. L. work in Burma is carried on in connection with mission schools. Temperance work for children is a feature of W. C. T. U. work among the Burmese, the Karens, the natives of India and the English-speaking people of Burma. Three hundred children are now taught by white ribboners in Burma. Among the Karens and the Burmese they work against smoking, which is as common among the girls as among the boys.

(MISS) EMMA STOCKWELL,
Superintendent.

BIT HIM

If it Had Been a Bear.

Sometimes it is good to be in a position where you can turn around to your shelves and take down food that is a rebuilder and life saver. A prominent grocer of Murrysville, Pa., had heard so many of his customers praising the food Grape-Nuts that he finally gave it a trial himself. He says: "For several years up to 16 months ago I was hardly fit for business from indigestion which also affected my head. My brain was dull and I could hardly keep my books.

"One day I heard one of my customers praising the food Grape-Nuts so highly that I wondered if it would fit my case, so I took a package from the shelf and said that I would use it and even if it failed I would not be much the loser.

"But before I had finished that one package such a change came over me that I thought it wonderful and by the time three packages had been eaten I had changed so you would not believe it if I told you about it. My head grew clear and my mind strong and my memory was very much improved and I was well in every respect. I can only give you a faint idea of all the good the food has done me. It is all I eat for supper nowadays and the rest of my family think as much of it as I do. Truly it is a great food and if it were not a great food it would not have done me so much good and have such a tremendous sale in my store." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,600.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

Cape Colony, South Africa.

DURING the past year I have entered into correspondence with each individual society of the W. C. T. U. in the Cape Colony. I received most encouraging replies from most of them before I left for a short holiday in England. During my absence the work is being carried on by our beloved Colonial President, now resident in Port Elizabeth. Promises have been made of special effort during the year 1903, and I am looking forward to being able to present a full report at the coming convention.

Just before leaving for England a photo of a European Band of Hope in Bizana (Transkei) under the superintendance of Mrs. Sprigg was sent to me. To these children I have written short letters from time to time, and they have been answered by Mrs. Sprigg and signed by the children. They are nineteen in number, and, I am told, show great interest in the meetings.

I am trying to do more of this correspondence, for it seems to enable these many children to feel that they too are connected with the head society, and are doing their part in the great work which is so sadly needed all over the world, and in no place more than in our own loved Colony.

SUPERINTENDENT.

United States.

THE Loyal Temperance Legion is a very prominent feature of the W. C. T. U. work in the United States. The earnest setting forth by L. T. L. leaders of the claims of the boys and girls upon the mother-hearts of the white-ribbon women has borne fruit during the past two years. The increased interest and activity is especially evident in our newer states, where sparse population, immense distances, and vast mountain ranges present obstacles which only consecrated persistency could overcome.

L. T. L. work among Indian boys and girls is a marked feature of progress; also the introduction of Legions into public schools and into junior church societies. Neighborhood, or parlor, Legions find much favor in some communities, especially for classes of Seniors preparing for graduation. In some instances our unions have been wise enough, and persuasive enough, to enlist, as L. T. L. leaders, good W. C. T. U. brothers-in-law from ministerial or educational ranks, whose services are proving most valuable. More and more our unions are coming to realize that this vital branch of our work must not be neglected, even though to carry it on implies the necessity of paying a fair compensation to devoted, efficient leaders. Many unions, either singly or by counties, are thus employing paid workers.

Most prized of all are our Senior helpers, whose L. T. L. training has made them experts, and who are gladly passing on to the Juniors that which they have received.

Steady progress has been made on graduate and post-graduate work; the total number of diplomas awarded is 6,875, with many thousands of certificates for the various reading courses.

In payment of voluntary state and National dues the growth, though not rapid, has been continuous. The National W. C. T. U., and a majority of the state unions grant representation in their annual conventions in proportion to the amount of L. T. L. dues paid.

Legioners are encouraged to secure the largest possible numbers of honorary (adult) members, who sign the pledge, and pay a small auxiliary fee annually, thus becoming a source of moral and financial help to the Legion.

Prize banners are offered for greatest proportional results in payment of National dues, in largest number of Social Meetings held, largest number of comfort-bags supplied to soldiers and sailors, number of Seniors who join W. or Y. unions, number who render practical help in the department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

L. T. L. activities have included a large amount of W. C. T. U. department work, systematically organized and carried on, song services in prisons and hospitals, preparing scrap-books, circulating petitions, distributing great quantities of literature, rendering valuable aid to the W. C. T. U.; holding many medal contests and numberless entertainments.

We have sought to cultivate in our young people the spirit of benevolence, and the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital, the Willard Memorial Fund, and many state and local objects have enlisted their sympathy and contributions.

"The Crusader Monthly," our official L. T. L. organ, has been a most important adjunct to our work; especial efforts are now in progress to increase greatly its regular subscription list.

Notable gains of the past two years are:

The enlargement and improvement of "The Crusader Monthly"; the first special L. T. L. number of THE UNION SIGNAL; the thoro revision of our post-graduate reading-courses, and the preparation of a set of attractive certificates as awards for these courses; the organization, in Michigan, of the seventh state Legion of Graduates.

Grateful acknowledgement is here made of the wise counsel and ever-ready help of the World's L. T. L. Secretary, also of the loyalty of the great host of state, county, and local L. T. L. secretaries, whose energy and enthusiasm have translated National plans into blessed results.

HELEN G. RICE,
General Secretary.

New York.

MOTTO: "O'er thorns we march to victory."

RALLY CRY:

Zee, Zaw, Zell. Well, well, well!
What's the matter with the L. T. L.?
Yell, yell, yell! Everybody yell!
New York state L. T. L.

At the last state L. T. L. convention the first vice-president, Lucie L. Rising, was appointed state organizer. For about three months this spring she devoted her entire time to organizing work and in that time organized fifteen Legions, beside visiting many weak ones and presenting the aims and methods of the L. T. L. in schools, Christian Endeavor societies and churches. Mrs. Rising's work combined with the efforts of county L. T. L. secretaries in presenting the L. T. L. in the W. C. T. U. Institutes has done much toward arousing interest thruout the state.

One of the most novel and successful entertainments given by Juniors in the state was a fair produced by the Nelliston Legion, which lasted one afternoon and two evenings.

There were exhibits in drawing, penmanship, composition, needlework, mechanical work, pastry cooking, pets and dolls, each exhibit being classed according to grade and age.

An entrance fee of one cent was charged for each exhibit. Prizes were given the winning contestants for the best or prettiest, these points being decided by judges. At the lunch counter the sale of sandwiches, coffee, prize cake and confectionery proved to be a profitable undertaking. Temperance songs, recitations, music and the playette, "Sense versus License," by ten boys, afforded the entertainment. Five cents admission was charged, or ten cents for both evenings and afternoon. The proceeds amounted to $19.60. Lois May Patten, age twelve years, received the prize for the best composition on "Alcohol and the Body."

A most enthusiastic Senior Legion has been organized among the young people in the Onondaga Indian Reservation, near Syracuse. Mr. Crouse, the leader, saw an account of Legion work in THE UNION SIGNAL and determined to put his young people under its influences. The results are good and the Legion is the means of educational and moral uplift to its members.

The "Lincoln L. T. L." (colored) of New York City, has a membership of twenty-five. The interest is so great that they hold a meeting of half an hour every evening in the week except Saturday. Mrs. Kimble is their devoted leader.

MARY B. WOOD,
State Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

JUNIOR MOTTO: "No compromise for the Keystone State."
GRADUATES' MOTTO: "Lifting others as we climb."
ALUMNI MOTTO: "To virtue add knowledge."

RALLY CRY:

Ring your bells! Ring your bells
Here we come, the L. T. L.'s!
Rum must go! Rah, rah, rah!
Pennsyl—Pennsyl—va-ni-a!
Fourteen thousand strong.

Writing just before the harvesting time in reports it is impossible to give any just estimate of our work as compared with other years. Sickness and death have visited so many of the homes of our best workers this year that the work has been greatly retarded, for there are but few to take hold when some one must lay aside, except in the few counties where attention has been given to the Senior work. To push organization on solid basis and the department work and payment of dues has been the great effort. A new banner will go to the county with greatest number of subscribers to "The Crusader Monthly," and Miss Willard's fine portrait to the one reporting most organization and work for the Juniors done by the alumni.

The old Keystone state moves slowly, not by great waves of enthusiasm, but we believe we are building some foundations in the education that the L. T. L. affords and is giving both to the boys and girls and the young men and women. They are learning to carry on the work by doing it.

They are sharing the responsibilities of the W. C. T. U. most loyally and lovingly and their strong young hands and good courage are ever ready to help when help is sought.

ELMA M. PRESTON,
State Secretary.

Massachusetts.

MOTTO: "Happy the state whose children learn in youth
To conquer evil with the sword of truth."

RALLY CRY.

The L. T. L.'s of the Old Bay State
Shout Rah! Rah! Rah! we're never late.
Plymouth Rock is our stock.
Bunker Hill shows we will
Never yield on the field.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Massachusetts!

The Saturdays of May and June are each year pre-empted by the Legioners for their annual county conventions, which have proved valuable aids in maintaining interest in the L. T. L. To these conventions all Legioners are invited, tho only those who have paid their annual dues are voting delegates and are eligible to the county offices. They come with their banners, flags, song books, basket lunches, bright faces, and merry voices. The entertaining union and Legion provide the place for the meeting and lemonade for refreshment.

Each Legion fills ten or fifteen minutes of the program with exercises of its own selection; the county business, including reports of general officers and committees, and election of new officers, is transacted; outside talent is usually available to brighten the convention with solos, readings, chalk-talks, brief addresses, physical culture drills, and the like. The chorus singing, the shouting of mottos and rallying cries, the pledge and L. T. L. salute are most inspiring.

A long noon recess gives abundant opportunity for enjoyment in God's blessed out-of-doors. At the close of these happy days a merry company disperse to their homes in various parts of the county, each one with purpose strengthened, by contact with so many L. T. L. comrades, to stand by the Legion and its triple pledge.

HELEN G. RICE,
L. T. L. Sec. for Mass.

Fourth of July Excursion

Over the Nickel Plate Road at one fare for the round-trip, within a radius of 200 miles from starting point. Tickets on sale July 3rd and 4th, with return limit of July 6th. Through trains daily in each direction between Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points. Every facility offered for the comfort of the traveling public. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00, and meals a la carte, in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road. City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams Street, and Auditorium Annex. 'Phones Central 2057 and Harrison 2208.

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Wisconsin.

MOTTO: "The joy of going on."—(Class of 1903.)

RALLY CRY:

Rah! Rah! Rah! for the L. T. L.
These letters three the story tell
Of the workers who'll work until they win!
And a temperance state is Wis-con-sin!"

The largest enrolled L. T. L. membership: Eau Claire, 152 (Juniors 122, Seniors 32); pledged, 130. Darlington, 131 (Juniors 38, Seniors 93); pledged, 131. The single special thing Wisconsin has done, and which we hope may become far-reaching, is the growing interest in our state Indian schools. The state L. T. L. has adopted the Keshena Indian L. T. L. There are 161 pupils in this government school, and the Seniors thruout the state will furnish them manuals, leaflets, Crusader Monthly, and pay their state dues, etc. Miss Dyer, superintendent and teacher, has promised to give a paper at the Darlington state L. T. L. convention on the Indian Schools in Wisconsin.

An instance of a Legion "organized and conducted under special conditions:" One hot day in July two years ago the state secretary in answer to an urgent need, organized an L. T. L. at Darlington, where there wasn't even a W. C. T. U. to care for it. The result of this small beginning was a graduating class of sixty-two at the last state convention, forty-eight out of the sixty-two were present and received their diplomas. They brought an invitation for the next year's convention which was accepted. So Darlington entertains the thirteenth state L. T. L. convention for 1903, July 7 and 8. They carried home the Prize Banner last year for the largest graduating class. They have another of thirty to graduate this year, besides over sixty who will win the certificates for the Mercy, Civil Government and Purity reading courses. They have twenty-one adult honorary members. It is expected that a W. C. T. U. will be organized before the convention meets from adult material in the L. T. L. This is an instance where the L. T. L. is the helper and inspirer of the mother union. It seems to me that this Legion is unique enough to be claimed as one special instance.

ISADORE WHITNEY BLACK,
State Secretary.

Arizona.

ARIZONA'S first Loyal Temperance Legion was organized early in last January. Before the close of that month Miss Louise Hollister visited our territory and some new Legions and a general interest in Legion work were the fruits of her visit. Phoenix has two L. T. L.'s, one of them at the Government Indian School. This school has also an Anti-Cigaret League. Florence has a regularly organized and flourishing L. T. L. now three months old. Tempe is organizing a systematic work in connection with the public schools, while Mesa City and Kingman are utilizing the Sunday-school in the same way. We all are following the general course of study as indicated by the National committee. The three regularly organized Legions use the quarterlies, the Phoenix L. T. L. having wall-pledge and badges.

C. G. GILCHRIST,
State Secretary.

Christian Endeavor Special Train To Denver.

The passenger department of the Chicago & North-Western R'y has arranged for a special train, account United Society of Christian Endeavor Convention, Denver, July 9-13, 1903, to leave Chicago 10:30 P. M., Tuesday, July 7, with Pullman Standard and Tourist sleeping cars, free reclining-chair cars, and standard day coaches, through to Denver without change. This special train will enable Endeavorers and their friends to travel westward in congenial company and upon schedules arranged for their special convenience. The route is over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and will traverse the rich prairie and farm regions of Iowa and the Platte Valley of Nebraska by daylight. Only $25.00 round trip from Chicago, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets good to return until August 31. Very low side-trip rates to points in Colorado. For illustrated folders and full particulars, address, W. B. KNISKERN, 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Chicago, Ill.

South Carolina.

NINETEEN years last April, in the town of Newberry, S. C., was organized a Band of Hope, (as it was then called), among the children, also a W. C. T. U. among the ladies. This work was done by Mrs. Chapin, who was then president of the W. C. T. U. in South Carolina. Mrs. Cynthia Mower was elected president of both organizations, and most nobly and well did she fill the office until her death, which took place seven years later. Very soon after her death, her son, Hon. Geo. S. Mower, proposed that the work should suffer no interruption, and that he would furnish money to carry it on, which he has done royally ever since. Mrs. S. M. Redus, who had been connected with the work from its beginning under Mrs. Mower, was elected president, and has served as such until the present time. For nineteen years the temperance bell has rung on Tuesday, as regularly as the church bells ring on Sunday, and troops of children can be seen every Tuesday afternoon wending their way to the place of meeting. It would be impossible to estimate the number of children who have been influenced thru these meetings. From 125 to 200 children have been enrolled each year during these nineteen years. We have at the present time 138 pledged members.

The Anna Gordon L. T. L. of Newberry has at the present time 138 pledged members, and twenty additional enrolled members, who attend the weekly meetings, but are too young to take the pledge. We have no state rallying cry, and no state motto.

MRS. S. M. REDUS,
State Secretary.

Missouri.

MOTTO: "Keep thyself pure."

RALLY CRY:

Rah, rah, rah!
Rum will tremble and stand in awe
When from hill and beautiful valley
Missouri L. T. L. shall rally.

The best thing Missouri has done is, I think, the passing of the Anti-Cigaret law. The L. T. L., Co. C, Seventeenth District (name of city not given), is the banner legion of the state. It meets every Sunday afternoon in the Euclid Avenue Baptist church. This company last year won both district and state banners, and are now studying the Temperance Lesson Manual, "Alcohol and the Nation." There is also a mercy band department with meetings the third Sunday in the month.—Motto: "In As Much"; also a Flower Mission department; and many are the sweet little experiences of the labors of love thru both these departments. This Legion tries to make the church and the Sunday-School, as well as all other departments, feel that they can not get along without them. While the amounts they contribute are not large, they try to have the L. T. L. name in everything. They have just raised the money to pay for new pulpit chairs; have helped purchase new song books, and aided the ladies with the new carpet. The amount contributed for these purposes was $25.

The superintendent of this wise and wide-awake company, Mrs. Florence B. Stephens, believes that the temperance work would take a grand move all along the line if the organization of L. T. L.'s would make themselves felt and work in and thru the churches.

MRS. JENNIE G. HUSE,
State Secretary.

Delaware.

MOTTO: "In the name of God we will set up our banner."
FLOWER: Clover Blossom.

RALLY CRY:

Delaware, Delaware, here we are;
The L. T. L. of Delaware;
We are small, 'tis true;
But hear us yell—
Hurrah for the Delaware L. T. L.
"Saloons Must Go."

DELAWARE has no L. T. L. conducted under special conditions, but the number of Legions is on the increase. We have now nineteen, six of which were organized this year, most of them thru the influence of Mrs. Ella Thacher who made a tour thru the state in April. One Legion, organized at Lewes, has a membership of 100 (the largest in the state), all pledged, under the leadership of Mrs. N. B. Register with several assistants. Both leader and children are very enthusiastic. Smyrna Legion has a "Fishing Club," and "Leaflet Brigade." They have gained many members and distributed much literature in this way. Other Legions are doing good work in the regular line and inquiries are coming from unions asking for information in regard to the work.

An L. T. L. conference was held in Dover which was interesting and profitable to all present. A beautiful banner was presented by the New Castle county W. C. T. U. to the county L. T. L. at the last convention, which was greatly appreciated.

ANNA M. BROWN,
State Secretary.

Ohio.

STATE MOTTO: "Make your record clean."
SENIOR MOTTO: "Higher, higher."
JUNIOR MOTTO: "We are coming."
GRADUATES MOTTO: "Lifting others as we climb."

RALLY CRY:

Halloo! Halloo! Ohio.
Listen to the yell of the L. T. L.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Saloons. Saloons. Saloons.
Must go! (Clapping hands three times.)

Our special aim the past year has been an L. T. L. in each of the 500 unions in Ohio, as well as an L. T. L. in every city and hamlet. The appointment of an L. T. L. superintendent of equal importance with that of secretary and treasurer in every local union, is the method chosen to promote this result. The general awakening to the importance of this effort thruout Ohio is a cause for rejoicing. Ohio has not an L. T. L. state organization, but in connection with the annual state convention for the past four years, we have had a grand L. T. L. rally. With the increasing number of Seniors and graduates Ohio must have an L. T. L. state organization. This is needed to unite the L. T. L. graduates for more advanced temperance effort.

The Ohio Legioners are active in carrying on the Flower Mission work, in securing signers to the Anti-Cigaret pledge, in waging war on tobacco wherever it is found. I can only report membership as taken from last year's report. Bellefontaine has an L. T. L. of 480 members, nearly if not all pledged members. The largest church L. T. L. is at Hillsboro. Once a month a temperance exercise is given, using L. T. L. literature, and distributing a temperance paper. Hamilton county reporting the largest increase in membership (489 new Legioners) carried home the state L. T. L. banner. There were 2,655 names on the Honor Roll.

MRS. H. B. WISNER,
State Secretary.

Indiana.

JUNIOR MOTTO: "The children are a-field."
SENIOR MOTTO: "We work to win."
EMBLEM: Clover blossoms.
COLORS: White, Gold and Purple.

RALLY CRY:

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Clover blossoms, we're a-field.
Why? Saloons must die,
Hear their knell,
Indiana L. T. L.

Kokomo Legion, Mrs. Fannie Pedego, leader, has the largest enrolled pledged membership. This is a boys' legion, having three boys to one girl. Their special lines of work are Anti-Gambling, Band of Mercy, Flower Mission and Literature, having wall pockets in railroad stations and jails. Wabash Legion is taking special lessons in Parliamentary drills, and work the Anti-Narcotic department. College Corner Legion has the next largest enrolled membership. The children are so interested that one boy said, "I like to belong to the L. T. L. because I learn something there."

Howell Legion has a "Boys' Temperance Club." Marion Legion has the largest graduates' class; twenty enrolled; Grant county has organized three new Legions in the county, making eight in all.

The recent visit to our state of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon benefited our cause and left our state L. T. L. treasury $20 better off.

IDA M. MIX,
State Secretary.

West Washington.

MOTTO: "Firm as our mountains can stand."
STATE FLOWER: The Willard rose.

RALLY CRY:

In Washington West we do our best
To help drive out tobacco and rum.
Just see us come!
Do you hear us yell?
We are the Washington L. T. L.
Saloons must go; must go. (Stamp foot.)

The best thing our state has done this year is to awaken and enthuse the mother unions as to the importance of L. T. L. work, and a great increase of membership. Many new Legions are being organized.

The largest Legion paying dues is at La Connor, Skagit county. They pay on forty members. Mrs. R. Gaches is superintendent. The most active Legion in the state is the Evergreen Legion of Mt. Vernon, H. B. Dunlap, superintendent.

This Legion has contributed $7.00 toward the L. T. L. room in the Temperance Hospital; also sent scrap albums there, has given $3.00 toward state L. T. L. work and contributed financially and otherwise toward the support of other Legions just starting. They have assisted at socials and teas as well as circulated petitions during the legislature.

MRS. HATTIE B. DUNLAP,
State Secretary.

SURE NOW.

The Truth About Coffee.

It must be regarded as a convincing test when a family of 7 has used Postum for 5 years, regaining health and keeping healthy and strong on this food drink.

This family lives in Millville, Mass., and the lady of the household says: "For eight years my stomach troubled me all the time. I was very nervous and irritable and no medicine helped me.

"I had about given up hope until 5 years ago next month I read an article about Postum Cereal Coffee that convinced me that coffee was the cause of all my troubles. I made the Postum carefully and liked it so much I drank it in preference to coffee but without much faith that it would help me.

"At the end of a month, however, I was surprised to find such a change in my condition. I was stronger in every way, less nervous and at the end of 6 months I had recovered my strength so completely that I was able to do all of my own housework. Because of the good Postum did us I knew that what you claimed for Grape-Nuts must be true and we have all used that delicious food ever since it first appeared on the market.

"We have 7 in our family and I do the work for them all and I am sure that I owe my strength and health to the steady use of your fine cereal food and Postum (in place of coffee.) I have such great faith in Postum that I have sent it to my relatives and I never lose a chance to speak well of it." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

North Carolina.

MOTTO: "Our lives for Christ."

RALLY CRY:
We're coming too, tho far below,
Down where the stately pine trees grow.
Rah! Rah! Rah! We'll not be late,
The L. T. L.'s of the "Old North State."

Not having received any response from the different Legions to which I had written I can only report the work done here at Albemarle, which I judge is the most active Legion in the state. It has nine graduates and a total pledged membership of forty-five. The best thing done is in contributing to the work in the Philippines, it being the first foreign work done. In addition, the Albemarle Legion has contributed to the Frances Willard Memorial Fund, and to that for the Finland famine sufferers. A Legion is being organized for the Oxford Orphanage at Oxford, tho it is too early to report results as yet. The Albemarle Legion takes fifteen copies of the Crusader. Ten active L. T. L.'s were reported to me some time ago.

FRANCES E. UFFORD,
State Secretary.

THURMAN UNION.

MOTTO: "We look to Him who notes the sparrow's fall,
And as we climb to reach the goal,
He will support us all."

RALLY CRY:
Rah! Rah! Ree! Rah! Rah! Ree!
North Carolina is the state for me.
God's our Captain, we've no dread;
We'll fight Old Rum till he's dead, dead, dead.

The best work in the state has been accomplished by the L. T. L. at Statesville, under the direction of Mrs. M. V. Marable, who takes the L. T. L.'s once a week and instructs them in plain sewing. This is a very unique organization, and the efforts put forth by the boys and girls have resulted in great good to the community.

The garments made are given to the poor, and many hearts are made glad. There are valuable lessons of love and sympathy as well as lessons of usefulness. The parents of these children are grateful for the opportunities afforded their dear ones.

VICTORIA RICHARDSON,
State Secretary.

Minnesota.

MOTTO: "We're for home and mother."

RALLY CRY:
Br-rr-rah!
Min-ne-so-ta!
No saloons within our borders!
They will get their marching orders!
When we vote. Hear that yell?
Minnesota L.! T.!! L.!!!

Miss Hollister, our state secretary, has been out of the state most of the year and has requested me to report for her. I cannot give you our present enrollment, but will say that while some Legions are suspended for want of leaders, others are being organized, and thus the work is going forward, and results being seen.

Hancock is reporting fine work; had a fine program May 30. Others are carrying flowers, fruits, and literature to hospitals, jails, etc. One sister who, for lack of assistance, is unable to conduct a Legion, has a few children meet at her home for instruction. This little band sent four pairs of slippers and a donation of money to the Temperance Hospital. They have a little garden and send flowers from it to the sick and sorrowing. Some of our workers have Legions or classes in mission churches. Among this class is one in South Minneapolis, under the leadership of Alice Neal.

Lansing has a membership of ninety-five pledged children, the largest Legion so far reported to me.

Mrs. Bangs, of Hendrom, writes that her Legion numbers forty-five, and she says: "At the village election this spring the license vote was defeated by a large majority and the honor was ascribed to the faithful efforts of our L. T. L."

Mrs. Beaty, of Clinton, reports her Legion as having held a series of fourteen anti-cigaret medal contests in the past year. She states Clinton L. T. L. makes a specialty of contest work. They sent a speaker to the state convention last year, who enters the contest at National Convention this year. Two grand gold medal winners enter the state diamond medal contest this year. A Senior class there are taking examinations in the regular course of study, and four have passed so far. A committee of three prepare a short program for each regular meeting. I have no doubt others are doing just as faithful and telling service, which I should have reported could I have heard from all.

MRS. JENNIE FITCH HALL,
Associate State Secretary.

Oklahoma.

RALLY CRY.

We hail from the land of the mistletoe;
Our lives, like its berries, should be white as snow.
Just listen now and hear us yell:
We're the Oklahoma L. T. L.!

This has been a year of marked advancement in the temperance work of Oklahoma and we are pleased to report an increase of nearly 100 per cent in our L. T. L. We now have about twenty active Legions. This seems small, as compared with our sister states, but when we consider that this work has been organized but a little more than three years, that we have many obstacles to overcome such as are common to all new countries in any line of reform, we feel that we have much for which to be thankful and to feel encouraged. As yet we have not been financially able to have an L. T. L. organizer in our field, consequently the work has never been brought before the public as we realize it must be. Much attention is given to the medal contest work in our different Legions.

Oklahoma has several Indian schools. In answer to requests for reports from matrons of the various schools we learn that all the schools give much time to the instruction of temperance. Altho the children in but few of the schools are organized into Legions, they conduct their lessons and services much the same and temperance sentiment is fast gaining control.

(MRS.) NELLIE DESELMS,
Territorial Secretary.

Illinois.

SENIOR MOTTO: "With God's help we'll change all this."
JUNIOR MOTTO: "The present is yours; the future is ours."
STATE FLOWER: White Carnation.

RALLY CRY:
Rah! Rah! Illinois, Illinois,
Comes with her L. T. L.
All other states to tell
That the whisky power is broken,
And this shall be our token—
Our motto long outspoken—
Rah! Rah! Saloons Must Go.

Illinois' best work for the year is the securing of a more cordial recognition of Loyal Legion work among pastors and young people's societies of the churches, and the earnest co-operation of parents. Churches, societies, schools and homes have welcomed the Loyal Legion work, senior and junior, as in no previous year.

Efforts are being made to organize a Legion in the "State Training School for Girls," at Geneva.

A Legion of 100 members is reported from Anna, Union county; Olney, Richland county, reports L. T. L. prosperous. Three hundred and seventy-seven boys signed the Anti-Tobacco pledge. Bethany, Moultrie county, reports membership of seventy and bright prospects for the future.

(MRS.) CLARA E. BEEDE.
State Secretary.

Colorado.

MOTTO: "Keep thyself pure."

RALLY CRY:
Chink, chink, chink; talk and ink;
They're the things to make folks think;
Chink, chink, chink; talk and ink;
Leave off smoke and leave off drink;
Chink, chink chink.

Last year five of the nineteen districts in this state had eighteen Legions, with an aggregate membership of 700. We now have twenty-five Legions in ten of the nineteen districts, with a membership of 1,050, most of them pledged. Sterling, with sixty members, is nearing its list of 100 pledged names. In October a Legion was organized in Trinidad with ten members. In February there were fifty-six pledged members and a W. a month old.

Hastings has an L. T. L. mothered by a C. E. Society. This Legion has a number of adult honorary members, and is really doing W. C. T. U. work. Greeley has a graded Legion, and will graduate a fine class this summer. Idaho Springs Legion was organized in January. Has now enrolled fifty-two seniors and eighty-four juniors, seventy-five of whom are pledged. Boulder, Akron, Platteville, Pueblo, Ft. Morgan, Denver, Colorado Springs, Olathe, Rocky Ford, have flourishing L. T. L.'s.

While we are still in the initial stage of this most important work, yet we are making progress, and hope finally to see an L. T. L. in every city, village and mining camp of our state.

ALLA B. FOSTER,
State Secretary.

Kentucky.

MOTTO: "For truth and purity."

We have as yet no Legions regularly organized in public institutions, but temperance lessons are taught in several, and in one "Children's Home" the matron has secured the signing of the triple pledge by many of the inmates. While Kentucky is far behind many of the states in L. T. L. work, yet we feel encouraged. Interest is being shown in places that have hitherto been indifferent and some of our Legions are doing excellent work. One town has an L. T. L. chorus that is ready to sing at public meetings of both the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. The largest Legion in the state is at Pineville. It has 180 members, all of whom are pledged. They are wide-awake and earnest, and under the wise leadership of Mrs. Sarah E. Moss have accomplished good work.

(MRS.) NELLY T. ARNSPIGER,
State Secretary.

Vermont.

RALLY CRY:
What do you think of Vermont?
What is she going to do?
She's going to fight, for she's true and blue,
Rah! Rah! Rah! What do you think of that?
Rally, rally, rally! Saloons are falling flat.

FRANKLIN county leads in the number of organized Legions, while the largest company is found at Barre in Washington county.

EMILY A. KENYON,
State Secretary.

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Subject for July Reading,

Organization and the Memorial Fund.

By Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry,
National Cor. Sec'y.

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JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A., Chicago.

Kansas.

MOTTO: We are enlisted for life. Prohibition shall prohibit.

RALLY CRY.

Rah! Rah! Rah! Who are we?
Members of an L. T. L.
Don't you see?
A Kansas sturdy L. T. L.
Don't you love to hear us yell?
Saloons must go! Saloons must go!
For we boys and girls say so!

Reports not being in yet, I do not know how much the Legions have done for temperance hospital and other worthy work. I do know, however, that Kansas Legioners have contributed to put a twenty-five dollar door in our Willard Hall at Ottawa. The door has a silver plate upon it, bearing the beloved words:

"KANSAS LEGIONERS."

I find a good deal of anxiety expressed by late comers, who waited for the flood to subside before sending in their donations, lest they are too late to be counted among the helpers.

It proves to me anew, had I needed proof, how the Legion that is doing something, is alive, eager, with a just pride in the work of their hands and brains.

The largest Legion in the state, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is at Burlingame; superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Ford. They have one hundred and three members and honor me by calling it the "Jessie Morton L. T. L."

Miss Emma Page comes to Kansas in July. We have all our plans laid to take her to Beloit Industrial School for Girls and once more make an effort to get them organized for temperance work. We hope when the next L. T. L. issue comes out to furnish a report of Kansas labors in this field that shall show we realize our opportunities.

JESSIE W. MORTON,
State Secretary.

Maine.

MOTTO: "We'll stand for the right."

RALLY CRY:

Maine, Maine, here we come!
To help drive out tobacco and rum,
Our heads are clear, our hearts are true,
We'll stand for the right the whole world through.

Some of the best results of the L. T. L. in Maine have been to reduce the demand for cigarets and increase the attendance at Sunday school. The Junior Legion at Stroudwater, composed of twenty-five little tots, recently held a sale of articles, the greater part of which had been fashioned by their own hands. They cleared $17.68, $1.00 of which they donated to the colored children of Virginia and L. T. L. Extension Fund. Gertrude Stevens-Leavitt's little five-year-old adopted boy sent $1.00 for the same purpose, which he had been planning to spend for himself.

MYRTLE G. R. AMES,
State Secretary.

Michigan.

MOTTO: "Do to-day's duties. Resist to-day's temptations."

RALLY CRY:

Labor all, forward all.
Down with King Alcohol!
Michigan is in line.
We will conquer. Give us time.
Hurrah! Hurrah for the L. T. L.

The best thing our state has done is to appoint an organizer. Mr. Floyd Starr, our newly elected state president, is now in the field and having fine success. One district and one county have been organized during the year. The Lesson Manuals are taught in one industrial school in the state.

BELLE C. ROWLEY,
State Secretary.

New Jersey.

MOTTO: "King Alcohol must go."

RALLY CRY.

(Given rapidly in explosive tone.)
What's the matter with Jersey? Who's a-going to fight?
Loyal Temperance Legioners—they're all right!
Rah! Rah! Rah! Are we frightened? NO.
Rally, rally, rally! Kng Alcohol must go.

AMONG the "best things done" are our state L. T. L. conference, the increased representation in the county schools of methods by the Legions, and for the Legions, and the renewed interest that has been shown in several Legions. The very best thing is the untiring help of the state president of the W. C. T. U. We have no "special Legions" worthy of mention. A little is done in one or two Orphan's Homes. I have not been able to get membership figures, but probably Legion No. 1 in Elizabeth is the largest, with over 200 members.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY,
State Secretary.

North Dakota.

MOTTO: "For truth and right in the King's name."

RALLY CRY:

Rah! Rah! Rah! Can't you tell
We're the boys and girls of the L. T. L.
No saloons within our state,
King Alcohol has met his fate.
Pro-hi-bi-tion
That's the mission
Of the North Dakota L. T. L.!

Our Legions have proved a large factor in this reform. In the western part of the state one L. T. L. has entirely changed public sentiment in a place where the Sunday picnic with beer accompaniment formerly flourished. We more than doubled our membership last year, and we have but fifty childless unions in the state. On one of the reservations the government superintendent of the Indian school conducted a very interesting L. T. L. Altho we cannot report great deeds, we can safely claim that no more loyal and efficient little temperance workers are to be found anywhere than some of our North Dakota boys and girls.

MRS. C. W. MOSES,
State Secretary.

New Hampshire.

MOTTO: "Firm as Granite."
EMBLEM: Autumn leaves.

RALLY CRY:

Firm as granite here we stand,
With L. T. L.'s all o'er the land,
The boys and girls will work and cheer;
Oh! Rah! Rah! Rah! For New Hampshire.'

Dover L. T. L. of about 130 enrolled and 107 pledged members is the largest in the state. They have been very active during the year. They held a bazaar which cleared over $75. They have sixty-nine members in their Band of Mercy, and all are studying for diplomas. Hampton Falls Legion is the oldest in the state, and does good work all the year. Dempster Legion has about twenty-five working members, led by an earnest worker. The members of Warner Legion have observed all the Red Letter days since September, 1902, and are studying for diplomas. They have done quite a little for Mercy Home, our home for friendless girls.

(MRS.) SARA D. LIBBEY,
State Secretary.

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Connecticut.

MOTTO: "The children are a-field."

RALLY CRY:

P—O Po; C—O Co;
T—O To; Pocoto; P—A—
N—G; Pang—Pocotopang.
Clear Water! Clear Water!
Clear Water!

MRS. PLATT.

For the past two years a number of unions in New London county, Connecticut, have employed a paid leader for the L. T. L. companies. Our state L. T. L. Secretary, Mrs. Grace Curtiss Platt, has made monthly visits during six months of the year to each of the six unions in our county, and has personally instructed seven L. T. L.'s, two of which she organized this year, one of eighty members and the other thirty-three; and for one union, in place of an L. T. L., she has spoken to the children in each of six school rooms, at each visit.

The expense of travel and service was equally divided between the six employing unions. In this way nearly a thousand children were brought under L. T. L. instruction; and, aside from thirty-six school-room visits, forty-five meetings for the children were held.

Only two of the seven L. T. L. companies held meetings except when Mrs. Platt conducted them, so it is quite fair to suppose that but for the help of a very moderately paid worker more than thirty of these meetings would not have been held, nor would the school-rooms have been visited.

Moreover, there was formed in this same school an Anti-Cigaret League of 137 members, and, in another school, one of fifteen members; while in still another town thirty-five boys, who were not members of the L. T. L., took the anti-cigaret pledge.

It is impossible for me to express my belief in the desirability of a paid leader for the L. T. L., in a few words. It is only semi-occasionally that a person is found who is capable to do this work, and at liberty to do it without compensation, and there is no W. C. T. U. money that can be spent to better advantage in any other way than this.

I sincerely believe that if every W. C. T. U. in the country would organize and sustain an L. T. L., whether it were possible to do any other active work or not, that in five years' time we might all feel the courage born of enthusiasm, in ten years the hope that springs from a new army of intelligent helpers, and in ten years more the alcoholic drink question would be the dominant issue in American politics.

MRS. ANNIE C. S. FENNER,
Pres. New London Co. W. C. T. U.

Northern California.

MOTTO: "A clear brain, a loving heart and a helpful hand."
FLOWER: White rose.

RALLY CRY:

Onward to victory, is California's yell,
Rah, rah, rah, L. T. L.
We will fight without a pause
And will push the temperance cause
Onward to victory,
Rah, rah, rah.
(Clap the hands on each word "rah.")

Everts Legion, of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz county, reports the largest membership, having seventy-five pledged members. Mrs. R. N. Kail is its present superintendent. This Legion has done good L. T. L. work in all lines. It has a brass band of fourteen boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. Only pledged L. T. L. members can belong. Its leader is a temperance gentleman who takes a great interest in the boys.

The best thing done is the taking up of the regular L. T. L. course of study.

MRS. ALICE M. BOWMAN,
State Secretary.

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Size of cut. Silver-Plated—with raised, burnished letters. Furnished with straight pin (like scarf) or jewelers' clasp pin; in ordering, state which kind is preferred.

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Coin silver, same size as cut, with raised letters, L. T. L., and the word Graduate.

Price.....$0.25

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
184 La Salle St., CHICAGO

Southern California.

MOTTO: "Truth shall win."

RALLY CRY:

Who are we of the Golden State?
We are the L. T. L.'s, up to date;
Saloons must go*. Rah! Rah! Rah!
So say the L. T. L.'s of California.*
(*Clap hands three times.)

MRS. NOLL.

Mrs. C. H. Noll, the retiring state L. T. L. secretary, has faithfully carried forward this branch of W. C. T. U. work during the past four years. Her aims for L. T. L. state work have been high and fully in accord with the National, so that what has been accomplished will be permanent, and from now on will bear fruit in more efficient work by the Legions thruout the state, of which there have been thirty under her care the past year. Today we have twenty-two active Legions.

One of the best things our state has done the past year has been that of paying state and National dues. Other years we have paid one, but not both. San Bernardino county has the honor of paying the largest amount of National dues of any county in the state; Los Angeles county of state dues. Another is supplying with temperance literature a Legion in Arizona.

The Los Angeles W. C. T. U., whose president is Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, makes a specialty of L. T. L. work, having a legion of its own numbering nearly 200 members, with a diploma class almost ready to graduate. It has under its care and led by its members five other Legions in widely separated parts of the city. The Anna A. Gordon Legion being one of the largest.

Mrs. A. H. Cain has lately organized a church L. T. L. in Memorial Baptist Church Junior Society.

A Legion has just been organized in the South Pasadena Orphans' Home, where are almost 100 children. Mrs. L. W. Burt, county superintendent of Los Angeles county, will have charge of this work. Plans are now maturing for a Legion in the Orphans' Home in the city.

Another interesting field of work is in the Whittier State School (Reformatory). This work was begun and organized by Mrs. Hilles, and carried on by the Los Angeles county executive for some time. Owing to many changes and circumstances it was deemed best for the Whittier union to carry the work forward in their own way. This it has done faithfully under the leadership of Mrs. Ella Veeder.

Another Legion "mothered" by Mrs. Blanchard's union is the Olivette L. T. L. The superintendent is Miss Mary Sturgis, aged nineteen, high school student. She is assisted by Miss Ada Richardson, who is only sixteen years of age. The twenty-one members of this L. T. L. are working to banish a saloon located only a block from the church in which they meet.

Another most interesting Legion is the one in "Newsboys' Home" in Los Angeles. The work was organized by Mrs. Noll over a year ago, with Mrs. Mary Finney as superintendent. Several months ago Mrs. Finney returned to her home in the East, when Mrs. C. R. Vance took charge. At the time of organization twenty-two boys were enrolled, all but three taking the pledge. These boys were little street arabs, ranging from five to sixteen years of age. At first they took the L. T. L. as a huge joke; but under the wise and loving care of their now adored leader they have developed into a clean, healthy, moral, well mannered lot of boys that any mother might be proud of.

One of the most interesting fields of work is where we find Miss Gertrude B. Chandler at work, faithfully teaching gospel temperance truths under many difficulties. She and the Los Angeles union thru her, are doing the best of missionary work. An extract from Miss Chandler's letter describing her work in the Fernando Street Mission cannot fail to be of interest. She says: "When I first took charge of the mission it was located amidst the liquor saloons, and considering the location, our little school seemed like a 'drop in the bucket,' or, in other words, so weak seemingly, against the mighty force for evil around us. We are now located on the same street, but in the Spanish portion of the city, and according to our present books (all of our old books, money, etc., having been stolen a few months ago), we have about thirty or thirty-five on an average, and we have had sixty-five or seventy; but it is very hard to keep that number in constant attendance, with no one in the homes who cares whether the children go to the L. T. L. or not.

"The Mission wagon goes out every Sunday with one of the ladies to gather the children, many of them waiting for the wagon to come. You may imagine somewhat the kind of homes that are represented, when I tell you that some of them speak unconcernedly and indifferently of a brother or a sister being in jail for stealing, or for some other dreadful offense which their young minds can hardly comprehend. The children are of different nationalities, and many of them come to the L. T. L. with unkempt hair, dirty hands and faces, and dressed in overalls and soiled dresses; some of them bringing in still smaller ones in their arms, and bending under the burden. I teach them a very suggestive song, 'Raise your hands, if they are clean; brush your clothes, comb the hair, and wash the face and hands with care,' etc."

MRS. L. W. BURT,
State Secretary.

Alabama.

MOTTO: "If we save the children to-day, we have saved the nation to-morrow."

RALLY CRY:

Here we come. Hear us yell.
Rah Rah! Rah! L. T. L.
We promise you that soon or late,
We'll drive saloons from our loved state,
And the prohibition banner
Will soon wave over Alabama.

THE best thing Alabama has done the past year was adopting Mrs. Maude Lorene Greene, our National chalk talker, as our own, and having her home address now at Mobile. Mrs. Greene has worked since January in Alabama and has done much good work. An interesting Legion has lately been organized at Birmingham among the miners' children, and much is hoped from its work. We are trying to secure subscribers to "The Crusader Monthly," both in Legions and in W. C. T. U.'s.

We have paid our first National dues $1.50, and hope to do better next year. We rejoice in the Alabama child labor law. We wish that a host of workers from the north would move down here and help us.

(MRS.) ANNA BROWN HAIL,
State Secretary.

Arkansas.

MOTTO: "Pray and work for truth and purity."

RALLY CRY:

Who are we! Who are we!
Sobriety and Purity!
Ho! L. T. L. Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Arkan—Arkan—Arkansas.

We are hoping and we believe that there is an increase of L. T. L. interest in Arkansas. A somewhat fluctuating interest, but the children are always ready to be gathered, if only the leaders are at hand for their instruction. From such unsatisfactory reports as we have been able to get, we believe Paragould L. T. L. has the largest number enrolled. It has met regularly every Sunday for seven years. Camden, Morrilton, and Prescott report about the same average attendance as Paragould. Many think medal contest work the most interesting. It generally brings a lift to the finances, which furnishes the means to purchase literature, which exerts such a wide-reaching influence. Many of our workers think the mass meetings accomplish the most good.

The Legioners take an interest in any kind of work laid out for them, and the Flower Mission department affords them much delight.

MRS. MARY LOVE YANTIS,
State Secretary.

West Virginia.

MOTTO; "Lift a Little."
FLOWER: White Carnation.

YELL:

Chee he! Chee ha!
Chee-ha-ha-ha!
West Virginia L. T. L.
Rah! Rah! Rah!

No direct report has been received of the work in West Virginia, the able secretary, Mrs. Lenna Yost, contenting herself with the space given to the Elk Garden Legion at Clarksburg. From various sources, however, we learn that the work is thriving, and we shall expect to hear more from West Virginia next year. Mrs. Yost is thoroly alive to the need of creating interest in her department, as the following suggestions, made by her in the state paper, serve to show:

A Mother-Union that takes care of its L. T. L. will help to devise ways in which Legioners can earn their membership fees. Let a boy sweep your doorsteps of a snowy morning and so earn a nickel. Give the doing of an errand to the girl who wants to earn her very own money to take to the Legion. Talk it over with the Leader of the Legion at your next meeting and supply her with such a list that she can say to the Legions, "Mrs. Smith will pay five cents for the hemming of a towel—Mrs. Brown wants a boy to rake up her back yard—Mrs. Gray would like a package taken to the express office to-morrow morning. Who will take these chances to earn their membership fees?"

"Mothers are indifferent about their children attending Legion meeting:" Hold a mother's afternoon, and show them what you do in the Legion and why it is a help to the boys and girls to attend it.

Tennessee.

MOTTO: "The Lord of Hosts is with us."

RALLY CRY.

Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah Ree,
The L. T. L. for Tennessee.

While no report has come from Mrs. Jennie Manley of the L. T. L. work in Tennessee it does not mean a lack of interest in the children. At the last state convention Mrs. Manley reported "more and better work this year than last." Maryville with fifty members had held an open meeting celebrating the birthdays of Miss Willard, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, Harriman has sixty members and uses the Lesson Manuals. The Legion presented $47 to the union. At Fayetteville the L. T. L. is organized in connection with the Christian Endeavor. Goshen with fifteen members meets once each month with the union; also furnishes music and recitations for all public temperance meetings. Petersburg has sixty-eight pledged members of whom six are in a graduating class. This is a lively wide-awake Legion that has many special meetings. Huntingdon has forty-six members who follow the plan of work found in the Lesson Manuals. Ogden has twelve members.

Virginia.

HE most promising Legion which I have to report this year is the Wachapreague L. T. L., which has already doubled its membership. At the county W. C. T. U. convention the eighty-four members of this Legion gave a fine evening entertainment, in the new Methodist church, in which are three temperance memorial windows donated by the W.'s, Y.'s and L. T. L.'s respectively. Wachapreague is the first town in the county to rid itself of the saloon, which is due to the efforts of the women and children of these three divisions of the white-ribbon army.

SUE C. JAMES,
State Secretary.

Excursions to Boston

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LITTLE JOURNEYS to lake resorts and mountain homes will be more popular this summer than ever. Many have already arranged their summer tours via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

railway and many more are going to do likewise. Booklets that will help you to plan your vacation trip have been issued for those interested and will be sent on receipt of postage, as follows:

"Colorado-California," six cents.

"In Lakeland" and "Summer Homes," six cents.

"Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents.

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Theo. Noel

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Address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Signal Department. Vitæ-Ore Building, **Chicago, Ill.**

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND.

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The UNION SIGNAL

AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 28. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, JULY 9, 1903.

Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

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MORE NEWS FROM THE FLOOD DISTRICT

Helpful Work by W. C. T. U. Women—Some Personal Experiences

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, president of the Second District, sends an interesting report (Armourdale is a suburb of Kansas City). She says:

"Every member of Armourdale union lost their clothing and furniture. One dear sister lost everything. Their house floated away, and with it everything they possessed, including 150 chickens and twelve canary birds. A few members of this union met yesterday afternoon, and I met with them. Such a brave, courageous set as they are. * * * The Wyandotte W. C. T. U. sent a lot of clothing to the flood victims here. If any of the white-ribbon sisters in other parts of the country wish to send anything to these dear comrades they can send to me at 527 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Kan., and I will have a committee appointed to act with me. Concordia and Goodland have notified me that they have sent boxes and barrels of clothing to my address. The condition of the woman I have mentioned is the common experience. Where the houses did not succumb they were filled with mud and water above the second story. Everything is wrecked. Yet, notwithstanding all this terrible loss, our women say we will have the state convention just the same."

While the extreme of loss and suffering did not reach Salina, Kan., still the dwellers therein had some thrilling experiences and sustained many losses and discomforts. Mrs. Ellen F. Brown, one of our W. C. T. U. women, writes us an interesting letter full of flood color. We make a few extracts for Union Signal readers:

"Commencing May 25 it rained almost continuously until Friday. On Friday, May 29, at one in the morning, the fire bells rang, the fire whistles blew and all mill whistles and several car whistles, and the Normal College bell tolled for an hour. Salina was awake. Every house was lighted from top to bottom. Altho the gas plant failed, being stopped by the flood, rescuers were at work—afoot, on horseback, in wagons and in boats. People in West Salina and north of there had to be taken out of their houses on account of the rise from Dry Creek. Some awoke to find the water up to their beds. One sick woman fell out of bed into the water and died sometime afterward from shock and exposure. People in East Salina fled to the cemetery bluffs; many from Salina also. About 400 took refuge among the farmers. Inside of two hours no wagon could be used. There was one solid sheet of water from bridge to bluff. * * * No more sleep for us that night. A man patroled the streets on horseback to see who needed help. Everybody was cared for unless too modest to make his wants known. * * *

"All traffic was blockaded for some time. Our first Eastern mail came from the west. There were two bags of mail, all papers, soaked to a pulp, that had been in the Kansas City flood. Our Union Signals of May 28 were lost. * * * Mrs. Myra Brown seems to have suffered the most. She staid in her house until the water came up. Everything was swept away but the haystack and the house, which had four feet of water in it. She is our county W. C. T. U. treasurer and local superintendent of Flower Missions. She is a great worker, and her field takes in the United States. * * * Quite a number of our women had their cellars filled with water, and so quickly that but few things were taken out. Those living in East and West Salina had to move out. Some had supplies brought to their houses in boats.

"I know two women who had to be moved from their houses when their babies were less than two weeks old. One in the country the same day the child was born. One baby was born in a boat. One woman in the country was carried in a boat for burial. Birth and death have their own seasons, and wait for no one. There was one old colored man drowned in town. He got crazed and lost. One boy was drowned in the country, by slipping off a boat. Meanwhile a brother and sister got crazed and wanted to drown themselves, or kill themselves somehow. Friday, May 22, we had the largest hail I ever saw, many of them as large around as goose eggs, making holes in the lawns and gardens their full size, destroying the garden and breaking twigs off the fruit trees. * * * After the hail a severe wind storm from the west tore off the steeple from the M. E. church which landed on the church and ground, and fortunately hurt no one. It will cost the M. E. church about $700 for repairs, and many of the members are W. C. T. U. women."

Mrs. Carrie M. Hill, secretary Seventh District, writes from Hutchinson, Kan.: "We had two feet of water and mud in our house for five days, during which time we lived high. That is, we lived upstairs for a week. It took lots of sand to stand such doings, so there was deposited in our front yard fifty loads of the finest I ever saw, thirty of which have been drawn away, but no grassy lawn is yet visible. Our groceries were brought to us by boat. We had a small bed lounge which floated all over the house and furnished us transportation to and from the pump and pantry. * * * I lost a fine silk quilt which I made twenty-five years ago and never had used much. It fell from the couch and lay in the water all the time. Moral: 'Never put off using till tomorrow what you can use to-day.'

"While suffering many losses and discomforts we are so much better off than Kansas City (where 23,000 people are living in tents) and other places, that we do not feel like complaining. Our recent jubilee was a great success."

Rev. Thomas M. Rickman, state lecturer of the Kansas W. C. T. U., well known in Ohio and Indiana, and Baptist minister at Council Grove, Kan., was caught in the flood and barely escaped with his life. The water at Council Grove rose sixty inches in one hour. The destruction of property was very great and several lives were lost.

Mrs. E. E. Woodward and Mrs. Myra Hislop, of the Lawrence (Kan.) W. C. T. U., were driven from their homes by the flood

The Wisconsin Convention.

A Delightful and Interesting Gathering—Successful Medal Contests—Wise and Timely Resolutions.

Augusta E. C. Strong, Correspondent.

Baraboo, Wis., June 29.—Wisconsin held its convention June 2-4, at Eau Claire. That hospitable city of 18,000 people provided delightful homes and entertainment, not only for white-ribbon women not a few, but for a host of "Rebekahs" and their brothers, the Odd Fellows of Wisconsin—all in the same week. These friends had also a convention, but it did not apparently interfere with the attendance at ours, for a large church well filled with attentive listeners greeted us at every meeting, and each evening the audience was almost a crowd.

A noticeable feature of this convention was the many new faces to be seen. For lecturer, we had Mrs. Nelle Burger, of Missouri, too well known to need any word of praise from my pen. We have had Mrs. Burger a month among our local unions, and she promises us another month next year.

The reports of department superintendents were most of them encouraging. Our Superintendents of Franchise and Legislative Work have been indefatigable in their labors, which even tho not crowned with success this year we believe are not in vain. It is our hope that two years from now our legislators will be ready to give women the legal right to vote, and that they will also prohibit the manufacture and sale of the deadly cigaret.

The former officers were all re-elected. Mrs. T. W. Black, Racine, and her assistant, Miss Mary Money, Milwaukee, are still our faithful secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. The Medal Contests both oratorical (for a diamond medal) and musical (for the silver medal), Wednesday evening, were presided over by Mrs. Elizabeth Axon, state superintendent of Medal Contests, and were rarely interesting.

Thursday evening a successful "demonstration" of a large proportion of our departments, proved an attraction to a large audience and was certainly an entertaining illustration of the objects and aims of our multiple work. A resolution was adopted thanking President Hughitt of the C. & N. W. R. R. for releasing a large number of freight handlers from Sunday work, and also for refusing to run Sunday excursion trains hereafter. A resolution was also voted to be sent to the Board of Managers of the St. Louis Exposition, protesting against the traffic in girls and the fearful increase of immorality during the preparations for the coming World's Fair, made known thru recent official investigations. A memorial to Congress was also adopted, requesting the Senate and House of Representatives to submit an amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the states from disfranchising citizens on account of sex.

An amendment to our By-laws was adopted which changes the time of our annual meeting from "May or June" to "September or October." So our next convention will take place in the fall of 1904.

Roll of Honor.

[*Unions, name of president and number of members which have a subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to membership.*]

Kansas, *Spring Creek, Mrs. Fannie Whitney, 13.*
Missouri, *Dudenville, Mrs. Maggie Stemmons, 12.*
California, *Orange, Mrs. Frances H. Paine, 10.*

How Spring Creek Was Placed on the Honor Roll.

In response to an inquiry as to how they did it, Mrs. Fannie Whitney, the president of Spring Creek, Kansas, union, writes: "I had been long waiting for some opportunity to make The Union Signal a weekly visitor to the homes of our women. The special 50-cent offer came at an opportune moment. Our union was to meet with me that day and I had invited the members to come to dinner. We had a splendid meeting and while we were all feeling encouraged I read the letter giving the special offer. As the time was passing I asked that rather than wait to get the money from each member we take the money from the treasury and send at once the subscriptions for each one. They voted to do this and we planned to have an entertainment to replace the money. The treasurer was ill and not able to be present. As I wanted to send the twelve subscriptions at once I walked to her house, two and a half miles away, the next day to get the money. Had I attempted to have each one subscribe for the paper just now I should probably have failed. This is the way we took "Our Messenger" (the state paper) the first year. Now each one pays for her own paper and I hope for the same result with The Union Signal, for I am sure it has but to be known to be appreciated. I can take no credit of this to myself. Had not the dear women of our union sanctioned the plan the subscriptions could not have been sent."

Spring Creek is a country union in Phillips county, Kansas. Its membership is scattered and they have suffered much from drouth, floods and crop failures. Yet their faith and their zeal fails not in the determination to take our native land "For God and Home."

New School Law in Florida.

Fort Reed, Fla., July 1.—The new school law, passed by the legislature which adjourned on June 5, promises to be a distinct gain in scientific temperance instruction in making physiology and hygiene mandatory studies in schools of all grades.

The late legislature did much to advance the interests of education. The State Agricultural College, located at the county seat of Columbia, Lake City, was endowed and raised to the dignity of a State University. And best of all the people are waking up to the necessity of banishing that school of vice, the legalized saloon.

From the Far South.

A Noble Louisiana Worker—The Work Growing in Numbers and Influence.

Lury Gould Baldwin, Correspondent.

Baldwin, La., June 30.—Mrs. Alice M. Zable is a native of New Orleans and has been connected with the Central union since 1876, a few months after its organization. Mrs. Zable has been president, secretary and treasurer at different times for twelve years and is now president of the Central union. She gave years of strenuous effort and even labor for the W. C. T. U. lunch house in the city. She was state corresponding secretary for ten years, president of the first district two years, and was again elected at the recent convention at Hammond. She has given some time to field work, for which she is well fitted, but home and family cares claim her first attention.

MRS. ALICE M. ZABLE.

No one who has ever looked into her kindly face or heard her rare voice in song could fail to acknowledge her worth and her ability. Would that more Louisiana women could be aroused to give of their glorious young womanhood to the cause of temperance and morality in this state!

The Central union rejoices over ten new members and the reawakened interest of about as many more. Dues have been paid, donations made and more work accomplished than during the previous year. At present the union is trying to secure the funds to establish drinking fountains in the hot, thirsty city of New Orleans. Flower Mission Day was celebrated by distributing flowers, fruit, cake, fans and perfume at the charity hospital, the convalescent home, parish prison, the almshouse and the Werlein Mission.

The sixth annual convention of the First district was held at Hammond June 10-11. Mrs. N. E. Oliver, state corresponding secretary, presided, and the sessions were well attended. The Misses Mary Werlein, Eliza Page, and Myrtie Shively of New Orleans were present and ably assisted in the program.

Rev. Messrs. Porter, James, Van Valkenburg and Breckenridge gave helpful suggestions and encouragement. Mrs. G. V. Adams gave the address of welcome. The membership committee awarded the banner to the Hammond union.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. A. M. Zable; vice-president, Mrs. G. V. Adams, Hammond; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Jurisch, Hammond; recording secretary, Miss Myrtle Shively of New Orleans; treasurer, Miss Eliza Page of New Orleans.

W. C. T. U. FOUNTAIN, DESIGNED BY MISS ELSIE WARD, FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

News From Missouri.

W. C. T. U. Fountain and Temperance Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition—No Gruesome Midway Exhibit.

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Correspondent.

(National W. C. T. U. Commissioner for World's Fair.)

The W. C. T. U. of the Louisiana Purchase States will place upon the World's Fair grounds a beautiful fountain. It is to be made of bronze and cost $3,000. The commission has been given to Miss Elsie Ward, a Missouri girl. The fountain will be eight feet six inches high and represent a woman holding a lily, emblematic of purity. It will be erected in a promiment place, and will freely dispense ice water pure and sparkling to all who care to drink.

The W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated upon the happy thought which prompted the giving away of ice water.

We will also have space granted us in the Department of Social Economy Building at the World's Fair for an exhibit of our aims and principles. For the first time in the history of Expositions space has been allotted for the regulation of the liquor traffic, under Grouping 137: Class 778, "Legal Regulation of the Liquor Traffic;" Class 779, "Public Management of Liquor Traffic;" Class 780, "Efforts for Lessening Intemperance." Surely the W. C. T. U. will want to make a good exhibit under this classification. It is very difficult to plan a creditable showing for an organization which is all work and no show, so if any one of our great constituency has an idea how to make this space both beautiful and expressive of our cause, we will be pleased to hear from her.

An article has been going the rounds of the press that the home of Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw, would be one of the attractions at the World's Fair. The following is a quotation from a letter addressed to me by Norris B. Gregg, Director of the Division of Concessions and Admissions: "We beg to advise that we have had ten or twelve applications from various parties who desire concessions for the installation and exhibit under a charge fee of the home of Jesse James, showing gruesome subjects in connection therewith. These parties were all advised that it was not the purpose of the Exposition to grant concessions for an exhibit of this character, and all applications, as they have been made, have been declined."

We have recently held a very successful handkerchief and stock sale. We had handkerchiefs from many European countries as well as from our own land. Some of the handkerchiefs were very old, as old as twenty-five, thirty-six and seventy-five years, and one 123 years old came from our superintendent of Christian Citizenship, Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford. Then there was one from Mrs. Robt. E. Lee, of the Confederacy, donated by our own Carrie Kellogg, state superintendent of social meetings. These valuable handkerchiefs we did not sell, but will keep to use at loan exhibitions, making money in that way.

St. Louis.

Australasian Triennial Convention.

Thirty-Five Departments Reported—Work Among Young People Planned.

C. E. Clarke, Correspondent.

THE fifth triennial convention of the W. C. T. U. of Australasia was held in Melbourne the last week in April. Over 100 delegates assembled from the different states of the Commonwealth, some coming as far as 2,000 miles to be present. There were also visiting delegates from New Zealand. Mrs. Nicholls, Australasian president, presided. A devotional day was held previous to the opening of the convention. A short memorial service was held, when tributes to the memory of beloved comrades were paid by Lady Holden, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Nolan.

Five delegates were appointed to represent the union at the World's Convention at Geneva. Many greetings were received from all parts of the world, and one from Miss Vida Goldstein, president of the Melbourne Women's Political Association, conveying the good wishes of that society. She said that "the convention had a special significance this year as it was the first congress of Australian women since they had been entrusted with the responsibility of the federal franchise. Judging by recent events temperance questions were coming more and more to the fore."

The president in her address said that twelve years had intervened since the inauguration of the Australasian union. In temperance work there had been much activity during the three years since last convention, and legislative enactments for the more satisfactory regulation or the prohibition and suppression of the drink traffic had been eagerly sought in many lines. State management of the sale of intoxicating liquor was still favored by the Trades Hall Council, by many members of Parliament, and by some ministers of religion and other Christian people; and tho the plan might answer as a money-making scheme, as a temperance measure it had signally failed. The liquor trade was always opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, and there was cause for believing that in the state of Victoria its influence had been used to that end. In order to stimulate the cause it was thought a united pledge-signing campaign, thoroly organized and systematically carried out, was needed in Australia.

The secretary, Mrs. Rooke, in her report mentioned that there had been a slight decline in the membership, in spite of the fact that Victoria, Queensland and West Australia had between them gained 1,301 new members. The shrinkage was ascribed to the drought, as it had seriously affected the finances and therefore indirectly the membership. The need for organization was greatly felt.

Reports were received from the thirty-five departments of work taken up by the union. That on Franchise pointed out that tho we had adult suffrage for the Federal Parliament, only three out of the six states in the Commonwealth had given their women the state suffrage. In connection with Peace and Arbitration mention was made that the unions had earnestly protested against the inclusion of the claims in the defense bill providing for compulsory military service, either in the form of conscription or of drill in the public schools. The report on Prison Work specially urged the necessity of appointing police matrons to the lock-ups, and that on anti-gambling stated that strenuous efforts had been put forth to prevent the possible introduction of the totalizator into Victoria. The Purity superintendent stated that workers still hung back, deterred by fears of all sorts of imaginary difficulties and dangers. The great cause of purity was suffering more from the apathy of its friends than the opposition of its foes. The White Cross branch, under the leadership of Dr. Richard Arthur, has done very important work and circulated an enormous amount of judiciously chosen literature.

The plans of work for the next three years include the extension of juvenile work by the formation of Loyal Temperance Legions, elocutionary contests, the extension of scientific temperance instruction in day and Sunday schools and thoro competitive examinations; more complete arrangements for work among young women which is to be aided by the formation of Girls' Clubs and Snowdrop Bands, as well as by Y unions. To this end the superintendent of Young Woman's Work was made a secretary and she was given a seat in Executive.

The evening meetings included a reception to the delegates in the Masonic Hall, a Christian citizenship meeting at which a letter was read from Miss Ellice Hopkins, an elocutionary contest and a grand temperance rally in the Melbourne town hall, at which Mr. Deakin, Federal Attorney General, presided. The Cornish Choir rendered several well-known selections and aided by the eloquence of the speakers roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Rev. Canon Boyce, president of the New South Wales Alliance, Rev. G. R. Edgar, Rev. S. P. Carey and several M. P.'s also addressed the public meetings. A "membership banner" was presented to the Victorian State Union for having made the largest increase in its membership during the past three years. A garden party and a picnic were provided for the pleasure of the delegates. The various temperance orders in the city entertained the convention at luncheon each day and the press gave excellent reports and also eulogized the businesslike way in which the congress had been conducted and the large amount of work accomplished by it.

Mrs. Rooke, of Tasmania, was elected Australasian president; Mrs. Carvosso, Queensland, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Masterman New South Wales, recording secretary, and Mrs. Press, Victoria, was re-elected treasurer.

FIFTH TRIENNIAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION.

The Geneva Convention.

By Elizabeth Gordon.

"I DID not think it pos-see-ble," said a charming Swiss lady, "that we should enjoy these meetings so much." She stood on the platform of Victoria Hall and spoke with a pretty French accent, while she heartily congratulated Mrs. Stevens, Miss Slack, Miss Anna Gordon and Mrs. Sanderson, the officers of the convention.

The speaker was one of the twenty cultured Geneva ladies comprising the "committee of reception" which, under its efficient chairman, Mlle. Vidart, has given to the delegates from all over the world warmest welcome and truly delightful receptions. Surely one must attend a World's Convention to realize the wide scope of our work and be thrilled with a sense of its blessed comradeship. One hundred and eighty delegates, and each one representing one thousand paying members!

National conventions in the United States and Great Britain are larger, but how much more inclusive is this world-wide representation of our work! When Mrs. Stevens brought down her gavel in Victoria Hall the morning of June 9, she greeted delegates from Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Iceland, India, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Syria, Madeira, Chile, Canada, Great Britain, and the United States; also, representatives of the work in Egypt and Japan.

A telegram of loving greeting was sent to the honored president, Lady Henry Somerset, and deep regret at her absence on account of ill health was expressed. Mrs. Stevens was enthusiastically received, and great satisfaction has been expressed at her rulings, both in the Convention and in the Executive Committee, where the special needs of the countries and departments are considered in detail. In the felicity of her impromptu observations she follows in the footsteps of Frances Willard. Anna Gordon and Miss Slack are ever ready to support her on the right hand and on the left.

Victoria Hall is commodious and richly finished in gilt and crimson velvet. The banners and flags of all lands suspended above and around the large platform have been telling the people of Geneva that we are working "for God and Home and Every Land," and that we want "Purity in the Home," "Peace between all Nations," and that the Loyal Temperance Legion is saying, "We'll Help Lift the World to the Light."

How little did Mother Thompson think when she read the 146th psalm to the heroic band of Crusaders in Hillsboro, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1873, that it would be read responsively in Geneva, Switzerland, thirty years later by officers and delegates of a world-wide union!

Was not Frances Willard one of God's prophets when she had the vision of this "organized mothers' love" for every land and founded the organization in 1883 and planned its first splendid convention in Boston in 1891? Did she not say, "Woman will bless and brighten every place she enters, and she will enter every place upon the round earth?" The strong women of other lands here present, representing so many phases of work and occupying places of influence, show that this prophecy is being fulfilled; also, that they are bearing in mind that "womanliness must come first; afterward what you will."

The address of the President, Lady Henry, was frequently applauded. It was read by the vice-president. The report of the secretaries and treasurer showed great progress since the Edinburgh Convention three years ago. The ladies who entertained the Convention at that time were asked to rise that all might see them. After a representative of a country had spoken all the delegates from that land would rise so that we might know each other better.

When the report of the Executive Committee was read, Mrs. Stevens explained that the Convention was receiving it for adoption for the first time; and this because of a change in the constitution made by the Executive the previous day. Other important amendments provided for the election of officers by the Convention instead of the Executive, and changes in regard to the secretaries, so that Article VIII reads: "The President, vice-president-at-large, secretaries, and treasurer shall be elected biennially, or triennially, by the Convention." Articles were also amended making it possible to hold a triennial instead of a biennial meeting if deemed advisable.

The general secretary L. T. L. Branch was placed on the Executive Committee. Article V was amended so that not only life, but also memorial, members may be made by the payment of $100. Now World's superintendents, if absent, may be represented in person on the executive. The title "Round the World Missionaries" was changed to "World's White Ribbon Missionaries," to meet the plan that today prevails of sending workers to reside for several years in one country.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon and others from the United States have cordially expressed in the Convention their appreciation of the bond of sympathy which exists between our republic and that of Switzerland. Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, who had previously been introduced as the writer of the popular White Ribbon song, "Some Glad Day," said when introduced as president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U.: "We are all Swiss in coming to you," and in their hearts these liberty-loving people gladly responded, as for the first time they joined in singing the inspiring refrain,

"It's coming, it's coming, the morn for which we pray,
We'll take the world for Christ's own Kingdom, some glad day."

Mrs. Clarke of Ohio, when introduced as president of the great Crusade state, said, "We have met hundreds of Americans who have never crossed the ocean and many who could not speak a word of English." Mrs. Hawley, of Colorado, brought a greeting "from the Rockies to the Alps."

Mrs. Sibley said she came from Dixie, the land of that great commercial "King Cotton," and from Georgia, which passed a prohibitory law when only a little colony, antedating that of Maine by one hundred years. Now it has 123 out of 137 counties under some form of prohibition.

Miss May C. Walker, of Louisiana, also spoke for the great Southland. Anna Gordon reminded the Convention that the vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. is also president of the prohibitory state of Maine, and said, "For twenty-five years the ballots of the white-ribbon women of the 'Pine Tree state' have been unanimously cast for their beloved president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens."

Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, American born, the wife of "Father Hyacinthe" and the president of "The Alliance of Oriental and Occidental Women," was prominent in the Convention.

We shall never forget her eloquent, womanly message to which we listened as she stood on the veranda of the beautiful country residence of M. and Mme. de Budé. It was at a reception to which all the delegates were invited—a garden party—with refreshments on the grounds, beautiful orchestral music, and, best of all, a superb view of Mont Blanc and other ranges of the Alps. Madame Loyson said in part:

"What came ye here for to see? Not reeds shaken by the wind, and not alone this sublime environing Nature!

"Ah, no! a higher aim than these majestic mountains, a purer vision than their crowning snows, an incentive of beauty, peace and holiness, more powerful than these verdant valleys or limpid lakes have brought you hither.

"But you! what came you here for to do? strange women of distant lands and younger races! Under the leadership of the Divine Captain, who owes his human life and earthly mission, to a woman, you have incorporated His sisters and her daughters, from the different parts of the world, into a grand marching army of rescue, to protect, not only our women and children and all helpless people; but to protect our God-ordained protectors and governors!—convincing them that to protect self against selfishness, and to govern appetite, is more difficult and more necessary than protecting frontiers or governing empires! And for them all you have started on one of the noblest crusades that mark Christian effort!

"You have established outposts thruout the world, beginning with Boston, Chicago, Washington, London, Edinburgh. And now you have chosen Geneva for an advance post; less, it may be, for recruits than for its splendid strategic position, it being a high radiating center of Light, Learning, and Liberty.

"And you have come here, not only to teach, but to learn.

"Behold her temples of science at the foot of her grand cathedral!—for here, thank God! science and religion are wedded in holy union. And to the doors of these temples of learning flock the youth of all nations and all religions: young men and young women; for Geneva gives to the children of other lands what it gives to its own native-born sons and daughters, what it gives to you, ladies, a sincere and affectionate welcome.

"And also give you welcome, the fair, blue waters of Leman, gushing from the heart of the Swiss Mountains—reflecting, alike, the blue firmament, sunlight and storm-cloud, as does the genius of this happy land reflect the march of human events, carrying out into the great sea of humanity something of its own, for the welfare, peace, and progress of all nations. And, as we believe, that in spite of the lust of empire, the future is for smaller states, in federation (as in our beloved America, composed of all races and religions under the sun!) and hearts must follow, no! they must take the lead! So this little democracy of Geneva was founded, as was the Greater Republic of the other hemisphere, by valiant, believing foreigners, who esteemed conscience of greater worth than home or native land. And we believe that this commonwealth founded by stalwart Christians, exiled from their homes, is chosen by the Supreme Ruler of nations to stand for an example of higher civilization in larger states—and a model for the future Universal Federation. And you, Christian women of the dawn of the twentieth century, are the forerunners of that Federation, as were those other women to announce to the Brotherhood, and to the world, the Risen Humanity in the Man Jesus—the Christ!"

Other welcomes and addresses were given by men and women of Geneva representing various purity and temperance societies.

Mme. Rilliet, the first Geneva lady to put on the white ribbon, spoke in behalf of the Swiss Branch of the "International Union of the Friends of Young Girls," said in her address: "We believe that, could your ideal of total abstinence prevail, there would be fewer girls ruined in body and soul. Then could we realize in our work our glorious Genevese motto: 'After Darkness—Light.'"

Mlle. Merle D'Aubigne spoke enthusiastically in behalf of the "Bands of Hope." "It will please you to hear that in this country also men and women are strong to safeguard the children from the cursed drink. Geneva has, we believe, the honor of having received the first child's pledge of the Continent. Ours is a total abstinence society in the full sense of the word. We have in Switzerland 180 Bands with 8,026 members."

Mme. V. Gautier, president of the Geneva Branch of the Swiss Women's Anti-alcoholic Union, said at the reception: "You do not arrive in Geneva as unknown people; for the past two years our central committee has heard about the present Convention sitting in Geneva thru letters written Miss Agnes Slack. We have become acquained with the manifold and energetic working of the World's W. C. T. U. workers who are spreading like a net over both hemispheres. We have been enabled to realize what thousands and thousands of resolute and united women may do with God's help against all

EMELIE HYACINTHE LOYSON,
President Alliance of Oriental and Occidental Women for Furtherance of Peace among Nations.

MRS. B. W. BOOTH,
President of the W. C. T. U. of Ireland.

OLAFIA JOHANNSDOTTIR,
President of Iceland W. C. T. U.

OTTILIE HOFFMAN,
President of the German Woman's Total Abstinence Union, affiliated with the W. W. C. T. U.

MADAME GAUTIER,
President Swiss Woman's Anti Alcoholic League.

social plagues. All of us in Geneva have in our hearts the same ambition—destruction of the causes which ruin souls and bodies of modern humanity."

The gentlemen spoke in French, M. Budé, the genial host, coming first on the program, with a welcome on behalf, not only of himself but also of Mme. de Budé, the hostess, who is one of the most earnest of the charming, cultivated, intelligent ladies of Geneva:

They said, in part: "In the Epistle to the Hebrews it is written that thru hospitality some have received angels without knowing them. But we, today, to our great privilege, receive in our home, a shining angel, under whose wings you are working—the Angel of Temperance. Welcome to Switzerland, to Geneva. Your faith will strengthen ours; your counsels will instruct us; and when you leave us to go over the seas, back to your homes, do not forget our old city which had the honor to receive you. Once more welcome!"

After the second day's session another reception was given us in the "Palais Eynard," a private palace one hundred years old recently purchased by the city government and used for public social functions. This palace was placed at the disposal of the "*Union des Femmes*," under whose auspices we were royally entertained. The president, Mme. Cheponnaire, made a brief, beautiful address in English, presenting Mrs. Stevens with lovely flowers, our vice-president responding eloquently and with much feeling to the sincere welcome, as she did the day before on the veranda of the Budé residence.

Anna Gordon presented Mme. Cheponnaire with a gavel made from a cherry tree in the grounds of Frances Willard's home at Evanston, Ill. Tied around it was a broad bow of white ribbon, and Miss Gordon said she believed that the beloved founder of our World's W. C. T. U. was rejoicing with us in this new fellowship of effort on behalf of tempted humanity and hoped when the president called her meetings to order with the gentle tap of the gavel, it would be a sweet reminder of Frances Willard's beautiful life and work.

The Swiss people are radiantly responsive. Many of them have attended all the sessions day and evening, and the leaders were presented to the Convention. We have made it a business to become acquainted with one another and between the sessions many delegates have been invited to partake of the *dejeuner* served in the aristocratic homes of the old part of the town, formerly the palaces of the nobility. Laughable mistakes have occurred because most of us have forgotten the French we learned in our youth, and we have been duly humbled by hearing the hostesses use our mother tongue correctly. The names of our workers are, however, new to them. Mme. Norville and Mme. de Loriol "quarreled one long minute," as the latter said, because each claimed to have had as a guest at *dejeuner* a delegate by the name of Mrs. Hunt. Peace was restored when a bystander explained that both were right, for there were two of that name; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, and Mrs. Augusta Hunt, of Portland, Maine, who had the honor of entertaining Lady Henry Somerset at the last annual convention.

Each morning conferences on purity were led by Mrs. Bullock, who represented Dr. Mary Wood Allen. She was assisted by the superintendent of that department in the B. W. T. A., Mrs. Atkey. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt's conferences on scientific temperance instruction held at the same hour were also full. Miss Cameron had most interesting conferences with the young women, and Miss Anna Gordon, assisted by Miss Tinling, with the leaders of the L. T. L.

Miss Mary Gorham, of England, in the absence of Miss Greenwood, had charge of the Devotional Day and the devotional meetings of the Convention and herself gave some most helpful Bible readings.

Miss Christine Tinling was untiring in her efforts to assist the World's officers. She is one who can do the humblest service and crown it with an excellent speech.

The people of Geneva were deeply touched and impressed with the Memorial service. The Convention reverently stood while the names of our promoted comrades and friends were read. The white silk star-spangled banner that rested on the casket containing the form of our beloved leader, Frances Willard, was placed on the platform. Mrs. Stevenson led in prayer, and Sarah Monroe Hall sang most

OLIVE CHRISTINE MALBERY,
A "Y" From India.

sympathetically the beautiful song "Face to Face."

The election, the last morning, resulted in an overwhelming vote for Lady Henry Somerset for president, Mrs. Stevens, vice-president, Miss Slack and Miss Anna Gordon for secretaries, and Mrs. Sanderson for treasurer. Cablegrams of hearty congratulations were sent Lady Henry and Mrs. Stevens' husband and daughter.

In appreciation of her bravery in attending the Convention and of her efficient work in preparing for it, Miss Slack was presented with beautiful white flowers.

The mass meetings in the evening have been of great interest and well attended, especially when "one hundred women made one hundred speeches in one hundred minutes," as Miss Willard once said, and sagely concluded that men would think "woman was made out of the jaw bone of Adam." Your correspondent had made her little speech in the afternoon when she was introduced with her two sisters, Anna and Alice (Mrs. Gulick of Spain), so she had the pleasure of witnessing from the floor the brilliant spectacle that the spacious platform presented.

Mrs. Stevens was happy in her presiding. It was a real treat. Your correspondent was proud she was a woman. Nearly two hundred delegates filled the platform dressed in their most becoming attire and got off one after another sparkling, appropriate little speeches that kept the great audience in a constant state of applause. Miss Anna Gordon touched the bell at the end of a minute. It was a most interesting study of human nature—that of the women people! Some in dignified composure utterly disregarded the warning signal until Mrs. Stevens arose; others stopped short in a manner that amused the audience. Many countries were represented on the floor as well as on the platform, and each one heard in his own tongue the gospel for which the white ribbon stands. There were minute speeches in French, English, Swedish and Norwegian. Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg, recently so greatly bereaved, also spoke in German. Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Slack selected the speakers, bringing them forward rapidly one after another, so that not a moment was lost. One of the most dignified and representative of the English delegates caused a burst of laughter, for when she found herself facing the audience she was so utterly overwhelmed with the impossibility of telling all that was in her heart, that she turned to Mrs. Stevens and exclaimed, "How can I ever do it in a minute!"

In the front of the platform were the delegates who were arrayed in the bright costumes of their countries: Olifia Johannsdottir of Iceland, who has been so greatly enjoyed. Franken Jelstrup of Norway, and Miss Olive Malrery, of India, the young and rarely gifted reciter and writer who will soon go to the United States for a professional tour. She is a Y, and has added much to the enjoyment of our meetings. When her name was called she gracefully presented to Mrs. Stevens $25, the proceeds of a recital that she had given that afternoon. Mrs. Harrison Lee, of Australasia, a sweet-spirited and gifted lecturer, wore a white silk dress, over which was a broad blue sash bearing the inscription "Advance Australia. One people, one destiny." The skirt was uniquely decorated in front with an artistic grouping in water colors of the typical products and emblems of that country, tied with the white ribbon. India was well represented by its energetic organizer, Miss Dunhill, who pleaded for help. "Three hundred million people in all and 80,000,000 taken to drink; new liquor shops being opened in large numbers under British rule. In the central provinces the increase in the excise revenue is fifteen per cent."

Fru Helenius, of Finland, could not leave home but sent this message: "I am sitting here having the crying ready, in my trouble that I cannot go to Geneva." Sweden was represented by its president, Frau Wretlind, of Stockholm, who was accompanied by her young daughter, Miss Schroeder, vice-president, and Miss Rogberg. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who has been for a year in Sweden, speaks in the highest praise of the work of these sisters. We regretted Mrs. Gordon's inability to be present.

Frau Hoffman of Germany, gifted and gracious, has done splendid service, and was of great help to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt in opening the way for a strong scientific temperance instruction law in the schools

(Continued on page 7.)

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XVIII.

SINCE no one was drowned, or even seriously injured, the pit accident quickly assumed the aspect of a blessing in disguise. Between reporters, interviewers, and interested strangers, no "gaffer," however prosy, lacked a hearing in those days. Nor were the "gaffers" left to do all the talking. On fine afternoons, when one or another of the pits was "playing," long rows of miners might have been seen sitting upon the blackened pathways, with their backs propped against such walls as stood advantageously with regard to the high road, holding themselves in readiness to tell the tale, over and over again, for the benefit of new-comers. Not that these self-respecting men volunteered any information whatsoever. On the contrary, on the approach of a stranger, the bearing of each was adjusted to the expression of a fine reticence; yet notwithstanding the gruffness of their replies, and their provoking parsimony in the matter of detail, they loved to have the story wrenched from them bit by bit. Sam came in for his meed of admiration, cautiously expressed, as became the young miner's mates, but the plucky parson, who had beaten some of them on their own ground, had their unstinted, if laconic, praise. When Dr. Mann chanced to drive past he was eyed with a sort of wistful surliness that almost compelled him to draw rein and give the latest news of his patient. If such news chanced to be less favorable than usual the general dissatisfaction found vent, as he drove away, in outspoken doubts of his skill. There were those who, from the first, had been loud in their demands for "Doctor's Advice;" and these never ceased to grumble until the day when Hugh came among them again, pale and with bandaged head, but manifestly on the way to complete recovery. The occasion of that first appearance was the thanksgiving service to which the miners flocked, almost to a man, crowding out the regular members of the congregation. Even Tummas Windle was there. Of late his rheumatism had become more than a mere excuse for non-attendance at church, but he had no idea of allowing it to hinder his presence there to-night. By the exercise of a little diplomacy he obtained, from a charitable lady in the neighboring village, the loan of a wheel-chair, and with his usual astuteness obtained it early in the day. In this chair, for hours before the time appointed for the service, he perambulated the parish on the watch for inquisitive strangers, so great was his fear lest the tale of Pittsmoor's crowning glory should suffer in less competent hands.

It was Dr. Mann who carried the report of his day's "outing" to the Vicarage.

"But who can he have persuaded to wheel him about all day?" said Rose, laughing.

"Oh, the kids take it in turn for the privilege of listening to his yarns. All not on actual duty are kept at a distance by means of a knotty old stick. 'No work, no pay' is Tummas' maxim."

Visitors to the village were still fairly numerous, and it was with a sense of public duty adequately performed that Tummas finished his day in church. Hugh was already there, not to-day as an officiating minister, but as a humble worshiper coming to give thanks, with Sellers and Sam Widgery. The three sat together in a front seat, objects of keen and sympathetic, if discriminating, regard. Almost at the last moment, the disappointed crowd outside, for whom there was not even standing-room within, had a compensating sensation. For down the middle of the grimy village street, in the waning light, stumped Bet Colson, in clogs and short black petticoat, stolidly smoking her beloved pipe. Up the narrow churchyard path, thru rows of scandalized church-goers, she made her way, only removing the pipe from her lips at the church door.

"Nay, mother, I doubt there isn't room inside," said the sexton, in a conciliatory way, for no man cared to risk a conflict with Bet Colson.

"Stand ye to one side. I'm goin' in," said Bet truculently.

Promptly the sexton obeyed, and by the help of squared elbows, and the astonishment caused by her appearance, Bet cleared a way for herself well up the crowded aisle. Then Enoch espied her, and finding not one seat vacant, piloted her up the church to the front pew, in which Hugh was seated.

"Can ye mak' room for her? There's nobbut those two seats for the Vicarage leddies, and it's your doin', I'm thinkin,' that she's here," he whispered, with the grim humor that showed how real was his delight at the unprecedented occurrence.

Hugh's surprise and pleasure were at least as great.

With a short nod, Bet took her seat and looked about her manfully. Doubtless her demeanor as a worshiper left much to be desired, but a signal victory had been gained since, by her own free will, she was there at all. Hugh could only hope that the short laugh which ended her deliberate survey of the vicar's delicate figure, as he stood in the reading desk, had escaped general notice.

The short and simple service was marked by quite exceptional fervor, and when it was over, Mr. Boyd went into the pulpit and gave out his text:

"In the image of God made He him."

It was not the kind of text that had been expected, as doubtless he knew, but a light dawned even upon Enoch's exasperated face when the preacher found, in this statement, one strong reason for the exceeding preciousness of human life. But, after all, it was not the preciousness of human life of which he wished to speak. They had realized that for themselves, in those hours of anxiety and tension at the pit's mouth. Each man, woman and child, in some measure, had realized it, altho that realization had found its highest expression in the heroism of those two who had gone willingly into the jaws of death to save the life of another man.

"Yet I venture to say that neither to Hugh Brotherton nor to Samuel Widgery has it once occurred that thru their human nature there shone forth that day the image of God. Nor did that image shine thru their human nature alone. Is there one among us who does not feel the better for what those two men, representing the manhood of us all, did in our stead? I venture to say there is not one, for we too were made in the image of God; and overlaid with earth as that image may be, we have yet that within us that thrills responsive to the doing of a Godlike deed. Remember that and take courage, you who have been losing hope of yourself, or of some other man. Do not despair; in the image of God made He him—and you."

That was the gist of the short address to which the crowded congregation listened with mixed sensations, but none with more emotion than Hugh Brotherton.

When he arose from his knees after the benediction, Bet Colson was waiting to nod her farewell.

"Bet, how glad I am to see you here! I do hope—"

"Haud yer jaw!" growled Bet. "I coomed to return thanks wi' the rest on ye, so let be. I winna grovel."

Without another word she made defiantly for the door, and Hugh was instantly surrounded by admirers anxious to shake his hand. He got away from them at last, and in the vestry was greeted with quiet sympathy by Mrs. Langley, whose face bore traces of recent tears, and by Dr. Mann, who advised him to go home at once, and to bed as early as might be. Sellers, who smelt of beer, and was disposed to be maudlin, was dismissed with an admonition; but after inviting Mrs. Langley and the doctor home to supper, Mrs. Boyd commanded Hugh to bring Sam as well.

Rumors of a proposed public meeting and testimonial were already rife, and to-night Mr. Boyd took the opportunity of sounding the heroes of the occasion as to their own views of the question. Both proved to be strongly opposed to a demonstration of any description.

"If there's going to be any more fuss I shall bolt, and have done with it," said Hugh resolutely, and Sam added that if it was to come to that, it would drive him back to drink sooner than anything.

"I couldn't fashion to face it, sir; I couldn't nohow. What I done, I done because I couldn't help it; but everyone knows what I am, and it would be downright riduc'lous to be givin' of testimonials to me."

"Or to me," added Hugh, with an emphasis that caused Sam to glance swiftly at him; "and the long and short of it is that all we ask is to be let alone; isn't it Sam?"

"That's about it, sir."

"Besides, there were several who went down before us, only they didn't happen to have our luck in bringing Billy up," added Hugh.

"We are not so ungrateful as to forget them, but we must remember that you two persevered in the face of difficulties that turned them back."

"Mr. Brotherton did," interposed Sam. "My word, but I'd have turned back and all, if it hadn't been for him!"

"And I'd have turned back 'and all' if it hadn't been for something else not a bit more creditable," said Hugh, causing Sam once more to regard him quietly. "So we are all pretty much of a muchness, you see."

"Well, my frineds, you have my sympathy. Nevertheless, we are all more or less bent on doing something. Now, what would you both say if we decided on doing something for the parish, as a memorial of the rescue, instead of doing anything for you? For instance, suppose we collected enough to start a young men's club, with reading-room, gymnasium, and so on, but with no temptation to drink?"

Hugh caught eagerly at the idea.

"Of course, it might not be feasible. A good deal depends upon the expense involved and the amount subscribed, but if we contented ourselves with beginning in a small way, there are those two cottages and the old barn behind Pearson's Fold that might, I think, be turned to good account."

Within ten minutes, to the amusement of the whole party, Hugh's imagination had turned those cottages and that barn into a completely equipped club, with rooms for a resident warden, and for a steady, reliable couple as caretakers. He said so with his eyes on Sam, who blushed furiously. From that moment it seemed that the proposal was eminently acceptable to both young men.

When Sam had taken a bashful leave, the others returned to the point.

"Probably the eye of faith sees one-half of a steady reliable couple in Sam Widgery; but who is the other half?" asked the vicar suavely.

"Mary Ann Mathers. She has promised to have him if he shows that he can keep clear of the drink." said Hugh, with his eyes inadvertently fixed on Rose.

"I thought as much. Well, that will be for time to show," remarked Mr. Boyd. "Meanwhile, if, as I suspect, you intend offering yourself as warden, I advise you first count the cost. The club would, I suppose, be open every week-night, and I doubt whether you would have a moment's peace until closing time, which could not be earlier than eleven."

"I should be prepared for that," said Hugh.

"It strikes me as being a capital idea," said Dr. Mann, expressing an opinion for the first time.

"And an unselfish one," added Mrs. Langley quietly.

"Oh, I don't know about that! In some ways it would be better for me than living alone."

"We are, perhaps, a little too previous; but what about Mrs Foote?" asked Mr. Boyd.

Hugh laughed.

"I was going ahead pretty fast, wasn't I? But about Mrs. Foote—didn't I tell you? She and a sister are setting up housekeeping together in Milborough, so, in any case, I shall have to find new rooms."

At a subsequent public meeting the project met with the warmest support of which Pitsmoor was capable. In a large-hearted spirit of benevolence, Enoch and his cronies waived some conscientious objections, and, since it commended itself to Mr. Brotherton, lent a slightly averted countenance to the scheme. Representatives of the colliery proprietors who were present promised financial help, and Mr. Boyd's motion was carried unanimously. Enoch reluctantly abandoned all hope of the comprehensive library of theology on which he had set his heart for Hugh, but he firmly negatived the proposal that the memorial should include an illuminated address to each of Pitsmoor's heroes.

"No," said he firmly, "not with *my* consent. I never did hold, and I never shall hold, with hangin' up the praises of a mortal man alongside o' the texes that record the praises of his Maker; and where there ar'n't no texes, t'would be a cryin' shame to any man as would hang up his praises instead."

He spoke with his eyes on Hugh, whose textless condition was the one blot upon his character in Enoch's eyes. Finally, the matter was compounded by an agreement that the parish should present to the club handsome photographs of Hugh and Sam, to be hung in the post of honor in the reading-room.

"It strikes me that heroism is even more costly than it looks at first sight," remarked the doctor, with a shrewd shake of the head, as he, Mrs. Langley, and Hugh left the meeting together. "I thank my lucky stars, Brotherton, that you are a hero, and not I. You, I believe, will live up to the reputation you have made, but, sooner or later, I should inevitably come to grief; and thereby create a scandal.

"Don't distress yourself," said Mrs. Langley, laughing. "You will never have to run that risk. There is nothing of the hero about *you*, Bob."

During the next few weeks it was observed at the Vicarage that a slight constraint had grown up between Brotherton and Rose. Now and again Mrs. Boyd would catch a wistful glance resting upon the girl, but, as a rule, it was noticeable that Hugh limited himself strictly to a somewhat reserved friendliness of manner toward her. Rose remained as sprightly as ever, but her appetite failed unaccountably, and Mrs. Boyd began to wish that Mr. Glyn would graciously signify his intention of returning to his home. It was an understood thing that when that event occurred, Rose would return, too.

Meantime, the property behind Pearson's Fold had been acquired, and its transformation into a club went on apace. Under Mr. Boyd's and Dr. Mann's personal superintendence, a Milborough photographer secured admirably contrasted likenesses of Hugh Brotherton and Sam Widgery with which to adorn the principal room. It was understood that Billy Sellers felt himself to be much aggrieved because his photograph was not added to the other two.

"Wasn't I in t' mooky watter longer than them?" he demanded indignantly. "I tell 'ee there ar'n't no sort o' justice in it."

"Sam," said Hugh, after viewing the photographs, and reading the inscription that (with Enoch's consent) was to be placed beneath, "if you and I don't look out we shall begin to think ourselves somebodies."

"Not me," grinned Sam; "my old man looks well after that. He wants to know what i' wonder I think I done beyond makin' a girt fool o' myself and sp'ilin' a decent suit o' clothes. It seems, as Billy explains every night at t' public, how he could ha' saved hisself his lanes wi' half the fuss."

"Why didn't he?" asked Hugh, laughing.

"Gie 'un a bit o' time, sir," said Sam gravely, "and I don't doubt but it'll come to his mind how he done that, and saved us, too."

(To be Continued.)

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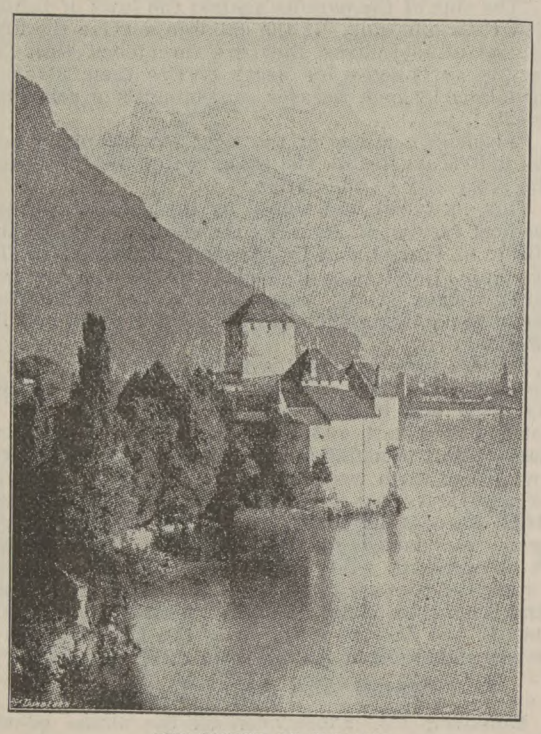
The Geneva Convention.

(Continued from page 5.)

of Germany. Mrs. Hunt's most hopeful utterance about the congress at Bremen was in regard to the position that scientists took that alcohol is a poison, even in small quantities. Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Dougall represented Canada, which has so strongly stood for prohibition by its plebiscite. Japan was represented by Mrs. Mitchell; Chile by Mrs. Arms; Natal by Miss McGregor; Madeira Islands by Mrs. Smart; Belgium by Madame Keelhoof; Ireland by Mrs. Richard Booth; Syria by Mrs. A. A. Hawley; France by Mrs. Armfield, and Madagascar by Mlle. Du Common. Nineteen of the fifty countries federated in the World's Union were represented, and we wish it were possible to aggregate the number of miles traveled by the delegates.

The magnitude of such a convention made this occasion one of extraordinary interest. "I wonder how far she came" one could not help thinking. It made those minute speeches seem extremely valuable when one thought, not only of the financial cost, but of the expenditure of time and strength in the thousands of miles traveled.

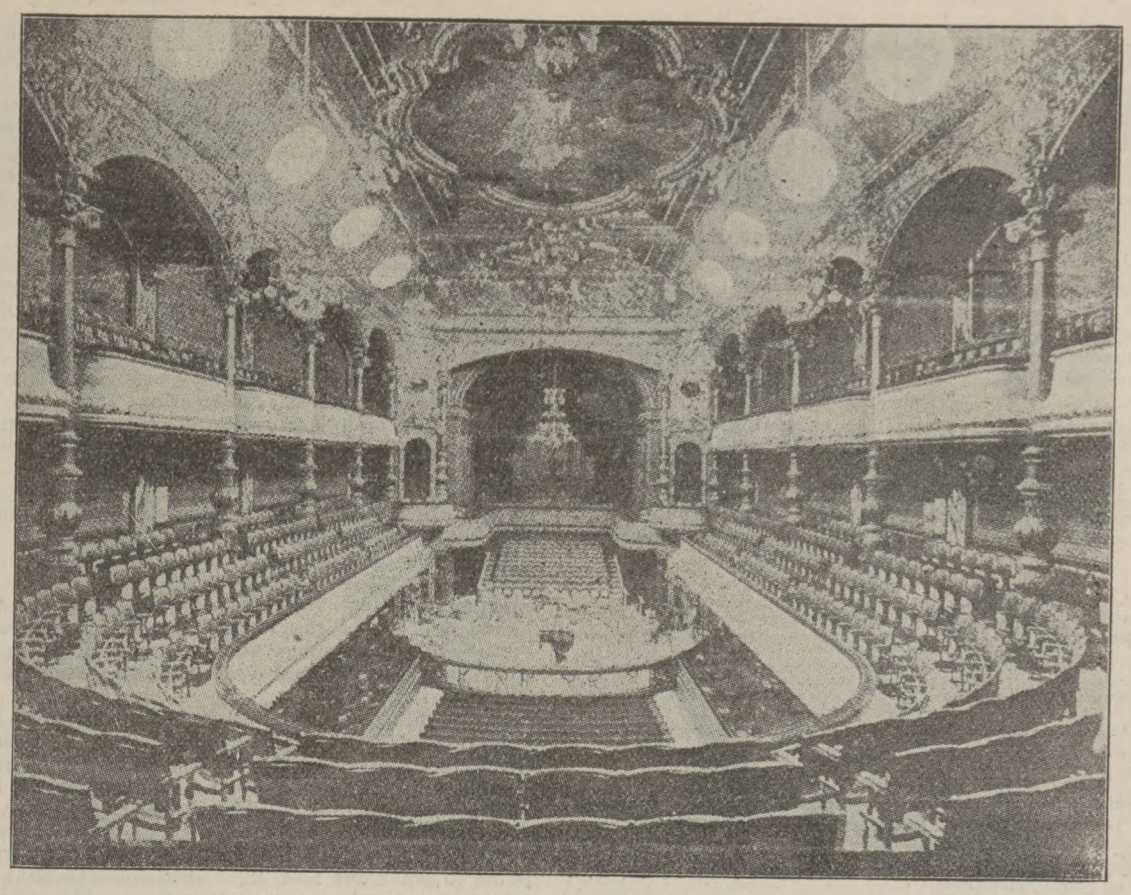
The World's superintendents that spoke whose names have not already been mentioned were: Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Miss Bleby, Miss Grayson, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Lile. Mrs. Lile, of London, was introduced as a life member, made so by the payment of $100. Sixty-two of the delegates were from England, thirty-five from the United States, twenty-one from Scotland, eight from Canada, seven each from Sweden and Australia, one from Norway, one from Spain, and one from Cape Colony. There were not minutes enough to go around, so the remaining delegates from Great Britain sang their greeting, all joining with them in the National air. The Americans waving their flags sang no less enthusiastically "My Country 'Tis of Thee" to the same air. It was



THE CASTLE OF CHILLON.

like an electric spark to the great audience. These friends of a sister republic were at once on their feet and gave us a genuine surprise by singing their stirring national anthem to the same familiar and well-beloved tune. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, with sincere affection and a graceful speech, presented on behalf of the United States delegates some fine views of Geneva to Mrs. Stevens.

I haven't mentioned the Y's and I must. Amy Swankie-Cameron made an earnest and beautiful plea for more recruits. She had been doing this thruout the Convention at the early morning conferences. Miss Marian Ferguson, of Scotland, who has 1,400 Y's in Glasgow alone, said there were many girls wishing to belong. The only trouble was to provide leaders. What can I say of Sarah Monroe Hall of Maine and her magnificent rendering of the splendid song "Victory?" "Yes, yes, we march, we march to victory." Thruout the Convention Miss Hall's singing was a great inspiration. The delegates rose *en masse* to adopt the vote of thanks to the people, the press, the choir, the city officials, the hospitable homes, and the indefatigable committee of reception. Clasping hands with one another, and with our Geneva friends who came to the platform, we sang "God be with us till we meet again," closing with the benediction, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace."



VICTORIA HALL, WHERE THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION WAS HELD.

We prophesy that the next Convention will be held in Boston, Mrs. Stevenson's invitation being received with marked enthusiasm. The decision is left with the general officers.

Nineteen have put on our white ribbon and paid the membership dues, while many others are with us in spirit and are working for the good of the young people and children. Mme. Rilliet when she joined said, "I want to be out-and-out like you."

⚜

Parting Song.

Tune: "Isle of Beauty, Fare Thee Well."

(Written during Convention by Mrs. Hamlin, of Australia.)

Farewell, sisters, we have rallied
  Round the banner that we love;
And have had our souls uplifted
  By the spirit from above!—
As we knelt in consecration
  Felt we not the touch divine?
Now thru us, Lord, on each nation,
  Let they love resplendent shine.

We have heard of noble courage,
  From our Iceland sister fair,
Of their stand against the evil,
  How they need our help and prayer.
Then America, our leader
  In this battle for the Lord,
Tells of warfare, and of triumph
  Which to us great hopes afford.

And our well-beloved old England
  Sends us words of help and cheer
From a heart most loyal and tender,
  That was longing to be here.
Yes, and friends of one now sainted
  Bring to us a fragrance sweet
Of a lofty, pure devotion
  Breathed while sitting at her feet.

Scotland's daughters, too, we welcome
  Land of poet and of sage;
Thou hast taught us how to suffer
  Thru thy sons, in by-gone age.

Then from Ireland, India, Norway,
From Australia's sunny clime,
Echoes of our march of progress
  Herald in a glorious time!

"That glad day" yes' it is coming!
  But if we would see its dawn
Much of patient, loving labor
  Must by one and all be borne.
Fight with all our strength and courage
  'Gainst the curses of our land,
Standing shoulder unto shoulder,
  One compact and dauntless band.

Farewell, City of Geneva,
  We will ever hold thee dear,
For the gracious hearts within thee
  And their words and deeds of cheer.

Geneva, June 11, 1903.

⚜

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Miss Anna Gordon, Chairman.

Declaration of Principles.

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is perfect freedom. We believe in the Gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man.

We thank our Heavenly Father for all the way He has led us as a World's W. C. T. U. and we pledge ourselves to a deeper consecration to Christ's service and to a renewed effort to advance our principles, based on total abstinence, purity and prohibition, and to carry on with enthusiasm and earnestness our departments of work as grouped under the general heads of Organization, Preventive, Evangelistic, Educational, Social and Legal work.

PROHIBITION.

WHEREAS, The liquor traffic in all nations is the great foe of righteousness in the individual, the home, the church, and the state, we reaffirm our belief in the principle of prohibition as the ultimate solution of the liquor problem;

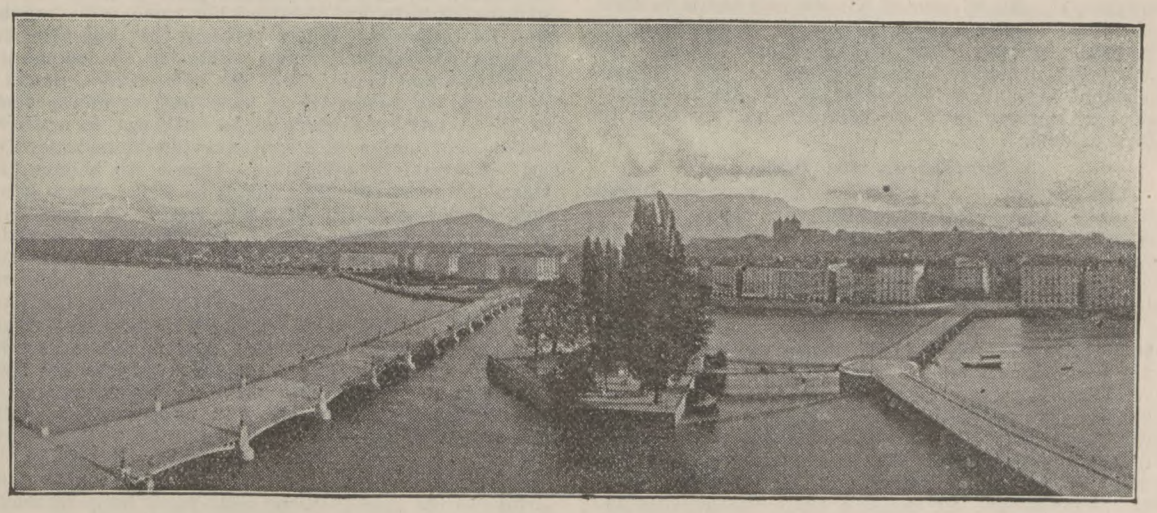
Resolved, That we will not cease our efforts until in all lands law and custom shall unite to overthrow the liquor traffic.

PURITY.

WHEREAS, The purity of national life is dependent upon the purity of individual life;

Resolved, That we believe in an equal standard of purity for men and women, and that standard always the highest.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all state regulation of vice, and shall endeavor to secure in all countries legal protection for the innocent and defenceless and impartial punishment for all offenders.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GENEVA FROM LAKE LEMAN.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, July 9, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Address to the Delegates of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention Assembled in Geneva, June 9-11, 1903.

By Lady Henry Somerset, President.

DEEPLY do I regret that these words must be read by another voice, and that I must send this short address to my dear and trusted friend, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the president of the W. C. T. U. of the United States and vice-president of our society.

As you meet today on the banks of the beautiful Swiss lake in that little country which has always stood the friend of freedom, the enemy of ill, I would that it had been possible for me to be in your midst, but the older I grow the more I realize that the fulfillment of our wishes is not the truest education for us in this school of a world, and that our Heavenly Father knows what is best for us and for his work. And therefore I accept my enforced absence, owing to ill health, as one of the necessary lessons of life; but altho I cannot meet you I am with you in heart and in spirit. I realize that the conference that you are about to hold is of great importance The temperance question is evolving from theory to practice. Each country has its own battle to fight, and each country must fight that battle with one principle always clear and distinct; namely, that whatever measures may be taken, or whatever provisional legislation is adopted, the eventual outcome of our warfare must be complete victory over the liquor traffic.

As Old as the Race.

The concept of a world-wide society is not difficult to grasp when once we realize how old is the problem with which we are called to deal. It seems that in every nation at every time thruout the history of the world the struggle against the power of alcohol has been realized in some measure, greater or less.

We find on some of the Theban tombs, the date probably before Christ 1587, in the eighteenth to the twentieth dynasties, women figured sitting at the feast drunk, and among the maxims of that date are the following words of wisdom: "Young men especially should avoid this shameful vice, for beer destroys their souls. He that abandons himself to drink is like an oar broken from its fastening, which no longer obeys. He is like a chapel without its god; like a house without bread, in which the wall is wavering and the beam shaking. The people he meets in the street turn away from him, for he throws mud after him, while the police interfere and carry him away to regain his senses in prison."

It would be well if all the clergy and ministers of our modern world remembered the solemn oath which was taken by the Egyptian priests, which is still extant on the hieratic papyri: "Thou knowest that wine is an abomination, and that thou hast taken an oath concerning strong drink that thou wouldst not put liquor into thee."

The Chinese, whose regular chronology and popular historical evidence go back at least 2,400 years before the Christian era—centuries before civilization reached the West—realized the evil of strong drink. In the reign of one emperor the origin and nature of the evils of intoxicants were so well understood that the use of intoxicating wine was denounced and prohibited, while in other reigns, in order to remove the vice, the vines themselves were uprooted lest such wine should be made, nor has grape wine ever again been introduced among the people. In the year 1100 before Christ the Chinese emperor at the assembly of the states solemnly forbade the use of wine as the cause of almost all the evils that happen upon the earth.

From China we look away to the great range of Hindustan, where the Vedas and the sacred books composed in a language that has been unspoken for 2,000 years strictly enforced abstinence from intoxicating wine.

It is certain that Moses carried from Egypt the sacerdotal doctrines of abstinence, and it is equally likely that the colony of Daneus and the remnant of the Shepherds, took with them a similar doctrine into parts of Asia, Greece and Italy. Homer puts into the mouth of Hector words which correspond in sentiment to those of Solomon, and Herodotus takes great pains to point out how total abstinence in Ethiopia produced longevity. Again, it is Caesar himself who tells of the Suavi, the men most valiant in war and greatest in stature of all the nations of Germany. "They live for the most part," he says, "on milk and flesh. No wine is allowed to be introduced among them, believing that by it men are enervated, made effeminate, and incapable of enduring labor." Even in the old times of the Scandinavian Vikings, Dr. Lee tells us, the wisest of their men pointed out the evil of strong drink. But with the decadence of each nation has come a decrease in sobriety.

Intemperance the Cause of Decadence.

We have only to turn to the writings of the later Greek satirists to know that in the decline of Greece it was their womanhood who began to fall into the sin of drunkenness, and in the decadent days of Rome it was a prevalent vice; and luxury, effeminacy, and drunkenness brought about the fall of the empire.

As early as the eighth century we find systematic attempts made to legislate against strong drink, and Charlemagne forbade stewards or witnesses to appear in court intoxicated, or to sit in judgment unless perfectly sober. Priests were forbidden to offer drinks to penitents, and if any one of his soldiers was found drunk in camp he was restricted to water as a beverage until he admitted the heniousness of his offense and publicly implored forgiveness.

In 1495 a temperance propaganda arose among the Germans and orders of temperance were founded, for German intemperance had become a by-word among the nations. Drunkenness began to diminish in Germany, and today the South Germans as a rule are as sober as the inhabitants of the Mediterranean.

It has often been thought that England owes her character for intemperance to the fact that the Romans, when they conquered Britain, taught the natives the customs that were prevalent in their decadent empire, and we owe even a feature such as the signboards which now hang on public houses to their instructions. There is an old proverb which says "Good wine needs no bush" which must date from those early times, because the bush was the sign which they used for the indication of where drink could be sold. Then came the Danes, who brought with them an unenviable reputation for drunkenness. And I think the whole history of our race is summed up in those words of Shakespeare when he makes Iago say: "Your Dane and your German and your Hollander drink, oh, nothing to your English!" And so Great Britain has obtained her unenviable reputation for inebriety. It is a problem that has been before us for centuries, and altho we are often disheartened and believe that we have made but little progress, we have only to look back upon the state of our country a century and a half ago in order to realize that temperance sentiment has done much for us. It would be difficult, I suppose, to believe the state of the streets of London in 1743. Lord Lansdale gives account, in which he says: "In every part of this great metropolis whoever shall pass along the streets shall find wretchedness stretched upon the pavement, insensible and motionless, and only removed by the charity of passengers from the danger of being crushed or trampled by horses or strangled in the common sewers." And in the same year we find related in one of the newspapers the incident that at a christening in Surrey the nurse was so intoxicated that after she had undressed the child she put it behind a large fire which burnt it to death in a few minutes. She was examined before the magistrates and said that she was quite stupid from drink, so that she took the child for a lump of wood, "on which," history goes on to relate, "she was discharged"!

Then we have the disgraceful scenes in the House of Commons when it was thought of no account that the prominent statesmen should all be the worse for liquor, and legislators should drink all night, and boasted that they were rarely sober, but drank brandy where other men would drink wine. What wonder that such a heritage from the past has brought us the problem with which we are endeavoring to cope today, and one which we would be loath to emphasize were it not for the fact that we believe that the history of England may be a warning to other nations before the terrible evils that the drink has wrought with us are fastened upon them.

There is no question that a wide temperance sentiment has been awakened, and that while we have before us two deadly evils to combat, the intemperance of our people and the political power of the liquor traffic, sentiment is growing which we believe will crystallize into legislation that will eventually give us a sober nation. But not alone in England has the fear of intemperance grown in the minds of those who are real patriots; it is encouraging to note how the government of France is awakening to the danger that is threatening that hitherto sober people.

Public Pronouncements in France.

The following pronouncements were recently posted upon the walls of Paris, issued by the Investigation Council for Promoting the Public Welfare, and now displayed freely thruout the country:

"Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning resulting from the constant use of alcohol, even if this does not produce drunkenness."

"It is an error to say that alcohol is a necessity to the man who has to do hard work, or that it restores strength. The artificial stimulation which it produces soon gives away to exhaustion and nervous depression. Alcohol is good for nobody, but works harm to everybody."

"Alcohol produces the most varied and fatal diseases of the stomach and liver, paralysis, dropsy and madness. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis."

"Lastly, it aggravates and enhances all acute diseases, typhus, pneumonia, erysipelas. These diseases only attack a sober man in a mild degree, while they quickly do away with the man who drinks alcohol."

"The sins of the parents against the laws of health visit their offspring. If the children survive the first months of their lives, they are threatened with imbecility or epilepsy, or death carries them away a little later by such diseases as meningitis or consumption."

"Alcoholism is one of the most terrible plagues to the individual health, the existence of the home and the prosperity of the nation."

This document was signed by the president of the medical faculty of Paris, by the chairman of the Institute of France, and by the medical director of the Hospital l'Hotel Dieu of Paris, experts who are perfectly aware of the importance of the declaration they are making on the subject of alcoholism and its effects.

No less important is the investigation made by a professor at Bonn University, who traced the posterity from one woman, who for forty years was a thief, a drunkard, and a tramp. She had 834 descendants. He traced 709 of them from youth to old age, and 105 of them were born out of wedlock, 142 were beggars, sixty-four lived on charity, 181 of the women lived disreputable lives, seventy-six were convicts, seven were murderers. The professor calculated that in seventy-five years they had cost the German authorities through prisons and law courts, etc., about £250,000. The *Daily Chronicle* recording this said that in the case of a tramp in the city workhouse it was estimated he had cost the ratepayer £1,500.

Methods in Other Lands.

Moreover, we cannot overlook the action of the Russian Government in taking the drink monopoly of that country, and in doing all that is possible to provide counter attractions to the drink shops, holding, as they do, that it is not the love of vodka as a rule that leads men to drink, but the dull, leaden monotony of their lives.

The example of Sweden and of Norway is before us. They have strenuously fought with the drink problem during the past half century. The drunkenness of their people was as great, if not greater, than any known in Europe. Having obtained the power to prohibit the sale of drink in the rural districts, 2,000 parishes in Sweden abolished spirit licenses out of the 2,400 into which the country is divided, and in Norway a yet greater result has been obtained.

I am not going to speak of the magnificent efforts made in the United States. You have with you sisters tried and true who will give you the details and the results of their efforts. All I can say is "God bless everyone, everywhere, who stands for the high ideal of the elimination of the drink traffic and the exaltation of the home."

In the older countries we may not be able to take the decisive steps that the younger nations must. The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, are those to whom our eyes are turned with a great expectancy. In the strength and pride of their youth they ought to be able to destroy the foe with which we in the older countries have been grappling with hands enfeebled by time; but the problem is, as I have tried to show, as old as Humanity. It has been face to face with reformers of all countries and of all ages. What wonder, therefore, that we as a great world-wide society should meet together in order that we may give our testimony to the value of

past reform, and pledge ourselves to yet more zeal in future work? The methods for the old countries and the new must differ, but the aim must be one. It is impossible in speaking to an audience composed of many nationalities to enter into the details of why, in England for instance, we have not only to give the people the power to banish the liquor shops if they will to do so, but owing to the deficient education from which we are suffering, we have also to face the best methods for dealing with the liquor shops that must necessarily exist until a rising generatio shall realize the master method for dealing with the evil.

It has often been said that temperance work is disheartening. To advocate any reform of an evil almost inherent in the human race must undoubtedly be hard; but I think that there are two virtues which are needed above all others, hope and humility; hope for all that God can accomplish thru us, humility to make us realize that we are called to do the little things that lie at our door; not to advocate only the great reforms on platforms or in conferences, but to make the place where we live better—our town, our village, our people—and to remember above all, that however much the political forces, the power of money, the influence of custom may be against us, we have behind us the power of God himself.

Woman's Struggle for the Home.

We are banded together as a great body of women for the purification of the home. It is Ruskin who has said that "home is always around a woman. The stars only may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her feet, but home is yet wherever she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light afar for these who else were homeless."

And here I think is the summing up of the work of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the words of its great founder, Frances Willard, words that are graven upon her earthly resting place, words that are the very basis of our world-wide bond: "To make the world wider for woman and more home-like for humanity." There are many working in our midst to whom home, as a family hearth, is now only a memory. They are determined that the wide world shall be purified of that which must be the essential enemy of home, and that the true nature of home, which is a place of peace and of shelter from injury, shall be preserved by them. They are content to give up their own ease and joy and pleasure in order to bring this about for men and women everywhere. And who can say how great will be their reward? Moreover, they are prepared to make this great sacrifice because at this hour we cannot forget the terrible feature of our time, the increase of drunkenness among women. It is the menace of civilization, and thru this increasing evil there comes the suffering of the children everywhere.

In Great Britain the effect of alcohol on our child life is the saddest feature of our country. A child is always a pathetic figure, helpless and confiding, and at this very hour, as I pass in and out of the main streets of the poorer parts of London, as I see the children white and wan, playing in the dusty alleys because they have no home to which to go, nothing but a wretched room where reign squalor and dirt; as I hear the brutal oaths that greet them from the lips of mothers who return from the drink shops besotted and intoxicated; as I watch their sufferings in summer when they droop like flowers for want of fresh and wholesome air; as I see them perishing with cold in the winter, shivering on the snowy doorsteps, going to their school underfed, ill-clad, I realize hour by hour how it is children who are smitten by the drink traffic.

What wonder, then, that women should be aroused? What wonder that they should band themselves together, a great army everywhere, to do battle with the greatest foe that the home knows? And to-day I know that you will pledge yourselves afresh to gain in every nation freedom from the tyranny of the liquor traffic, and as you look out upon the snow-capped mountains and the green valleys of that beautiful Swiss land, you will learn a new lesson from the history of that heroic race. You will remember how, beneath the glaciers of Zermatt and on the slopes of the Valois, the peasants years ago were the vassals of the great Bishopric of Sion, but when the ledges of rock were broken by the Lake of Lucerne and the purifying winds of the north arrested forever the growth of the vine, the peasants adopted an entirely pastoral life, and a simple shepherd dynasty arose, the nucleus of a people who were to be forever free. They arose against the tyranny of the House of Hapsburg, and in the struggle by Lake Egeri they stood out among the nations of Europe, strong in the cause of justice and freedom. This little shepherd band sustained the excommunication of the abbots, but equally resisted the unjust appression of Zurich when they refused to send them the due supplies of salt, and resolved to purchase by their self-denial the remission of unjust taxation and obtain complete freedom from the signorial claims of the Baron of Thurm. In order to do this the inhabitants of the valley of Frutigen ate no meat for seven years, so as to free themselves and their descendants forever.

May we not take the consistency and simplicity of this peaceful people as a lesson for us who desire by our words, by our work, and by our example, to free the world from the heaviest tax that is made upon its happiness and its civilization?

And as I write these words I pray that each woman may reconsecrate herself during this Conference, and go forward, not in her strength alone, but realizing that she has around her and about her the power of the Highest. Let that power overshadow us. This world is but a preparation surely for wider work. There are those whose names we honor and whose memories we cherish, who, we believe, have learned so well their lessons here that they are entrusted to do and to teach in those wider realms beyond; and as the name of Frances Willard is indissolubly bound up with this world-wide society of women, so I say to-day let her motto be ours, everywhere at all times let us work and live in the spirit of it, "Womanliness first and afterwards what you will;" for gentleness is our best strength, and love our most forceful weapon, and pity our most prized possession, and our creed the command of Christ to love our brethren everywhere.

WHY?

A Query from Miss E. W. Greenwood, Evangelistic Superintendent.

ON Sabbath morning, May 31, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Dr. Hillis, preaching upon the "Opportunities of the American Pulpit," said: "Much is being written about the decline of the number of students for the ministry. For example, one of our historic Congregational institutions that formerly had a hundred such students now numbers fifteen, and in several others the falling off is not less striking. From certain Western states comes the call for pastors, and the statement that there are several hundred vacant pulpits in the Mississippi Valley. The time was when out of every hundred graduated at Yale College twenty-five entered the ministry. Now perhaps two or three out of one hundred." Dr. Hillis named among other reasons for this decline "the difficulties of preaching which alarm men." "Witness," he said, "the nervous breakdown of Robertson at thirty-seven, and Channing at forty, and Bushnell at forty-eight, and the death of Brooks and Spurgeon at fifty-seven."

Yet not a few highly educated, spiritual, gifted women evangelists, whose labors have been owned of God for many years, and welcomed by a multitude of Christians helped and souls saved, find the doors of many churches closed against them, especially in the East. Tho called of God and sealed by the Spirit, welcomed by the people, and fitted to instruct the head and warm the heart, they lack the open door of a large opportunity.

Why, we ask, should there be several hundred vacant pulpits in the West or elsewhere? Why should men always give the baccalaureate sermon, even in women's colleges? Why should cultured spiritual women lack opportunity when the churches need help and the truth needs woman's point of view as well as man's? Are some ministers jealous of woman's ministry; afraid of her gifts of brain and heart? One eminent pastor recently expressed his feeling very frankly when urged to invite a prominent woman evangelist for a second time to his pulpit. "No!" he exclaimed; "I will not invite to my pulpit a woman who preaches more effectively than I do." Does this pastor ever introduce to his people a man who excels him in pulpit power, or is he a none-such?

In marked contrast were the words of an Episcopal rector in whose church one of our women recently gave a series of lectures. At the close he said to his people and to her: "Never have I heard the gospel preached more purely; in simplicity, yet with rare intellectual and spiritual power, while the personality and magnetism of the speaker have been an added influence for good."

A second query arises from another recent experience. The New York State Congregational Association assembled in Brooklyn a few days ago. The temperance committee reported among its resolutions one endorsing the W. C. T. U., another in favor of scientific temperance instruction, and a third favoring the temperance Sunday. Each of these was promptly laid upon the table in spite of the earnest protest of the chairman of the committee, who spoke eloquently of "our thirty years of blessed work."

Why? we again ask. Is it because some of our women have frequently and very unwisely introduced party politics in the pulpit on the Sabbath day? One minister in New York state, a true friend of ours, so stated, saying "he was tired of giving his pulpit to the W. C. T. U. on a Sunday evening and have a speaker introduced who would antagonize two-thirds of his people by telling them they could not be Christians unless Prohibitionists; make a political rather than a temperance or gospel address, and then go off with the collection, leaving him to face an irate board of trustees and make peace with the people as best he could."

Why? Is it because some unions have been too ready to ask the pulpit for women unknown, untried, or of doubtful disputation, who would speak for the collection but not to edification, until pastors and people have become alienated? Where only our tested speakers of reputation are invited, especially on the Sabbath, union services are still possible, and pastors and people welcome with enthusiasm the representatives of the W. C. T. U. Or is the trouble in the worldliness of the church, increase of church expense because of large salaries, famous singers and a luxurious church life? We leave these queries with our readers.

A letter just received from Colorado's evangelistic superintendent says: "The Lord is greatly blessing this department this year. While last year only a little over fifty per cent of the unions had evangelistic superintendents, now fully ninety-five per cent have them. The spirituality of the unions is deepening. All seem to realize as never before that our help must come from God."

Organization is well; education absolutely necessary; each department most important; but unless the Spirit is in the wheels the great organization is but a human machine and the results are not eternal.

Women Inspectors Abroad. Immediately after women inspectors were appointed to meet steamers at the port of New York, a letter was sent by Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Fry, president and corresponding secretary, on behalf of the National W. C. T. U., to our United States consuls in the leading civilized countries of the world. They were asked to interest the governments to which they are accredited in a similar protection which should include all outgoing, as well as incoming, women and girls. Encouraging replies have been received. While at Geneva, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon called upon the United States Consul at that place and found him a cordial believer in the plan inaugurated in this country thru the representation made to President Roosevelt by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis acting for the National W. C. T. U. Lately we hear that Great Britain already has 300 women inspectors officially appointed to meet all incoming steamers and trains. The continuance of our United States women inspectors is now under consideration by Mr. Cortelyou, who took charge of the Department of Immigration, July 1, and we are believing that they will be continued. **The Russian government has already a very thoro system of examination for all women entering or leaving the country and it is very difficult for anyone to evade the strict regulations governing such cases. Anyone found to be guilty in this respect is severely punished by a long imprisonment and heavy fines.**

"Liquor Problem" Week at Chautauqua. White ribboners who expect to spend some time at Chautauqua, N. Y., will be glad to know that Aug. 3-8, inclusive, is Liquor Problem Week. Addresses and conferences are to be given on such subjects as: "The Physiological Effect of Alcohol," "The Saloon and the World of Graft," "Legislative Aspects of the Liquor Problem," "Stimulants Among Primitive Peoples," "The Salvation Army and the Liquor Problem," "The Anti-Saloon League and the Liquor Problem," "The Prohibition Movement," "The W. C. T. U. and the Liquor Problem." Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens will speak for the W. C. T. U. in the Auditorium Aug. 4, at 4 p. m. The topics presented before the Woman's Club, at 9 a. m. each morning of the Liquor Problem Week, will be: "Recent Phases of Reform Work," "The Boy Problem," "Woman's Work for Temperance in Foreign Lands," "Loyal Temperance Legion Work." Mrs. Unruh, Mrs. Fry, and Mrs. Bullock, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon will be among the speakers. It is believed that this occasion will call together vast numbers of temperance workers and earnest inquirers.

World's Report. **The complete report of the World's W. C. T. U., will be ready for delivery when orders are received. Address either of the secretaries, Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; or Miss Agnes Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England. Price, postpaid, 30 cents or 1*s* 3*d*. This report will be of more than the usual interest, as it is illustrated by views of Geneva, photographs of leading workers, etc.**

A Practical Suggestion Mrs. Alice G. Young, of Downs, Kan., editor of "Our Messenger," suggests that the fall dues (50 cents each) of the fifteen members of Armourdale and any other flood-swept unions shall be paid by other white ribboners who were not in the devastated district. Thus the "tie that binds" will not allow our sisters to be counted out even once.

Switzerland Organized. A card from Miss Anna Gordon announces the organization of the National W. C. T. U., of Switzerland, at Geneva, June 15, with Mlle. L. E. Rilliet as President. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon went to London the same day, where they were guests of Lady Henry Somerset until June 27, when they sailed for home.

A Good Record. Mrs. M. C. Daub, of Helena, Ohio, in renewing her annual subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL says: "I have not missed a number since June, 1891." A good record truly, of loyal support on one side and faithful service on the other.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
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MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Red Letter Day.

July 21, Loyal Temperance Legion Day.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS ANNA GORDON.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR CO-LABORERS:—I often wish I could give you the encouraging items which come to National headquarters, but refrain for fear of trespassing on other departments of the paper. Here is one that was not included in a late printed report of the colored Y's of North Carolina. Miss Lynch writes me that the Y's of Livingstone College, where she is one of the teachers, number exactly one hundred, for which number they have just paid dues. This has been their ambition. I am wondering what other Y's can make as good a record as this.

I would very much like to have some of the union send me copies of their annual programs. I have given away all I had and still requests come from new unions who wish to profit by what others have done.

A late letter from our National evangelist, Miss Anna Downey, reports that she is not in the hospital, as we previously supposed, but at the home of a very dear relative; that she is very much better and encouraged to believe that she will be able to resume work in the fall.

A letter from Mrs. Henry, wife of Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, who has for some time been doing temperance work in London, has much to say about the visit of our white ribboners in London. Mrs. Henry incidentally remarks that she thinks the Peace department will be glad to see among other things in the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, a ploughshare made out of swords used in battle, so the Scriptures have been at least partially fulfilled in Geneva.

Some time ago THE UNION SIGNAL had something to say about the public placards posted in Paris concerning the nature and effects of alcohol. We have hoped to give an exact copy of these findings of scientific investigators on this subject and have had a plan to use the material in some such way in this country. Mrs. Henry expected to enclose a translation but did not have it at hand. She speaks of the placards being fully five feet long, printed in large, clear type, so that they could easily be read from the top of a bus, and that some of them are printed in red and blue and are all made very attractive. She says they are displayed everywhere, on public buildings, churches, police stations, billboards and unoccupied houses, and, she was told, even in saloons. You understand these are printed and posted by order of the government that the people may be awakened to the danger which comes to them thru the use of intoxicating liquors. If we could once get something of the kind in this country I am sure all white ribboners might be as successful as Mrs. Henry was in calling people together to read them. She simply took out her pencil and notebook and immediately a crowd assembled to see what so interested her. She also says she understands a temperance society of England is asking permission of the government to placard London with a similar warning and America might do well to do the same thing. Dr. Henry's work for total abstinence in England has been greatly blessed, not only in securing many pledge-signers but in the quickening of the Christian conscience on this subject.

Mr. T. W. Glover, a temperance missionary from New Zealand and New South Wales, of whom we have had something to say in this column heretofore and who is now in Canada, reports that strikes have been abolished in New Zealand, the disputes being settled by compulsory arbitration, the court consisting of one representative elected by the labor unions, one by the employers, and a supreme court judge. In New Zealand, according to Mr. Glover, their local option law provides for a vote at each parliamentary election on the continuance, the reduction, or prohibition of liquor. A bare majority carries the reduction, which means taking away twenty per cent of the licenses; a three-fifths majority gives prohibition. All electors can vote on two of these propositions.

Of woman's suffrage he says: "Woman's suffrage has now been in existence ten years, and all the terrible things prophesied as a result have been found untruthful altogether. At the first election after woman's suffrage had been granted every publicly known immoral man was swept out of the legislative assembly. At political meetings now there is usually an equal number of ladies and gentlemen alike interested; and as New Zealanders have not ceased to be gentlemen there is no disorder in the presence of ladies. Woman's suffrage has been found so successful and so great a help, especially in social reform, that it has now been adopted thruout the Australian commonwealth."

June 17 found me back in the office after my Kentucky and Ohio trip. The next thing that takes me away from headquarters is the work at Chautauqua N. Y., when our temperance topics are presented, of which I will have more to say in my next notes. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon expected to sail June 20, and to be ready to resume work in this country July 1. They had an unusually smooth voyage going and we are hoping and praying for as much good fortune on the return trip.

We are all glad to know that when England was obliged to give up Lady Henry Somerset as president of the B. W. T. A. Lady Carlisle, a staunch temperance woman, was found to succeed to the presidency. You have of course noted that all of the World's W. C. T. U. officers were re-elected, including Lady Henry Somerset as president.

I hope all of you read the paragraph in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 25 asking local and state officers to use their best endeavors to have telegrams and letters sent to the President of the United States at once asking him to use his utmost power against the opium monopoly bill pending in Manila. It was to have been acted upon June 15, but because of pressure brought to bear action was postponed. It is, however, necessary that whatever is done shall be done quickly. We do not believe this bill will be passed if the people speak their minds and speak them quickly. If you have not acted and have not seen that the bill is disposed of take it for granted that it is not too late when you read these words, and send in protests to the President and get as many voters as possible to do the same. Yours cordially,

SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

If You Are Looking

for a perfect condensed milk preserved without sugar, buy Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It is not only a perfect food for infants, but its delicious flavor and richness makes it superior to raw cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate and general household cooking. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Reports to the World's Convention.

From Our World's Secretary.

(This brief extract from Miss Slack's report to the Geneva Convention, is all that has reached us at this time.—Ed.)

I SEE constantly increasing possibilities for the W. C. T. U. in every direction. It is our duty to keep well abreast of every movement that is evolved from our times that tends in any way towards the uplift of mankind, whether it be along physical, mental or spiritual lines, but as I see it, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the fulcrum centre that has given leverage to every other woman's movement of any recognized importance in almost every country outside Great Britain. In making this assertion I should perhaps reserve England, and maybe a few other places of Europe about which I am not very well informed, but taking the rest of this great, round world, I know my statement to be well borne out by facts. The W. C. T. U. has trained the women who are for the main part at the front to-day, and, what is equally important, it did the pioneer work of reducing to a rational classification the great mass of work needing to be done, so that effort may be given with telling effect along clearly defined lines and not wasted by being spent in a haphazard fashion.

I often revert to the feeble beginnings made by our women along these very lines, when one by one the various departments of our work were evolved as needful specialties which tended towards the consummation of the great end we hold in view. As we draw nearer and nearer to that end, and when those coming after us will pause for a glance backward to see "how it all happened," our true relation to the whole will then assume its proper place and proportion, but not till then. May God keep us steady and true to the trust of our high calling!

Superintendents.

Oratorical Medal Contests

THERE has been a great advancement in this department during the last three years, and much more interest is being daily manifested, not only by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but church organizations, colleges, public schools, etc. In the United States nearly eleven thousand contests have been held. While the greatest number of these have been silver medal contests, many of the contestants are finishing the course and seventy-two diamond contests have been held, and hundreds of the gold and grand gold. Besides these, several grand diamond contests have been given. A contest is nearly always a feature of a state convention and this year one (a grand diamond) will be held at our National Convention. The educational feature is the prominent one, but we have found that the admission fee usually charged has helped very materially in carrying on the work of the local union. Many thousands of dollars have gone directly into the local treasury. Contests have been held in Alaska, Cuba and the Philippines.

Miss Smart is having some of the recitations in our books translated into Japanese and will introduce this work into the schools in Japan.

The Dominion of Canada has no superintendent, but every province has held contests from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Manitoba has a very earnest superintendent, Mrs. P. E. Rullar, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Addie N. Fields has charge of this work in Mexico. She has had one selection translated and published in book form, and with the assistance of Rev. Mrs. Bassett, of Mexico City, has held a number of fine contests.

One of the best reports received came from Mrs. Florence Perrin Munsell of Rijnor, India, who succeeded Mrs. S. M. Bare, the pioneer of this work in India. Mrs. Munsell gives the credit of the progress made in this department to her predecessor, who was, as she says, "an indefatigable worker who sowed the seed widely and systematically. All but one of the six divisions have an active superintendent and have held successful contests.

The Australasian superintendent, Hannah Heaslip of Wooloongoble, is one of the most energetic and capable superintendents we have in the work. Thoroly aroused as to the great educational advantages that are derived thru this medium, she has worked untiringly to secure superintendents that will help her in introducing the contests into every local union. She has a very enthusiastic helper in Gertrude Penfold of Ventnor Gordon, New South Wales. Miss Heaslip has sent me some of the most interesting programs I have ever received consisting of good music, drills, etc., and we notice she has the co-operation of some of the most influential citizens and officials.

In South Africa, Hilda Geard, Port Elizabeth, has kept steadily at work. Several grand gold medal contests have been held.

My correspondence with these white-ribbon sisters has been very pleasant. I have tried to be helpful to them and they have responded by doing their best, and especially by being prompt in replying to my communications.

Without question contests are one of the most popular and effective educational movements ever inaugurated. They enlist the young, compel the memorizing of temperance sentiments, disseminate a vast amount of information, strike hard blows at the saloon, secure audiences of people who need instruction most without awakening prejudice, develop oratorical ability, furnish an entertainment of high literary merit, and afford a means of revenue. They constitute a new era in elocutionary training. I personally know of those who have determined to make elocution a life work as the result of their discipline in contest work.

I believe the department of Medal Contests will become more and more appreciated as we learn more about the work and the influence it is having upon the youth and on the people who attend.

ADELIA E. CARMAN.

Chicago, Ill.

BABY WEATHER

Little Fellows Don't Like the Hot Days.

Mothers should know exactly what food to give babies in hot weather.

With the broiling-hot days in July and August the mother of a baby is always anxious for the health of her little one and is then particularly careful in feeding. Milk sours quickly and other food is uncertain. Even in spite of caution sickness sometimes creeps in and then the right food is more necessary than ever.

"Our baby, two years old, began in August to have attacks of terrible stomach and bowel trouble. The physician said his digestion was very bad and that if it had been earlier in the summer and hotter weather we would surely have lost him.

"Finally we gave baby Grape-Nuts food, feeding it several times the first day, and the next morning he seemed better and brighter than he had been for many days. There was a great change in the condition of his bowels and in three days they were entirely normal. He is now well and getting very strong and fleshy, and we know that Grape-Nuts saved his life, for he was a very, very ill baby. Grape-Nuts food must have wonderful properties to effect such cures as this.

"We grown-ups in our family all use Grape-Nuts and also Postum in place of coffee with the result that we never any of us have any coffee ills, but are well and strong." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason Grape-Nuts food relieves bowel trouble in babies or adults is because the starch of the grain is predigested and does not tax the bowels nor ferment, like white bread, potatoes and other forms of starchy food.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

School Savings Banks.

THRIFT teaching has proven its value and has been introduced in the form of school savings banks in many communities in different countries during the past three years. Your superintendent has for thirteen years devoted her energies to the furtherance of this philanthropy, especially thruout the United States and Canada, altho she has reached forty other lands with voice and pen. She has created its literature—twenty pamphlets, leaflets and prints—and keeps also in hand the card forms and books used in administration of the savings banks system. In the stamp system, so nearly related, the stamps are furnished by the banking society co-operating or by the post-office department. Ninety thousand of the leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed in various parts of the world. The leaflet, "How to Institute School Savings Banks," is in its fortieth thousand. We have thirty-seven state superintendents of the work in the United States and hundreds of county and local superintendents. The school savings system is established in 1,500 of our public schools of which we have full statistics and in many more for which we have not the exact returns. In these 1,500 schools in thirty different states 170,678 pupils have saved and deposited $1,518,578. School savings banks are maintained under state patronage in all the schools of France and Belgium and in many of the public schools and private schools of most European countries. In England the work has developed greatly thru the passage of the Free Educational Act in 1891. The government offered the children opportunity to save the pence and they are doing so thru ing already deposited 1,000,650 pounds both the card and stamp systems, hav-sterling. In Wales and Scotland the children's savings have attained large amounts. In Scotland Mrs. Gourlay reports that the women are teaching thrift to the children of the very poor. Mrs. Fields has spoken for the work in Mexico and the Bahamas. School savings banks are operated at two points in Mexico. In Japan the missionaries are advancing the work to discourage the drink and tobacco habits. In Canada the system is employed in several schools and everywhere the results are most encouraging.

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER.

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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Purity.

Egypt.

WE find it extremely difficult to do much that would strictly come under the department of Purity work. Our society is made up for the most part of foreign missionaries and our work is among the native Egyptians.

Certain quarters of this city, or certain streets, are given up to houses of ill-fame; and their inmates are subjected to medical examination, being required to go to the government hospital for this purpose. This does not apply to foreigners, who are very numerous, bold, and daring. They live in flats among decent people and have lately come so near our own mission that we can look into their windows, as they do not even draw their window shades. They also have their agents, gay-looking young women, parading the streets in front of the large hotels, and at times even laying hold of young men.

No improvement has been made in legal conditions. I think the general state of morals among the natives is improving. We can reach the young people only thru the Sunday-schools, and our religious teaching in the day schools.

We are not able to use any literature except the Bible, and this we find most valuable, because we can take it to them in their own language.

What we have done for the mothers, has been to carry to them the word of God. We feel that we are doing a noble work among the children in the schools; but our greatest influence is over those who are in our boarding schools, where we can control their entire life.

Gambling is another very great evil here. A number of lads and young men have pledged themselves to abstain from it.

We have not hitherto been able to enter on the work of saving fallen women; but the native branch of the W. C. T. U. has promised to search out individuals and try to induce them to change their lives.

Eighteen girls live with me and go to my school in town, about twenty minutes' walk. These girls are entirely under my care except during the holidays. The responsibility is almost greater than of the whole school.

ELIZABETH GIFFIN.

American Mission, Cairo.

Bulgaria.

I HAVE worked as a missionary in Bulgaria for thirty-two years; I think I can safely say that I am the first and only one who has undertaken purity work. I went out under the A. B. C. F. M. in 1871 and when the missionaries were withdrawn at the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey I remained as an independent worker. I went through the horrible massacres inflicted by the Turks upon the Armenians. I found a school for young women thrust upon me; they were returning to their desolate homes and had no other place of shelter. I followed God's leading and gave them a home.

I visited the city hospital in Philippopolis and found there girls from houses of ill-fame. I learned that if any one of them tried to escape from such a house, the police would send her back. The law forbids these women going to stores to make purchases, so their masters charge them any price they please and keep them always in debt. Sometimes women are sold by their husbands into lives of shame for a paltry sum of money. One, whom I knew, was deserted by her husband, and when assaulted by an officer in the army, receiving a sword-wound in the struggle, was shown a bill of sale for $80 signed by her husband, who afterward asked for a divorce from her on the plea that she had been living in a house of ill-fame. When the divorce was not granted he sold her again. She is now working out her freedom and threatens, when free, to shoot her husband and the chief of police who forced her into such horrible slavery. If she does and is hanged, who will be the murderer? These women are bought and sold, shipped here and there, like cattle. Mrs. Josephine Butler wrote me that she had found Bulgarian girls in houses of ill-fame, not only in Europe, but in Egypt and India.

I laid the subject before our prince's mother, H. R. H. Princess Clementine. Her royal highness was intensely interested and assured me she would do all in her power to found a rescue home, as there are none such in the country. Such royal sympathy made it easy to start a women's club of the first women in the city. It was hoped they would take up this rescue work, but they could not muster the courage. Another, composed of the most intelligent teachers and wives of teachers, was formed, but they, too, did not dare. Both clubs are in existence today, one merely a literary affair, the other helping poor women and girls to get a living. I would have been glad to give my promises for the desired object had I been able to find the means to carry on the work. As it is but few cases have been rescued; but these have proved the easy possibility under right conditions.

Marriage is considered honorable and necessary for women. Public opinion demands that they must be above reproach. But the standard for men is different. Many men high in office, both in the army and in civil service, live in open disregard of the marriage relation, but their victims are of course ostracized. You cannot expect Mothers' Meetings, and Cradle Rolls to flourish under the conditions which obtain here.

MRS. A. V. MUMFORD.

Philippolis.

America's Summer Resorts.

When it begins to get hot and dry one's thoughts naturally turn toward the lakes and rivers and the seashore of New York and New England, and we begin to wonder how much it would require of time and money to make the trip. A lot of these questions are answered and a lot of information given free in "Four-Track Series" No. 3, "America's Summer Resorts." Sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

White Ribbon Missionary.

MY last report closed early in the year of 1900 when I crossed the Atlantic for three months' work in Great Britain. In June I attended the World's Temperance Congress held in London, and read a paper on "The Relation of Intemperance to the Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes." Following this came the World's Convention in Edinburgh. After returning to the United States I spent some weeks in Canada, and in the autumn attended state and National conventions. In January, 1901, I went to Cuba where in three months' time several local unions were organized and federated under the name of "The Cuban Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Auxiliary to the World's Union." The addition of the "Lone Star Flag" to our World's collection was hailed with much enthusiasm. The summer was given to work in the United States, and in the autumn I made my fifth visit to Great Britain, beginning in Ireland, giving some weeks to Scotland and nearly four months to England. Soon after my return to the United States I made another trip to Canada, building up and extending the work. I spoke by invitation before the National Council of Women of Canada held in New Brunswick, and have presented our work before various home and foreign missionary societies, churches, young people's unions and clubs.

SUMMARY: Aside from my prison work and visitation I have visited Great Britain twice, made two trips to Canada, taking in three provinces, been to Cuba and traveled in ten of the United States, aggregating several hundred addresses. My heart is full of thanksgiving for this blessed privilege of service.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY.

⚜

Countries.

West Indies.

We much regret our missionary, Mrs. Etnier, has removed from Porto Rico to the U. S. A. Temperance physiology has been taught in all the schools of Porto Rico for three years, and we believe conditions warrant the prediction that a union could now be safely organized and several lines of work profitably inaugurated. We have been in constant communication with Mrs. Addie Fields, and had hoped she would see her way clear to visit the West Indies last winter, but her work is essential just now in Mexico. Would that women of Mrs. Fields' tireless energy and perserverance, her ready adaptability to new conditions and aptness for language, might be multiplied by fifty at least! I am thinking now only of the West Indies and Mexico. That number is really necessary, for these fields if we intend to successfully cope with conditions as they at present prevail. It is a rare woman among us who would be a success among these Latin people. They are the antipodes of the Anglo-Saxon in every possible manner, and to successfully win them to adopt standards of life so differing from their own is the work of a genius and general. We fully appreciate the treasure we have in Mrs. Fields. She is our Spanish White-Ribbon Ambassador!

Mrs. Etnier reports: "In Porto Rico churches are arising by the score, and these are thronged with those who in many cases but a short time since had only scorn for an appointed place of worship. Educationally most wonderful strides have been made. Formerly only about eight per cent of the people could read. Comparatively few knew how to write. Now less than ten per cent of the children of school age are without school privileges, and to meet this need provision is being made as rapidly as possible. Forty-five new school buildings have been erected, text-books furnished free to all, an up-to-date scheme of study put into effect, and American teachers to the number of 175 well scattered over the island have helped mightily to bring the native force up to the required standard. Industrial training in the shape of agricultural colleges and various mechanical plants and training shops have been put in operation. Of this last its value can hardly be estimated in its tendency to dignify the labor of the land, upon which the people had come to look as beneath anyone who would lay claim to self-respect. Withal is de-

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She is preparing a 2d series, all different.
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Her pastor, Dr. McLeod says: "It certainly is a happy idea and I wish a box of them could go into every sick room especially. May God bless you in this good work you are doing for Him."

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CONSUMPTION

veloping a sturdy and healthful independence among the people that is most gratifying. New necessities are naturally creating new customs, which supplant the old meaningless forms that in the beginning so effectively blocked the sudden introduction of reform measures of any kind. This bids well for the near beginning of temperance work along total abstinence lines. Now that evangelical churches, with their generally strict requirements for the letting alone of the wine cup, have got such a firm footing and following the time is ripe for a separate and distinctive organization embodying and emphasizing just the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Queensland.

Mrs. C. E. Trundle, secretary, writes: "We can see progress. We have gained several local option polls, thus preventing more hotels being erected in these neighborhoods. In March a prohibition poll in an area was carried which had excited much public interest on account of the manner in which a license had been granted contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants in the district.

"The federal parliament of Australia having granted adult suffrage, thus enfranchising the women of Australia, the keenest interest is being taken by them in having their names enrolled, and also in educating themselves on some of the many public questions that will come before the federal parliament in order that their vote may be an enlightened help to the masculine vote to result in a high standard of legislators being returned to the next parliament of Australia. The state government still refuses the franchise to its women citizens, though government promises to grant it have been many.

Several of our prominent workers visited the World's Convention last year, and on their return gave us the benefit of what they saw and heard. The tie between our English sisters and ourselves is still further cemented by the visitors from the home-land. Mrs. Hawkes and Miss Harrison, both members of the B. W. T. A., have visited us, and we hope have taken back pleasant memories of their stay; also, Mr. Smedley, who gave us several addresses while with us. Miss Harrison has attended several unions, and given us the benefit of hearing different methods and branches of work dealt with.

"Our Temperance Booth work we find is greatly appreciated at public shows, etc. We extend our operations in this branch as much and as often as we can. At the Easter encampments the work is much appreciated. We find thru these booths a better knowledge of W. C. T. U. work is gained by the public.

We have been obliged to relinquish the restaurant in connection with headquarters, owing to the building being sold and our inability to secure other suitable premises for carrying on such work. We have now an office in the Temperance Hall for our headquarters which possesses the advantages of being central to all our members.

Natal.

Mrs. Adams, corresponding secretary, writes: "Owing to the war the W. C. T. U. in Natal is in a very low state. We did not have a convention last year, and as no reports were sent in I cannot give the membership.

"We have three unions and three Y's. I append a list of officers of the Natal Union; also, the departments of work in which we do a little. We are hoping to hold the convention in June, after which we may make a fresh start.

"General officers: Mrs. Fernie, president, Longmarket street, Maritzburg; Mrs. Varley, vice-president, 90 Prince street, Maritzburg; Mrs. Adams, corresponding secretary, The Hermitage, Verulam; Mrs. C. F. Winson, recording secretary, Verulam; Mrs. T. J. Garland, treasurer, Lambert road, Durban.

"Departments of work and superintendents: Evangelistic, Mrs. Spencer Walton, Durban; Rescue and Jail, Mrs. MacGowan, Maritzburg; Purity, Mrs. Varley, Maritzburg; Press Work, Miss Baverstock, Maritzburg; Literature, Mrs. Adams, Verulam; Soldiers, Miss Scotch, Pinetown; Flower Mission, Restaurants and Demorest Medal Contests, Mrs. Kyle, Verulam; General Superintendent Y Work, Miss Fernie, Maritzburg.

"Miss Ina Macgregor, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cape Colony, is chosen in the terms of Article III of the constitution of the World's W. C. T. U. to represent the president of Natal on the executive committee of the World's W. C. T. U."

Chile.

We have a union in our church, Spanish. Everything has to be done in that language. Some fifty women are members. My daughter Olive has charge of our Loyal Temperance Legion.

We teach temperance in every school of our mission, every church, every Sunday school. We accomplish much; but it is not properly W. C. T. U. work. Purity work is needed in Chile as in no other country.

I have translated some leaflets. I have pleaded for years for a missionary for Chile. Where is she?

MRS. IDA A. AMES.

Concepcion College, Concepcion.

The United States.

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, corresponding secetary National W. C. T. U., reports: I can give you but the briefest outline of the work of the National W. C. T. U. since the Edinburgh Convention, and must content myself with the barest mention of facts without the interesting setting of local color which might be given were there time.

Our National Convention of 1900 was held at our capital city, Washington, D. C., and was timed that we might witness the opening of the United States Congress and probably influence some of the proposed bills, among others the Anti-Canteen Bill, for which we had long worked. This was the largest convention for many years, and had the honor of a special reception given by President and Mrs. William McKinley at the Executive Mansion. The anti-canteen fight was at its height in the United States Congress before the convention adjourned, and a special committee, headed by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, attended a hearing on the subject before the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs. The bill was re-enacted almost immediately (having had previous vicissitudes) and the daily press gave the credit to the National W. C. T. U. Its provisions forbid the sale of all intoxicating liquors in the army exchange, which is popularly called the canteen. Many still claim that there is more drunkenness and disorder since the soldiers go outside of the camps for drink than there was when they had it in the exchange. Temperance people and many army officers and soldiers agree, however, with Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the highest military authority, who was in favor of the bill and has testified to its efficiency in lessening drunkenness and disorder. In a late report on the army in the Philippines, he had this to say:

"As the result of my observation it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor."

We are believing that this law will never be repealed.

Since these charges of drunkenness among soldiers from outside saloons, the W. C. T. U. has advocated state laws prohibiting saloons within a distance of four miles of army camps, posts, military reservations, etc. March 30, 1903, news came of a new military law in our far-away Philippine Islands, forbidding the granting of license by any authority for the sale of intoxicating liquors, including beer and wine, within a distance of two miles of land used by the United States for military purposes, with some exceptions as to distance. For the purposes of enforcement, the commanding officers of the United States troops stationed at the places named are given the power of justices of the peace, and the cases are to be tried before them. all fines and costs are to be paid into the treasuries of the municipalities, or into the Insular treasury.

We are believing that our several states will pass similar laws, to be under civil jurisdiction, however, instead of military.

THE FOUR TRACK NEWS

for July, best yet. Sold by newsdealers. Five cents a copy.

One of the pleasing incidents of the Washington Convention was the welcoming of our seventh round-the-world missionary, Miss Clara Parrish (now Mrs. Wright), upon her return from four years' arduous work in Japan, China, Burmah and India, and her active entrance upon her duties as secretary of the National Y Branch, which honorable and onerous position she has continued to fill until the present time.

In 1900 petitions were sent by the National to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Commissioners in the Philippines, protesting against the infamous system of vice regulations for the benefit of the soldiers similar to those lately obtaining in India. We are happy to say that the United States Government has, to a good degree, if not wholly, freed itself from this stigma. Special orders were issued by the Secretary of War in regard to the matter. It is said that it took ten clerks to answer the letters which came to the War Department at that time, so greatly were the people aroused.

Twelve states had a part in Benefit Night at Washington, by virtue of their having made a net gain of five hundred or more new members during the year, and the entire gain in membership for the year, as reported by the National Treasurer, was 14,567. Mrs. Boole and other New York women were instrumental in preventing an infringement of the state law against barmaids, which was proposed to be done at a tea by society women for the benefit of British soldiers. They also instituted a successful crusade against liquor in candies sold extensively to school children.

One new department was created, that of work among Indians.

Our Convention of 1901 was held at Fort Worth, Texas, a southwestern state with an area larger than Germany and almost as large as the areas of France and Switzerland combined, but where two-thirds of the population and three-fourths of its area were already under prohibitory laws by county local option. Since that time, the prohibitory territory has been largely increased, in all of which white ribboners have played an important part.

Six states were represented Benefit night, including Texas and the territory of Oklahoma, which carried off Mrs. Stevens' splendid United States flag offered for the largest per cent gain in membership. Mrs. Carrie C. Faxon was sent out from Fort Worth as a special commissioner to the Philippines to reside there for two years, hoping thereby to place our work upon a substantial basis among the English-speaking people. Her sister, Mrs. Moots, had already organized the Manila Union, for which we were duly thankful. A report from Mrs. Jennie Light Burtner, corresponding secretary of the Manila Union, tells us of many comfort bags and quantities of literature distributed to the army boys; that the Union holds meetings twice a month at the Leper Hospital; and that different departments of work have been taken up, the flower mission being most popular. An effort has been made to introduce scientific temperance instruction and mercy books into the schools in Manila, and the Government has been memorialized to establish an industrial school for incorrigible girls.

The union at Honolulu, Hawaii, reported meetings held for eighteen years without a single break.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Allen, National Superintendent of Non-Alcoholic Medication, 10,000 copies of "An Appeal to Physicians" were sent out asking them to aid in disabusing the public mind of old-time errors concerning the necessity of alcohol, either as a beverage or for medicinal purposes. We called upon them to make most careful investigations of the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system, and to see to it that their medical practice and teaching, as well as their personal example, be on the side of safety. They were also asked to warn parents against the home prescription of alcohol and against the use of proprietary medicines containing alcohol and other narcotic drugs. These appeals were sent to medical journals, and to the secretaries of four hundred medical schools, as well as to private individuals. Return letters showed a wide awakening on this subject among physicians.

A creditable W. C. T. U. exhibit was made at the Pan-American Exposition, held at Buffalo, New York, and the same was afterwards sent to the Exposition at Charleston, South Carolina. Profitable W. C. T. U. congresses were held at Buffalo and Charleston during the Expositions.

October, 1902, found our National Convention assembled in Portland, Maine, the home of our National President, and of General Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, until he was translated to the Holy City. This was the first time the Convention had met in a state having constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, and well did the thrift, the cleanliness, the order and general air of prosperity emphasize all we had ever heard of the Pine Tree State.

Six states had part in Benefit Night, and never were there larger, more enthusiastic, or more inspiring audiences. Chief among the visitors was that gentle lady and charming friend, Lady Henry Somerset. Her coming was the great event. Every session hoped to see her and the other English friends on the platform and hear her speak. She was not chary of her time or energies, and won all hearts. The Convention was also honored by the presence of many Canadian white ribboners.

One great national victory was the bill forbidding any American to sell intoxicants, opium, or fire-arms in any island of the Pacific which is not under the government of a civilized power. Thousands of petitions were sent in to aid the good Dr. Paton in securing this law by the United States Congress.

1902 and 1903 witnessed tremendous efforts by the liquor power to offset the prohibitory teaching of the temperance people. One of the liquor papers recently said: "The influence of the females who compose the W. C. T. U. organization is everywhere evident; their influence with legislators in all parts of the country is amazing. We must somehow bring them up to our standard of intelligence, for if we do not there is danger that they will drag us down to theirs." So they inaugurated a campaign of education through printed leaflets, in which they defend the saloon as a civilizer and the salvation of the people from hypocrisy and corruption. This influence has been offset, as far as possible, by speakers, and by counter-leaflets, two of them having been written by our National President on "The Dispensary and Prohibitory Law." The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Hunt, superintendent—has

"DABSTERS"

People Who Do Things by Piecemeal.

Many people are convinced that coffee is the cause of their sufferings and stop its use from time to time to get relief. During these periods when they are not drinking coffee they feel better. They are getting well in small installments.

How much better it is to stop short on the coffee and shift to well-made Postum and get well once and for all. As soon as this is done the destroying effects of coffee are stopped and a powerful rebuilding agent is set to work. Health comes back by pounds, and so long as the right food and drink are used and improper food is left alone the cure is permanent.

A lady of Readfield, Me., says: "I was always a great lover of coffee and drank it so steadily that I would have to stop it at times on account of dizziness in my head, gas in the stomach and other troubles. I would leave off the coffee for a few weeks until I felt better, then would go to drinking it again.

"I continued this for years and paid dearly for it, until about a year ago I read a Postum Cereal article, and bought and carefully prepared some. It filled the place of coffee from the start so far as flavor and taste go, and it has righted my stomach troubles. I have improved so that my friends notice the change. I have exchanged sickness and misery for health and happiness. Through Postum I have got well all at once." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice-cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

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Jean Mitchell, by the power of a true teacher, brings a "hard school" into kindly co-operation.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

Chicago.

been especially active in opposing and refuting the liquor claims.

Some of our people have been made to believe that the Gottenberg system—or, as we call it, the Dispensary—is the panacea for saloon evils. This system has been tried in several of our states, but South Carolina alone has adopted it as a state system. We are convinced that, as a temperance measure, the dispensary is a failure. In Athens, Ga., where it had the longest and fairest trial, the amount of liquor sold increased thirty per cent, while the population increased but eight per cent. Government statistics show that sales are increased, instead of diminished, by the Dispensary, as are also crime and law-breaking. The W. C. T. U. of Florida and Georgia defeated Dispensary bills.

The New York women defeated a bill for the Sunday opening of saloons.

Georgia, the last bit of ground in the United States not previously covered by a law requiring scientific temperance instruction to be given to the children in the public schools, secured such a law under the able leadership of the state president, Mrs. Sibley; and the governor of the state gave his name for membership in the W. C. T. U.

Miss Addie Northam Fields having organized a Bermuda W. C. T. U., Mrs. Emilie Burgess strengthened the work by a visit of several months.

Mrs. Fields did the same in Cuba upon her return trip to Mexico from the Fort Worth Convention, and still continues in Mexico, where she is doing a great work in many different directions and with remarkable and substantial results.

Miss Kara G. Smart, of South Dakota, took up her residence as temperance missionary to Japan by appointment of the World's W. C. T. U., the United States consenting to lose her valuable work for a time because Japan's needs were greater than ours.

The following may be said in general: The National W. C. T. U., represented by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, has been instrumental in securing the appointment of women inspectors to meet incoming vessels at the port of New York to offer protection and advice to women and girls traveling alone. Excellent work has been done in the Y and L. T. L. Branches and in all of our departments. The work among soldiers and sailors has been particularly heavy upon Mrs. Thacher, the superintendent, during the last few years, on account of the Cuban and Philippine wars, and much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the army boys, many of them having been brought into unions auxiliary to the W. C. T. U. Medal contests have greatly grown in favor. Many states have increased their dues from fifty cents to one dollar. The number of annual leaflets printed every year for the instruction of unions has increased from 40,000 three years ago to 58,000. Curfew laws have been passed in hundreds of towns. Local option victories are on the increase in villages and towns. Law enforcement and pledge signing have had a revival of interest. The age of protection for girls has been raised in every state but two. The age is now eighteen years in three states. Ninety per cent of the railroads, seventy-two per cent of the manufactories, eighty-eight per cent of traders and seventy-two per cent of agriculturists prohibit the use of liquor by their employes either entirely or when on duty; and the W. C. T. U. claims a great share in creating this public sentiment. A national law gained this year prohibits the sale of liquor in the capitol building at Washington, and another prohibits the sale of liquor in all immigrant stations. The state of Arizona passed a bill giving full franchise to women, but it was vetoed by the governor. The state of Washington passed an anti-gambling law of great value. Many states have passed anti-cigaret laws, and forty-two forbid the sale of tobacco in any form to minors. THE UNION SIGNAL, the official organ of the National and World's W. C. T. U., has been much improved typographically and otherwise lately, and we bespeak for it the hearty co-operation of all white-ribboners and their subscription to the same, as we believe it is essential to the growth of our work and the highest development of all our members.

Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., still continues to be the Mecca of many pilgrims from many countries. Miss Gordon carefully preserves the south side of the building, which was Miss Willard's home, just as it was when our beloved leader lived there. The north side is our National headquarters. Continued love and remembrance of dear Miss Willard and an abiding interest in our work call many hundreds of visitors to the Cottage every year, where all are made welcome.

It is of interest to know that the statue of Miss Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., nears completion, and it is hoped that within a year it will be placed in position. Miss Gordon, as chairman of the Statue Commission, has been indefatigable in her labors for it.

The Memorial Fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the W. C. T. U. as a memorial to Miss Willard, has steadily increased every year. The unions were asked to hold a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send two dollars or more from the offering received at such meetings to the National treasury for this particular work. This has given us the means of furnishing much free literature and aiding many states too weak as yet to carry their own financial burdens. It is helping to build a beautiful memorial to our departed leader in the lives and the hearts of the people.

Just now the United States is in preparation for the World's Fair to be opened in St. Louis, Mo., May, 1904. It is hoped that the exhibit made by the W. C. T. U. may be representative of all the countries having a W. C. T. U. organization.

There is much agitation in the United States on the polygamy question. It is believed that this evil is growing among the Mormon people rather than decreasing. Popular interest has been intensified by the election of one of the apostles of that church to the United States Senate. The W. C. T. U. is uniting with other organizations in asking for an amendment to the United States constitution forever prohibiting polygamy. Speakers are in the field constantly, and much literature is being published on the subject.

Our next Convention is to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, at which time our thirtieth anniversary will be celebrated by an excursion to Hillsboro, Ohio, where the Crusade of 1873-4 had its highest development and where we will pay our respects to Mrs. Eliza Thompson, leader of the Crusade Praying Band, and lovingly called Mother of the Crusade.

Are You Going to New York?

If you are going to New York a treat is in store for you if you take the Lackawanna Railroad. This line offers the most beautiful scenery of any of the great trunk lines of the east, traversing the beautiful agricultural regions of western New York until it reaches the Susquehanna river, beside which it runs for miles overlooking the beautiful valleys nestled in among the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Next is reached the valley of the Delaware river, which the trains follow through Delaware Water Gap, conceded to be one of the most picturesque spots in America, the river and the railroad track fighting for the right of way through a great gap in the mountains cut by the ceaseless washing of the waters of the river. For miles the track curves in and about the Blue Ridge mountains, each successive turn presenting a picture seemingly more beautiful than the last. At Mount Pocono an altitude of 1900 feet is reached, and from here on the train descends through the mountains and foot-hills almost to the edge of the Hudson River, the last hundred miles having been for the most part beside the picturesque old Morris and Essex canal. Three magnificent trains daily from Chicago. For full information about them write GEO. A. CULLEN, G. W. P. A., 103 ADAMS ST., Chicago.

They Pay the Freight.

Two old pals met on the street.

"I saw you in the liquor men's parade Tuesday," one of them said.

"O yes."

"Now, you tell me about it. Who were those fellows in front on horses?"

"Those? Why those were the wholesalers."

"Well, who were those fellows in carriages?"

"Those fellows in plug hats, smoking the big, black cigars?"

"Yes."

"They were the distillers and brewers."

"Who were those fellows walking there with the white plug hats, white coats, and gold-headed canes?"

"They were the retailers."

"Who were the fellows that brought up the rear?"

"Fellows with cauliflower noses and fringe on their pants—the crowd I was with?"

"Yes."

"O, they were the consumers."

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Package containing 100 Text Tickets. Price, per package.....$ .15
Packages of 10 cards each, 4x2¾ in. Price, per package.....$ .10
Packages of 10 cards each, 4½x3¾ inches, containing on the back of cards, Books of the Bible, Lord's Prayer, The Commandments, or the Twenty-third Psalm. Price, per package...$ .15
Packages of 10 cards each, 5¼x4 inches, containing on back of card, The Commandments or One Hundredth Psalm. Price, per package...$ .20
Packages of 10 cards each, 6x4⅜ inches, containing on back of card, The Beatitudes, Lord's Prayer or Commandments. Price, per package, $ .25
Packages of 10 cards each, 6⅝x5 inches, containing on back of card, The Commandments, Beatitudes or Lord's Prayer. Price, per package..$ .30

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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUB. ASSN.
CHICAGO.

PLEDGES

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W. C. T. U. Notes.

A Fouth of July picnic was held at Corunna, Mich. Mrs. A. S. Benjamin gave the address of the day.

The Concordia, Kan., union sent six barrels of clothing and bedding to the flood sufferers in Kansas City.

A handsome picture of Miss Willard was presented to the Pomona, Cal., college by the W. C. T. U. of Claremont.

Since March 10 the Reddick, Ill., union has held five medal contests and has three or four more planned for this summer.

Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, National superintendent of Christian Citizenship, gave two lectures before the 125 teachers of the Warren county, Tenn., normal institute.

Seven silver and two gold medal contests have been held by the Haigler, Neb., union during the past year. There is no saloon in Haigler, and no place where liquor is sold.

Colonel C. J. Holt has completed his second year in temperance evangelistic work on the Pacific coast, and has returned to his home in Chicago where he will spend the summer.

The Los Angeles federation of unions will hold a picnic in East Lake Park July 15 to which all white-ribboners are invited. This federation is composed of fourteen unions.

Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, is engaged to lecture in Maine during the entire summer. She was the speaker at Washington, Lincoln and Androscoggin county conventions in June.

The Manitoba convention was held in Brandon recently. The report shows the work to be in a good financial conditon. All officers were re-elected. Miss Lillian Phelps, of Ontario, was the principal speaker.

The Eighth Ward, Minneapolis, Minn., union had Mrs. Hester Griffith, of the Los Angeles federation of unions, as the guest of honor June 26. The union has just entertained the Hennepin district convention.

Each member of the Lathrop union of Milwaukee, Wis., is to earn a dollar for the temperance cause during the summer months. At the first meeting this fall each will relate her experience in earning the money.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Hall at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, will be dedicated July 11. This is the building erected this spring by the Kansas W. C. T. U., mention of which has been made in our news pages.

The union at Rollis, Minn., reports a silver medal contest at which Dora B. Clark won the medal. Rollis is a small town thirty-five miles from a railroad, but the union is pushing the educational departments of our work.

The Nappanee, Ind., union recently enjoyed a visit from Miss Marie Brehm, state president of Illinois. The afternoon parlor meeting was well attended and the evening address was greatly enjoyed. Ten members were added to the union.

Mrs. Ada W. Unruh, National organizer, will spend the month of August in southern Michigan. She has a few September dates not yet engaged. During July her address will be 42 Ripley street, Newton Center, Mass. After August 1 address her at Adrian, Mich.

The superintendent of Sabbath Observance of Somerset county, N. J., asked the boys and girls to see who could find the most Bible verses concerning the Sabbath. Five hundred children responded, Miss Gladys Longstreet, of Somerville, leading with 125.

One feature of the centennial celebration of Indiana, Pa., was the presentation of a drinking fountain to the borough by the W. C. T. U. In accepting the fountain in behalf of the county commissioners, ex-Attorney General John P. Elkin paid a high tribute to the temperance women of the county.

Prizes of fifteen and ten dollars were offered by the Kent county, Maryland, union for the best essays on temperance subjects presented by the students of the Washington college of Chestertown. The first prize was won by a member of this year's graduating class, he also carrying off first honors for class work.

Mrs. Frank Emerson and Mrs. Daryneau are members of the Glenwood union in Wisconsin. Being some nine miles from the meeting place they can not often attend the meetings, but this does not mean they are shut out from W. C. T. U. work. Since April 3 they have held five silver medal contests and now have another in preparation.

"The Home Alliance" gives an appreciative account of the Flower Mission Day program of the Yolo, California, union. About fifty-five persons were present. The most interesting part of the program was a guessing contest. Sixteen young ladies, each representing a flower, marched into the parlors. Each young lady described the flower she represented and the audience did the guessing.

The "sunrise county of the nation" is Washington county, Maine, and it has just held its annual convention at Machias. Miss Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, spoke one evening and the other evening was filled by the Y and L. T. L. young people. Mrs. Susan M. Grant is the faithful president whose careful plans insured so successful a convention.

Mrs. Ruth H. Spray, of Colorado, and Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray, of California, superintendents of the Peace and Arbitration department of the W. C. T. U. for those states, have been made vice-presidents of the World's Peace Alliance and are in correspondence with Princess Wiszinewska concerning a universal World's Peace day and other things of like general interest.

Pacific county, Washington, held its annual W. C. T. U. convention at Oysterville. Reports showed that the efficient county officers had accomplished much work during the year. Mrs. Mary M. Wade of Seattle, state treasurer, was present and gave an elocutionary entertainment the first evening. The generous collection showed the practical appreciation of the audience.

Miss Lillie O'Daniel, the new state lecturer of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., has had the advantages of educational and elocutionary training in Nashville, her home, and also in the best Boston schools. With her youth, her zeal, and her pleasing personality she brings, too, the advantage of extended travel thru America with pupils, and, beyond all, a consecrated Christian experience.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer, has just finished a thirty-five days' trip in Vermont. She attended eleven county conventions, visited eight schools and ten Sunday schools, gave forty-four addresses and secured one hundred and ten new members. At Fort Ethan Allen Mrs. Richard so pleased her audience of over three hundred soldiers that she was invited to return.

The colored W. C. T. U. of Greensboro, N. C., has organized and is faithfully maintaining a Sunday school in the slum districts of the city. The union is much in need of literature for this and its L. T. L. work. Any help on this line will be much appreciated. All sent can be used either in Greensboro or in similar work in other parts of the state. Address Mrs. C. L. Bullock, 427 Bennett street, Greensboro, N. C.

The union of Churchville, N. Y., has just closed a novel contest. One year ago the membership was divided into two parts with Mrs. Chas. Davis and Mrs. M. Hughes as captains, the side presenting the largest number of names at roll call during the several meetings of the year to be the winner. The defeated side was to furnish the supper at the annual meeting. The contest was won by Mrs. Hughes, whose side had one more name to its credit.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, is now at work in Adams county, Ohio. She spent three weeks in Brown county, giving sixteen public addresses and attending the county convention. Two new unions were organized and sixty-three members secured. Mrs. Bailey's address from July 1 to 20 will be Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, care of Mrs. E. J. Patterson. Any union or county desiring her services can address her there.

We are pleased to note the energetic way in which Miss Helen Hood, editor of the "Illinois Watch Tower," and Miss Clara E. Rowell, of the "Granite State Outlook," are taking hold of the subscription canvass during the summer months. Each is out with an appeal to every local union, offering the state paper in connection with The Union Signal special offer until November 26 at a very low rate. We hope Illinois and New Hampshire white-ribboners will show practical appreciation of the offer.

Miss Emma E. Page, lecturer for the Mercy department, and Mrs. Lydia A. Irons have been afield in Montana for twenty-five days. They visited nine unions, spoke on humane education in 193 schools. Over one hundred and fifty thousand pages of humane literature were distributed. During three weeks in Idaho they addressed twenty-eight public meetings and organized three unions. Seventy-nine public schools were visited and about one hundred thousand pages of literature distributed.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer writes from California: "Flower Mission day has been very generally observed this year, a greater number of unions than ever before having prepared special programs for the occasion. For the first time the stock of flower mission literature at headquarters was entirely exhausted, excepting cards, and a degree of enthusiasm was wrought into the day that will insure further and increased interest in this department. An illustration of the fact that a good leader can stir up good workers."

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, acting president in Colorado, and Miss Rose Davison, Y secretary, have just completed a fifteen hundred mile trip in Colorado, holding sixteen institutes and a few district conventions. In the southwest they had to wait for track to be built after a wash-out and at one point a landslide had deposited a huge boulder before the locomotive; but, like their predecessors, these intrepid workers count discomfort and fatigue and danger but trifles if they may further the interests of God's work in that great country.

In spite of rain and mud Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, accomplished much in Gloucester county, Virginia. Ten local unions were organized and this was followed by the organization of the county. At the close of her campaign the county voted "dry" by 102 majority. She has organized three other counties and worked in the Jamestown district, where the liquor traffic was centering its effort on account of William and Mary college. She helped to make the temperance sentiment so strong that only fourteen "wet" votes were cast at the local option election. Mrs. Newton has organized thirty-seven unions this year, all in new fields.

Promoted.

Mrs. C. J. Monroe of South Haven, Mich., passed peacefully away June 21. Mrs. Monroe was very active in the W. C. T. U. work, having been for some time president of the local union. She was a loving wife, a faithful mother and a valuable member of society.

Mrs. Maggie Nail, of the Bombay, India, union, was promoted from her life of patient toil to an eternity of joy May 20. Mrs. Nail had been for four years a missionary in India and was in charge of the Vanguard Rescue Home at the time of her death. She was formerly a member of the Greensburg, Ind., union, which passed resolutions of regret and sympathy with the sorrowing mother and sister.

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Subject for July Reading,

Organization and the Memorial Fund.

By Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, National Cor. Sec'y.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Magazines of the Month.

LIPPINCOTT'S complete novel, "The Lifting of a Finger," is followed by short stories especially suited to the summer season, when every one admits unblushingly that he craves not the solid but the entertaining. The labor story by Edith Robinson, called "The Vanderdonck Sandbank," presents good arguments for both sides and ought to be read by capitalist and laborer. There is a negro dialect story by Ella Middleton Tybout and a fishing story by the son of the poet Sidney Lanier. The only exception to fiction is a paper by Maud Howe, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, entitled "A Roman Holiday," which gives intimate details regarding housekeeping in the Eternal City.

THE PILGRIM makes direct appeal to the hammock reader, but there are forceful editorial comments for those who defy atmospheric conditions and insist upon thinking. Two stories of literary value are "A Maligned Star," by Charlotte Porter and "Sealed, Directed and Stamped" by Celia Parker Woolley. Myrtle Reid shows her lack of respect for the dressing sacque and the woman who wears it. Paul Lawrence Dunbar states the problem of the negro in the North as indicated in Chicago, which has the largest negro settlement of any city in the world.

"Citizens of Nature," contributed to SUCCESS by Julius Noregard, tells the city-dweller how a short holiday, by uniting him with nature, may bring him to a realization of his true significance. "The Requiem of the Has-Beens," by Owen Kildare, throws a strong light upon the lives of thousands of hopeless ambitious men who live in the Bowery of New York—the great camping-ground of the homeless. Charlotte Perkins Stetson writes an able and inspiring article, "The Home as an Environment for Women," which claims that while the home is an indispensable base and background of life, development is restricted by the close environment of the home. The "ailing disease" is vigorously handled by Editor Marden, who has no patience with the little "absorbers of health and happiness." In the short story, "The Salmon Foot," Joseph Blethen forcibly explodes the excuses of those who say, "I can't."

In the FORUM Alexander D. Noyes outlines the most striking events of the world of finance during the past quarter, while the developments in "Applied Science" are treated by Henry Harrison Suplee. The literary article is a criticism of "Recent Biography," by Herbert W. Horwill. An interesting article by Professor James C. Egbert gives an account of "Recent Excavations in the Roman Forum." Editor Rice describes the origin, purpose and methods of "The Society of Educational Research," the reports of which society will hereafter regularly appear in the FORUM.

The larger part of the CHAUTAUQUAN makes up a souvenir of permanent value in connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chautauqua Home Reading Courses. The souvenir features include Bishop John H. Vincent's "Chautauqua Reminiscences" and "The Evolution of a Reading Course," by George E. Vincent, principal of Chautauqua instruction. There are nearly one hundred illustrations of historic interest, including portraits of the presidents of all C. L. S. C. classes since the beginning in 1878. The full program of the season of 1903 is also given with other illustrated announcements.

The ATLANTIC, which discovered Bret Harte, and which has ever had a watchful eye on the rising geniuses of California, makes its July issue a distinctively Californian number, and it contains a brilliant group of articles which will engage the attention of all appreciative and discriminating readers. Herbert Bashford, editor of "The Literary West," opens with a thoughtful paper on "The Literary Development of the Pacific Coast." President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, writes upon "The Voice of the Scholar." Other articles are by President Wheeler, of California University, and Professor Gayley. The great Lick astronomical settlement, its wonders and uses, are described with graphic power by Ethel J. Hussey. Typical vestern stories are contributed by Mary Justin and Mabel Clare Craft. Among subjects of general interest are natural history, the principles of school administration, and a resumé of the first year of Cuban self-government. There is fine verse and a lively Contributors' Club.

The CENTURY, in its fiction number, presents some excellent short stories by the first authors of the day. Among the solid reading is Professor C. T. Winchester's life of the founder of Methodism, which is especially timely in view of the bicentennial of Wesley. The long expected "Unpublished Letters of Sir Walter Scott," edited by Horace P. Hutchinson, with notes by Mrs. Mary Anne Watts Hughes, to whom the letters were written, will be read with the keenest interest and enjoyment. This month's "Musical Celebrities" gives intimate glimpses of many justly popular singers, among whom are Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Tamagno, and Mme. Nordica. There are contributions in verse by Edwin Markham, John Burroughs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Josephine Daskam and others.

ST. NICHOLAS has the out-of-door flavor that makes it a delightful companion for the summer days. Boys will enjoy "A Pair of Poachers" and "In the Cavalry." There is a pretty Fourth of July story and Henry Pyle's "The Story of King Arthur and his Knights" grows in interest. There are many entertaining articles, such as "An Indian Village," "The Origin of Our Flag," "Some Ancient Fleets" and "A Four-Thousand-Mile Race," which no boy would care to miss. Nonsense jingles and verse, grave and gay, daintily and laughably illustrated, send a sparkle thruout the pages.

THE HOME COMPANION has some clever holiday features. In "Keeping House with High Explosives," Mary Annable Fanton gives her interview with Mr. Hudson Maxim, who boiled eggs over dynamite and made tea with smokeless powder. "The Terrible Danger of Being Alive" is amusingly discussed by Myrtle Reed. Dr. J. M. Buckley tells of "The Methodists and Their Good Works" and there is an instructive article on "American Reptiles." There are short stories, games and amusements for the young. There are directions for giving a July picnic and many suggestions for the summer outing.

Magazines Received.

EVERYBODY'S.
PEARSON'S.
SILVER CROSS.
METHODIST MAGAZINE.
MIND.
CHRISTENDOM.
AMERICAN BOY.
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A copy of this fascinating story printed on 314 pages of good paper, bound in fine linen, is offered FREE to every reader of the Union Signal who will send to address given below 50 cents in stamps or money order for a year's subscription to the Union Gospel News and 5 cents additional for mailing.

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Rev. A. E. Thomson's Articles on the Inner Life.
A Host of Special Articles on Timely Topics.

NEW FEATURES.

Beginning with October 1st, Dr. James M. Gray will contribute a department of "Questions and Answers on Bible Problems and Difficulties," that will be of rare practical interest and value to every Bible student; bringing the student in direct personal relations with one of the greatest Bible teachers of the age.

Beginning also October 1st Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, will conduct a Prayer-Meeting department in the Union Gospel News that will be a great help to every pastor and regular attendant of the prayer-meeting, who follows its interesting development.

A new family department, new and strong special articles on a variety of timely subjects are being prepared for Gospel News readers; and on September 1st the paper will come out in an entirely new dress, will be printed on a high quality of book paper and will show many mechanical improvements that will place it in line with the best and most progressive of the high-priced religious weeklies.

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Open Letter by Archbishop Keane.

(Catholic.)

"IN very many localities I have been grieved by what pastors and people have told me concerning the ravages wrought among young and old by the abuse of drink. And in every case the evil has been traced to the pernicious influence of the saloons. Wherever they exist, they are public temptations to drink. They solicit, they allure to this dangerous indulgence, and it is not to be wondered at that multitudes fall victims to the temptation. Once a young man has put his foot across their threshold, he has taken the first step in a slippery and downward path.

"It is no phantom of fanaticism that we assail, but a public and widespread evil, which the bishops of the whole country have repeatedly declared to be the chief source of scandal and sin among our people. It is no innocent and well-meaning body of trades-people that we are hindering and harassing in a harmless and beneficent business; but, on the contrary, a strongly organized, fiercely aggressive and absolutely selfish interest, against which church and state have raised their voice again and again, but which stands as resolute and defiant as ever, which scoffs at law and order, which seeks to control governments for its nefarious ends, which multiplies public temptations in order to multiply its unholy gains, and against which we are therefore compelled to fight in defense of Christian morality, in defense of our weak and tempted young people, in defense of the happiness of our homes and the salvation of innumerable souls. In such a contest there can be no neutrality, for Our Lord says, 'He that is not with me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth.' Range yourselves, then, on His side, and earn by your devoted zeal the reward which He will surely give to His faithful servants and soldiers. Multiply your societies, multiply their membership, multiply their earnestness and energy, multiply the good which they accomplish for the abating of public temptations and the safe-guarding of morality. And may he be ashamed who would dare to raise his voice against this most noble work."

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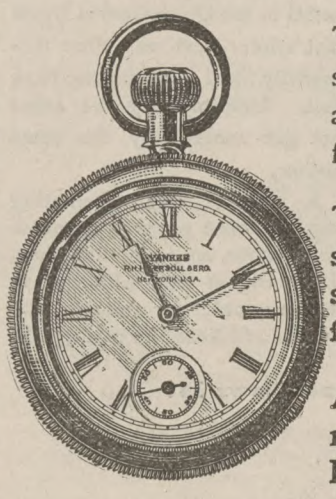

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CRUSADER MONTHLY, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago

Signal Notes

The gambling houses in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, have been allowed to reopen.

The Volunteers of America gave a picnic to 18,000 poor children in Chicago. Lunches, with lemonade and ice cream in abundance, were served.

The gates at the station of the Boston and Maine railroad in Boston are guarded, and drunken men who try to get through are arrested. This is done to protect the traveling public from annoyance.

A chapter of the Royal Templars of Temperance, with fifty charter members, was organized at Pontiac, Mich. The society will promote temperance and prohibition, and also carry out a fraternal life insurance plan.

One of the grave charges brought against President Droppers of the University of South Dakota, was his serving wine at a dinner. The regents do not consider him an intemperate man but say a university president should be a total abstainer from wine and tobacco.

By action of the city council of Chicago all public grounds in the prohibition district of Hyde Park are to be freed from beer gardens. The next crusade of the Hyde Park Protective Association will be against the Lake-avenue levee with its saloons and disreputable houses.

Walter J. Gibbons, who has just been elected president of the Illinois Catholic Total Abstinence Association, is a well known justice of the peace in Chicago, and has been quite prominent in politics. Justice Gibbons has been connected with the total abstinence movement for twenty years.

Rev. Charles Stuer, pastor of the St. Bravo Flemish church of Mishawaka, Ind., is very bitter in his denunciation of saloonkeepers who do not respect the law. One erring saloonkeeper, who boasted that he rented two pews in the Flemish church and did not wish to be disturbed, promptly had his money returned by the pastor.

After eight years in office Mr. Joshua L. Baily has declined to serve any longer as president of the National Temperance Society. This decision was reached because Mr. Baily's residence in Philadelphia and his somewhat impaired health made it impossible for him to give the business of the New York office the personal attention he desired. His resignation was reluctantly and regretfully accepted.

During a recent meeting of bankers at Topeka, Kan. Captain Joe Waters said: "Between the business exactions of great employers and the prohibitory law, I care not which or both, or when or where or whom, the habit of drinking whisky in Kansas has been degraded. When a man on tip-toes goes after dark, down a dark alley, in a stable, closes the door, locks it, puts the key in his pocket, then moseys up the ladder, pulls the ladder up after him, closes the trap door, goes to the darkest corner of the hay mow and takes his nip from behind a pile of hay, education beyond the kindergarten period or primary class has got its work in on that man."

An international and national convention of Christian workers is called to meet May 1 and 2, 1904, at the World's Fair, St. Louis. The call is "To all the people who believe that war and unnecessary burdensome taxation should cease, and that the people should unite and henceforth demand a direct vote of the people on all questions of vital importance, and that Christ's golden rule should be applied to all government by and for the people." The purpose of the convention is for economic discussion and the nomination of a president and vice-president of the United States. It is suggested that one of these candidates be "an able Christian woman."

PATTERNS.

The patterns here shown are cut by one of the most reliable pattern houses in the country, and are of the very latest and newest design. These patterns retail at from 25 to 35 cents each, but by special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are enabled to supply them to readers for only 10 cents each prepaid.

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Enclosed find 10 cents for which send Pattern Number.....,

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Entered at Chicago Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee: that it may be displayed because of the truth"

Vol. XXIX.—No. 29. Issued Weekly.

CHICAGO, JULY 16, 1903.

Price, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Jury. Police Hon. Ramonj Franqui. School City Judge. Defendant. Principal of School. Clerk of Court. Prosecuting Attorney. Witnesses.

SCHOOL CITY, GÜINES, CUBA.

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Abuse of Convict Labor in the South.

Ante Bellum Slavery Days Surpassed in Savagery—The Heathen at Our Own Door.

Clarissa Olds Keeler, Correspondent.

WHEN attending the Christian Workers' convention in New York in 1887 a man from Tennessee, also attending the convention, said to me: "I wonder the Christian people do not take up the work of alleviating the sufferings of prisoners in the southern states." For years he had been an eye witness to treatment which he described as "most atrocious," and the condition of the convicts, especially those hired to contractors to work in coal mines, as one of "starvation, fear and disgusting filth."

Since these words were spoken to me I have spared no pains to inform myself about this new and most revolting form of slavery, and I can find no words more applicable than these: "This is a people robbed and spoiled; they are all of them snared in holes, and they are hid in prison houses; they are for a prey, and none delivereth; for a spoil and none saith, Restore." (Isaiah 42:22.)

Each one of the twelve convict-leasing states has had its own bloody record which has been written down in God's book. Influential politicians, United States senators from both North and South, members of state legislatures, private citizens, heartless corporations, have all shared in the money coined out of the bodies and blood of convicts in our southern states.

But it is not my purpose now to go over the past. Wherever the convict-lease system has been introduced "its presence has," as a Georgian once said, "been marked by a trail of blood." The accounts of this ghastly institution are too revolting to present.

But I want to call the attention of Christian people to the present condition of convicts, most of whom are colored, and many of whom are guilty of but trifling offences, and some of none at all.

A man in Buncome county, North Carolina, wrote to the *Asheville Gazette* under date of March 15, 1903: "Where are we at, and where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that they or the Christian world have never heard the cries from the poor unfortunate prisoners in the buck and the ringing of the cruel, blood-stained lash? I have seen white men beaten until their persons were blue, and blood oozing from the lash from the captain's hands in the Buncome chain-gang. And negroes—there is no use talking."

These prisoners, the writer says, have been guilty of some misdemeanor, and being poor and unable to pay a fine are "sent to the road prison, and there the lash is administered on the naked back contrary to the spirit of the constitution in abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the lash at the whipping-post."

Our Saviour's last act of mercy and forgiving love was shown toward a prisoner, and shall we imitate his example, or shall we not? His last command was: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to *every creature*." How many inmates of our prisons have the gospel presented to them? When we all meet at the judgment, as meet we must, how many will be there from the mining pits and prison pens who can say truthfully, "No man cared for my soul?" Neither do we care for the bodies of these unfortunates; and as proof of this I will give you a few extracts from papers of recent date:

When the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was holding its session in Atlanta the first of the present month, some of the delegates were invited to visit the city prison stockade where misdemeanor convicts are housed at night. This was done "just for the amusement of the delegates." Hear what Mr. Timothy Nicholson, of Indiana, a delegate, said about his visit to this "school of crime." He says: "I found in one room 160 prisoners—white men and women, black men and women, and even children, both black and white, male and female, all mixed together indiscriminately. I was surprised and shocked to find such a condition of affairs in a civilized country. It is simply a shame and disgrace to civilization." The delegates declared the place "inhuman and degrading." Yet this does not fully represent the awful pen picture that might be given of this class of prisoners in the county chain-gangs all over the state.

The following extracts are taken from an account given by an Atlanta correspondent of the *Washington Post* written under date of May 5, 1903: "Revelations made to the Ware county grand jury in regard to the horrors of the Georgia convict camps reached Gov. Terrell today. Hon. Edward McRae, one of the leading members of the Georgia House of Representatives, is involved in the findings of the grand jury.

"According to the report McRae and his brother operate an extensive camp in Lowndes county. Witnesses before the grand jury testified that in the McRae camp the brutalities are such that it is revolting to describe them. For the slightest offense, it is alleged, prisoners are stripped and chained and unmercifully lashed by the whipping bosses. It is also alleged that the McRae brothers go into counties adjoining Lowndes, pay the fines of misdemeanor convicts, carry such convicts to their Ware county (convict) camp and there keep them in servitude long after the term for which the criminals were sentenced have expired.

"The grand jury claims that at least twenty citizens of Ware county are held as slaves in McRae's camp, altho their terms expired over a year ago. * * * These men are kept in a stockade about which armed guards march in order to prevent an escape, and men thus illegally detained who escaped have been chased by bloodhounds and recaptured."

Official reports show that this class of convicts is guilty of but trifling offenses, and some are vagrants. (For further particulars see *Atlanta Journal*, May 5 and 11, 1903.)

The penitentiary convicts of Georgia are worked in coal mines, and are subject to the same treatment. An experienced penologist said recently concerning convicts worked in the mines: "In the rooms of the mines are perpetrated practices too horrible to mention. They become the nesting places of a beastiality that in many cases lead the liberated convict into that crime to punish which the mob, the rope, and the stake are ever ready." (See *Atlanta Constitution*, May 14, 1903.)

Under the heading, "Convict Camp Horrors," the editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal*, says in his paper dated April 11, 1903, concerning the facts recently brought out by the legislative investigating committee: "The stories coming from Brushy Mountain mines, with side lights from the state's convict system generally, furnish painful reading to the people of Tennessee. * * * When human beings who, thru fault or fortune's untowardness, are condemned to helpless and unresisting servitude, and who are subjected to torments and tortures, floggings and flagellations which are merciful only where they terminate in speedy death, humanity is outraged and a sort of savagery in the public cries out for speedy vengeance." Continuing the editor says:

"Convicts have been whipped to death. Convicts have been whipped into physical helplessness. Convicts have been whipped sufficiently to keep them in bed for months and injure them permanently. * * * Torturing them in the prison or in the mine recesses is a sin against high heaven." These are some of the facts brought to light by the prison investigating committee.

The average number of prisoners worked in the Brushy Mountain mines is about 750. These convicts, which form but a part of the number of the state's convicts, and who were so inhumanly treated, earned last year for the state, clear of all expenses, the sum of $195,700. (See *Nashville American*, March 30, 1903.)

Recent developments also show that many innocent men are kidnaped and worked and treated as convicts; especially is this done in Alabama. Women and children share the same fate. During the recent investigation into the enforced slavery of negroes in Alabama by the United States Secret Service, among the abuses which were unearthed was the whipping to death of a negro woman. "This woman, accused of being rebellious, was laid across a log and given one hundred lashes. Still showing a rebellious spirit, her hands were tied, and the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and pulled up, so as to make it barely possible for her feet to reach the ground. The woman, it is said, died two days later." (See *Washington Times*, May 29, 1903.)

The system of peonage slavery has been practiced for years in Alabama and Georgia. One of the most successful plans practiced is to bring a negro before a magistrate on a flimsy charge. As the matter has been arranged beforehand, the negro is convicted, and having no money to pay his fine, a white man offers to advance him money, provided the negro will make a labor contract with him for the money and trouble he has taken to keep the negro out of jail. He is taken away and begins what is usually a long term of cruel servitude, frequently whipped unmercifully, and every moment watched by guards ready to shoot him down at any attempt to escape.

Among the evils which have grown out of the prison contract system, the number of which is legion, is that of turning out men and women, boys and girls, thoroly educated in these schools of crime. They are thrown upon the world homeless and friendless to poison and destroy those with whom they come in contact. Many soon find their way back into prison, and some end life upon the gallows.

When the book is opened and we hear the words, "I was sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not," what are we going to answer?

Washington, D. C.

A DRAMATIC OBJECT LESSON.

Jane A. Stewart, Correspondent.

The cause of child labor in Pennsylvania seems to have received a much needed impetus from the dramatic object lesson afforded by the present strike which involves thousands of mill operatives,—men, women and children, in the vast textile industries of Philadelphia.

When the strike for a reduction of working hours from the legal sixty hours per week to fifty-five hours, was proposed the women and children factory workers in Philadelphia were the first to assent. In the great parade, incident to the strike, the most noticeable feature was the exhibit of child workers—the long lines of little laborers who have been forced into the ranks of bread-winners. Altho the present state law, defective as it is, forbids the employment of children in factories and stores under the age of thirteen, it was evident to the onlookers that hundreds of the boys and girls marching in the procession were not over eight or ten years of age. Many mother-hearts sighed heavily and tears came to many eyes as these child toilers streamed steadily by in seemingly endless ranks carrying their pathetic banners: 'We want to go to School;" "Our Parents are Textile Workers," "We Have the Schools and Ought to Use Them." It was scarcely credible to the onlookers that such little tots were permitted to work in mills in the great benevolent city founded by William Penn. No more striking appeal for shorter hours of labor could have been made than this marshalling of the toiling children before the public gaze.

The daily schedule of child laborers in Philadelphia is as follows: Work is begun at 6:45 a m.; three quarters of an hour is allowed for dinner at noon; work is resumed and continued until 6:15 at night. Children who live at a distance from their place of employment must walk all the way as they cannot afford to ride; many children walk two miles daily to and from their work; and their lives are made up of little else than work and sleep. In addition the nature of the work in many mills makes it necessary to keep the windows almost entirely closed forbidding the free circulation of the air which is loaded with dust from the yarns and worsted stuffs, causing many pulmonary complaints.

It is estimated that fully fifteen per cent of the children in Philadelphia mills are under the legal working age altho their parents and guardians have sworn that they are thirteen. It is evident that under these conditions the responsibility lies, not so much upon the manufacturer as upon those who should safeguard the proper training and rearing of the children.

Undoubtedly, however, enforcement would be easier if the law was changed to place the limit at sixteen years or even fourteen years as in Massachusetts, Illinois and other leading states, where a similar problem has to be met. The common plea of the parents that they need the wages earned by these premature toilers is proved to be invalid. And the state has everything to gain by the protection of its childhood; for a stunted youth means inevitably a decrepit and dependent manhood.

Whatever the outcome of the present strike, it has served in most timely way to draw public attention to the serious evil of child labor and to stimulate popular sentiment until it brings about effective legislation.

333 Arch St., Philadelphia.

The National Educational Association.

Louise E. Purington, M. D., Correspondent.

Boston, July 8:—Boston is alive with pedagogy. Last week it was Christian Science. The week before an immense throng at the unveiling of the statue to the memory of Gen. Joe Hooker. But no one seems more at home in Boston than the pedagog;—the college town of the universe, the home of the first public school in America.

As Union Signal reporter your correspondent has been awarded all press advantages. These availed nothing, however, in the densely packed Mechanics' Building at the opening general session. The teachers were mightily in evidence and women the great majority. None of these last were on the platform, but they prevailed in the pews. Your reporter could only liken the situation to a great National W. C. T. U. convention conducted by its honorary members! Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, most honorary of all.

Several auxiliary organizations are holding sessions at this time, notably the National Federation of Teachers, the National Council, the fifth annual Lake Placid Conference on Home Economics.

It is safe to say that no meeting of the association was ever more largely attended or ever elicited more general interest. The preparations to receive this great company have also been commensurate with the need. The editor of the *Journal of Education*, Rev. A. E. Winship, has helped to keep things lively, and also contributed to the general intelligence by his excellent paper.

The Transcript, Boston's model great daily, editorially and otherwise, has championed especially the Federation of Grade Teachers, Margaret A. Haley, of Chicago, the national president. The wonders worked in Chicago by this heroic woman and her allies are matters of history. They are full of prophecy, not only of justice and righteousness but of higher standards and greater appreciation of the vast army bearing the heat and burden of the day in our public schools.

The Work in Minnesota.

Two Successful District Conventions—Encouraging Reports.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6:—Hennepin District W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting June 16-17 in Simpson M. E. Church, Minneapolis, the guest of the Eighth Ward Union. Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mothers' Meetings, Medal Contests, Press, Jail and Prison, Y Work, Christian Citizenship, Sabbath Observance represent lines of active work. Y Work, Mrs. Warrington, superintendent, has become better understood by means of the quarterly conference of the Y's. The special work is the attendance upon the Union City Mission. Medal Contest work, Mrs. Anna Lyons, superintendent, has witnessed a year of activity; seventeen silver medal contests, three gold medal, two grand gold medal and one diamond medal contest having been held. Six unions have superintendents.

The following unions gave reports: Como, Western Avenue, Lucy Hayes, Frances Neal, Mary T. Lathrop, Eighth Ward, Orono, Willard, Hollister, Alice R. Palmer, Camden, Excelsior, Sunrise, Holbrook, Helping Hand, Nelle Burger Y and Willard Y.

The Minneapolis conference of unions reported meetings devoted to school savings banks, primary elections, anti-cigaret work and purity work, prohibition, and anti-saloon league work.

A diamond medal contest was a feature of the first evening. The second evening was platform night.

Mrs. Hester Griffith, president of the Los Angeles Federation of Unions; Mrs. Anna Moore, of Ohio (a crusader); Mrs. Cedarholm, of Marine, Minn., were made members of the convention. The enthusiasm and earnest determination following a conference of such merit as this convention provided is sure to result in a great uplift in the many communities represented. Mrs. Frances Neal, now past her threescore years and ten, presided with all her usual skill and Hennepin district owes her a great debt of love for her long years of faithful and effective service.

MRS. EVA WATERMAN,
President Ninth District.

MISS ANNIE ROBBINS,
Engaged for a year in Minnesota.

MRS. FRANCES NEAL,
President Hennepin District.

The ninth district comprises the organized counties of Anoka, Sherburne and Wright, and Isanti county, unorganized. The annual convention was held at Anoka June 18-19, Vice-president Mrs. Helen C. Gee presiding. Representatives were present from the unions of Anoka, Rockford, Buffalo, Monticello and Elk River, while Howard Lake and Big Lake sent reports. Reports from all unions showed progress and a good understanding of W. C. T. U. duties.

This district is developing workers and interest, and the experienced workers who are again in charge promise a faithful year, Mrs. Eva Waterman, president, being state superintendent of Sunday-school work and president of the Elk River union.

Encouraging Word From Indian Territory.

Separate Statehood Without Saloons Advocated—Work of Organizers.

Martha Gilmore, Correspondent.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 9.—There has been a radical change of sentiment in Indian Territory on the statehood question. People seem to be almost unanimously in favor of separate statehood. The union has been exerting all its influence in favor of a prohibition state and the Indian Statehood Convention at Eufaula, May 21, has had great weight. The Muskogee Y has started a young men's petition in favor of a prohibition state and the union has adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the Eufaula convention and is taking steps to have these resolutions sent to various congressmen and leading temperance workers.

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore has been doing lecturing and organizing since April 1. She has organized eight new unions and four L. T. L.'s. Prior to June 1 she had added to the ranks seventy-five active members, forty-five honoraries and sixty-nine Legioners, and had secured nearly 400 pledge signers. If the treasurers succeed in getting in the dues Indian Territory will be heard on Jubilee Night at Cincinnati.

Mrs. A. P. McDonald has been actively preparing for the School of Methods at Sulphur, Aug 2-16, and is now on a tour of field work in the western part of the Chickasaw Nation. She is raising money for the expenses at Sulphur as well as doing regular lecturing and organizing work.

Chelsea union dedicated their reading room, May 11, and they have a fine lot of books, magazines, and papers.

Muskogee union has arranged to place on the street water barrels from which anyone can secure a good, cool drink.

Ardmore union has had with them Mrs. Maria Weed, of Chicago, and Miss Madaline Southard, of Kansas.

The district conventions will be held in July and August and the territorial convention at Tahlequah, Sept. 2, 3 and 4. We are anticipating having our National corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fry, and Mrs. Zehner and Mrs. McDonald at the convention. In addition to these we hope to have at the school of methods Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore and her daughter, Mrs. Purington, of Ft. Worth, Texas. The school of methods and the district convention are new features of the work here. The cause is gaining strength surely and steadily.

Roll of Honor

[*Unions, name of president and number of members which have a subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to membership.*]

Kansas, *Spring Creek, Mrs. Fannie Whitney, 13.*
Missouri, *Dudenville, Mrs. Maggie Stemmons, 12.*
California, *Orange, Mrs. Frances H. Paine, 10.*
Minnesota, *Armstrong, Mrs. Dora Noble, 19.*
West Virginia, *Smithfield, Mrs. Ella Burch, 9.*

Pennsylvania Pencilings.

Berks County Alert and Active—Wise Plans of Wise Workers.

H. Frances Jones, Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—I am glad to be able to give you cheering news of the activity of the workers in our good old Keystone state, and what is being done in many places.

Mrs. Myra M. Stauffer, president of Berks county, writes a bright letter describing a wonderful work in that county. A series of meetings were held in Reading, with Mrs. E. Norine Law as speaker. These were followed by an anti-polygamy mass-meeting, at which Dr. Sarah Elliott was speaker. Then came two institutes, at Mohrsville and Mohns Ville, respectively. The graduating exercises of the L. T. L. were largely attended. Cards of invitation numbering thousands were sent out to other organizations and prominent people. All the meetings were running over with interest and enthusiasm. New members have been gained and finances are satisfactory.

MISS. S. E. WENTZEL, MRS. K. A. FICHTHORN,
MRS. M. M. STAUFFER,
County and Local Presidents.

In Northumberland county our cause is doing well, with Miss Margaretta Watson as president, and Mrs. Mary E. March as press superintendent. At Milton a delightful and resultful parlor meeting was held at the home of the Misses Bailey; twenty-three members were added to the union. Our women here are trying to show what the W. C. T. U. is doing.

In Elk county, with Mrs. Emma Condon as leader, Mrs. Little is doing much to keep our literature before the workers and induce pastors to read THE UNION SIGNAL and "Bulletin."

Lackawanna county is having enjoyable meetings, and is working with a will to advance the work. Dr. Martha De Graw, county president, keeps the workers in "marching trim."

The Philadelphia County convention held recently (June 7) was one of the best. The attendance was large and interest unusual. Among the twenty-six departments great progress was reported by Mothers' meetings, Anti-Narcotics and Social meetings. The thirty-two public meetings held jointly by state and county were a marked feature of the winter's work. two new unions reported a gain of nearly one hundred members, so that the county intends to be among the number sharing honors on "benefit night" at the state convention.

The unanimous re-election of the officers shows that the white-ribboners of the county are satisfied with their leaders. The superintendents vied with each other in avancing their departments and all gave evidence of earnest endeavor to excel. The resolutions were "strong and to the point." The Northwest Philadelphia W, with the steady working Y and Senior L. T. L. formed a "triple alliance" to beautifully entertain the convention and being held in Union M. E. church all combined to make the day an especially happy one. Miss Jennie Smith was present and heard of thousands of bouquets distributed on Memorial day. She spoke in glowing terms of the great work accomplished thru this beautiful tribute of remembrance. The West Philadelphia W are rejoicing in the purchase of a fine large house and garden for their headquarters. Mrs. Russell and her corps are energetic in every good work and we predict "More to follow" in their work at headquarters. A splendid social meeting held recently took the form of a model mothers' meeting led by Mrs. Cheston, Miss Williamson of Belmont avenue being the hostess.

W. C. T. U. Work in Kansas Chautauquas.

Mrs. L. B. Smith, Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 8.—The Winfield Chautauqua Assembly has just closed its seventeenth annual session. There were many notable improvements in Island Park. Three new departments have been added to the curriculum of study, "The Kindergarten," "The Sunday School and Teachers' Institute," and the Y. M. C. A. The management assured me that this year had been a very successful one. The "Congress of Reforms," under the auspices of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and the efficient leadership of Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, was conducted daily in the Tabernacle at 11 a. m.

Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist, gave two magnificent addresses. Rev. Mary Sibbitt, state lecturer and organizer, gave a powerful address, "Courage and Backbone." Rev. A. A. Parker, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Wichita, gave a lecture based on personal observation connected with our great seaports.

Mrs. M. J. Grinstead, state lecturer, greatly pleased her hearers. Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland, president Oklahoma W. C. T. U., read an instructive paper, "The Child's Inheritance." An animated discussion followed, in which teachers, preachers and mothers participated.

The W. C. T. U. work in the summer assemblies is one of expansion. They have been invited to become an educational factor in the six that have been established in Kansas. Mrs. Hutchinson was not able to accept them all this year, viz., those at Ottawa, Winfield, Beloit and Cawker City.

At the W. C. T. U. headquarters was an abundance of splendid literature and papers. The state paper, *Our Messenger*, THE UNION SIGNAL and *Crusader Monthly* were there before we arrived. This courtesy of THE UNION SIGNAL managers is appreciated and we hope a large subscription list has reached the office. The entire charge of this was given into the care of Mrs. N. A. Boren, of Winfield, president of the third district. Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly opened July 6.

The Anti-Opium War Still On.

By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts. Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of War, Hon. Elihu Root, has granted a hearing to Bishop J. M. Thoburn, many years resident in the Orient, who advocates for the Philippines the adoption of Japan's successful prohibition of opium rather than any "revenue" measure, such as England has followed so disastrously in India and China

This hearing should be supported, as infantry supports artillery, by a volley of brief, courteous letters to Secretary Root in favor of Japan's law, of which the following is the chief article: "Opium shall be sold by the government only, and only for medical purposes." Selected druggists are permitted to fill prescriptions duly authorized, full records of which must be kept on file for ten years.

The opium monopoly bill has been stayed by a volley of protests, but constructive work for a proper law is now needed. Japan has made such a record on this matter that it is safe for new comers to the Orient to follow its example.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

An Interpreter for Miss Smart—A Word for the Y Almanac.

MY DEAR STATE SECRETARIES: I hope you have all received ere this my personal letter of thanks for your part in enabling us to win the World's Y Banner at Geneva, but I desire also to express my appreciation thru THE UNION SIGNAL because in this way I reach the hundreds of district. county, and local officers who have helped, and without whose aid you could have accomplished little. I want to say "I thank you" to them for you as well as for myself. After all, it is only because of their interest, zeal, love, and self-sacrifice that we are the proud possessors of this beautiful trophy today, and not because of what you and I have done .

I want to thank state treasurers again also—both those who have helped and those who are going to help—and suggest that in case they have sent in an installment of dues in which they did not include the Y's that they correct it in their next report by denominating as many W's Y's as they denominated Y's W's before. This is what Miss Cram did in Illinois two years ago, and the result was the same in the end.

I do not want to make any one feel too bad, but in order that all may have a clearer understanding of the progress we have made in our efforts to better systematize the work I append herewith the names of the states which reported Y dues separately last year. We have spoken of the number as thirty, but you see it is really only twenty-seven, tho the list represents thirty state organizations. As has been intimated before, this apparent "inharmony" may not be due to any dereliction on the part of state treasurers, but elsewhere "in the line of succession," so let all Y secretaries in all states not represented in this list organize a "court of inquiry" at once. Thus we may be able to report a nearly doubled membership (doubled since the Portland convention) at Cincinnati in October next. Do I say too much about dues? Nothing else counts, you know, at the close of the year.

Part of the letter received from Miss Smart I want to share with you: "At last it looks as tho I am to secure the long searched for and much needed helper, a capable young woman who is an earnest Christian and a graduate of Mount Holyoke College in America. Word was brought me tonight since I began this letter that there is a possibility of my getting her. I do hope so, for there are so many, many things I want to do for the women over here and cannot reach them without an interpreter. . .

A word more in regard to the interpreter. In case she comes to me she leaves a good position in a private school where she has been for years practically the principal. Under the circumstances I would be obliged to keep her permanently for a year or two at least, and should wish to do so during all my stay in this country. . . . . Now comes the financial part of it. I find that her salary and traveling expenses will cost me 60 yen a month ($30 gold), possibly more. But in case it is more I will try to cover the balance out of my allowance. Will the Y's of the United States be able to manage this amount, think you? How did they respond to the call for meetings on April 14? I cannot go ahead and secure this young woman, much as I need her, until I feel sure that funds will be forthcoming with which to pay her. Please write me what you think is best to do under these circumstances."

I have written her, dear comrades, that you have responded most encouragingly to the call for aid, and my faith reaches an amount quite adequate to cover all this expense. This faith reaches us thru Him to you, and I have your co-operation assured in advance.

Here is another paragraph from her letter which will give you still a better idea of her need of funds: "I have already struck the first blow for 'preventive purity' work in the form of a 'White Cross' society, and with its assistance hope to get out several leaflets to use among the students and men generally. Considerable interest is being manifested among some of the medical fraternity and I hope soon to see a 'National Medical ssociation' under way. O there is so much to do and so little to do with! I could use a thousand dollars this minute if I had it, and where it would count for wonders toward helping this nation upward."

In this connection I would like to speak of the Almanac for 1904, which is absorbing my best thought just now, as it must be in the printer's hand early next month. Do you know that altho we claim a membership of half a million in our White Ribbon organization, 5,000 copies of this beautiful booklet is the highest number we have yet felt secure in publishing? It is true, however, that this year the demand overran the edition and inspires our courage for a larger edition for 1904. The fact remains, nevertheless, that we have never reached local unions with the Almanac, and that if we could reach them we would quadruple our sales at least. It would be an enormous undertaking for me to attempt to do this from my office, but would it not be possible for you, state secretaries, to compass your territory? What do you think the returns would be if you sent sample copies to all presidents or secretaries? Of course I would have to hear from you before feeling justified in incurring the extra expense. Will you not send me a postal card stating your opinion immediately upon reading this?

The states of New York and Texas have just ordered twenty-five and twenty Year Books respectively. Will not other states do the same? I have still about 300 copies I would like to put in the hands of local unions.

At the Portland Conference Miss Elizabeth Thomas of Pennsylvania was made chairman of the committee for the revision of all our literature. She is ready to begin her work now, and I want to ask that all secretaries will send her their state leaflets. Also that they will tell her what new leaflets they would like to have. Her present address is 1902 Wallace St., Philadelphia.

Yours to serve, sacrifice, and save,

CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT.

List of states that paid Y dues in 1902 as reported to National Treasurer: Arkansas, California (N.), California (S.), Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Georgia No. 2, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Carolina No. 2, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington (West), West Vinginia.

Massachusetts Y Conference.

THE fifth semi-annual conference of the Massachusetts Y. W. C. T. U. was held at Attleboro May 13 and 14. The conference opened with a consecration service, the leader bringing out very helpful lessons from our state motto, "Look up, Lift up; Trust and Do." After the greetings, response, appointment of committees and other business, the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. T. Todd, gave an inspiring talk to the girls under the title of: "Advice from our Mother Organization." A letter of love and greetings from the Massachusetts Y's was written to Mrs. Stevenson and signed by all the delegates present. This letter was to be handed the state president, with other steamer letters, just as she was leaving for the World's Convention.

A paper: "The Necessity of Physical Culture in the Training of Young Women," was read by a delegate from the Northfield (Somerset) Y, after which a short demonstration was given, in which the delegates took part.

In the evening the president of the Attleboro union, Mrs. Bigney, opened her pretty home for a reception to delegates and friends. This was a success in every way, and the delegates were thus brought together socially, and thereby being better able to talk over Y plans at the conference the day following. Thursday morning a praise and promise meeting was held, after which the report of the largest Y in the United States was given: i. e., Lynn. This union is not only large in numbers, but it is probably carrying on today as great a work as any other individual union in the nation. The morning was filled with reports from unions, discussions, a talk on "Our Affiliated Interests," and the state work, the "Frances E. Willard Settlement."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That we continue in our efforts to bring our work before the public thru the press department and public meetings.

That we adopt the following suggestions: (a) That we train vice-president to preside at our meetings; (b) That we have a yearly printed program of work; (c) That we take up the Loyal Temperance Legion work; (d) That we recommend to the county presidents to have a visiting Loyal Temperance Legion superintendent; (e) That we each do all in our power to aid in the twentieth century crusade; (f) That we increase our interest by holding medal contests.

That we do more to sustain our affiliated interests, i. e.: (a) That each union give at least 25 cents annually toward the Y bed in National Hospital; (b) That we subscribe to Our Message; (c) That we continue in the following resolution as adopted last year: That we do all in our power to aid the Frances E. Willard Settlement and if possible each Y union raise $25 annually for the same, thus supporting our own work and cheering the heart of our beloved Miss Caswell.

We feel a great step was taken forward when the Y's voted to make this conference (aside from the regular annual conference at the time of state convention) an annual affair.

MAY B. GOUDEY, State Sec'y.

Lynn, Mass.

A "German Market."

An especially fine young woman's number is the June "White Ribbon Bulletin" (North Dakota). Mrs. Grover is to be especially congratulated for securing contributions from so many of our leaders. We quote from it an account of a unique entertainment, hoping that it may prove suggestive to someone else: "Park River Y gave a successful entertainment lately which may be of interest to sister unions. We called it a 'German Market' and people were requested to come and buy their suppers from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six gaily decorated booths were lined up on one side of the hall placarded with the names and prices of their contents. Visitors, on entering, were given plate and napkin (we should have had baskets but could not get enough) and instructed to do their own marketing. Sandwiches of various kinds graced the first booth; weinerwurst and sauerkraut were dispensed in the next; creamy Dutch cheese and hot baked beans were to be had in the third; salads and pickles in the fourth; North Dakota pretzels, coffee cake and doughnuts in the fifth; and coffee, tea, sweet milk and butter milk in the sixth, prices ranging from one to three cents. Ten cents was charged for admission to the hall, which, with the small prices at the booths, made the supper average about 25 cents for each person. The affair was pronounced a decided success by everybody present and several requests were made for a repetition, so that we think of reproducing it in the near future with some changes, each booth representing a different nation in decorations, costumes, and viands."

Y Gleanings.

Miss Margaret Bilz is the new state secretary for Michigan.

The "Ensign Y" of Cleveland, O., observed its anniversary June 22.

Dr. Ellen A. Willis, of Los Angeles, is the new secretary for Southern California.

Mrs. Minnie E. Kirtland, Texas' new Y secretary, has gone to work in earnest, and faith reaches large results.

Tho she has been able to work only a comparatively small part of the time, Mrs. Cora E. Seberry has organized five Y's this year.

Her American comrades, and indeed all who know her, will rejoice to learn of Miss Christine Tinling's appointment as World's missionary at Geneva.

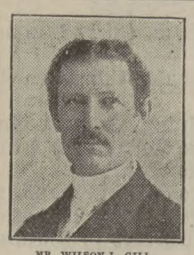
Whenever Miss Harriet Montgomery, Nebraska's state secretary, cannot organize a Y she forms an L. T. L., thus providing for the future of our branch.

The new East Baltimore Y, organized by the "graduating" Y last year, has grown from twenty-nine to 125 members. This new society also conducts an L. T. L. of 113 members.

At an entertainment given by the W. C. T. U. of Franklin, N. H., our work in foreign lands was demonstrated by young women dressed in the costumes and carrying the flags of various countries.

Prescott (Ark.) Y's gave a reception to Miss Mosher on her recent visit to that place. About fifty were present. Miss Mosher left a delightful impression. They also gave a reception to the returning college girls, issuing about 150 invitations.

Willard Y of Tacoma, Wash., held a unique social affair April 21. The event was to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, and the proceeds—from an admission price of 10 cents—almost $11, were for Miss Smart's interpreter in Japan. It was a World's missionary meeting, and young ladies dressed in beautiful costumes, representing some of the different countries in which Y work is being done, gave short reports of that work. These reports were interspersed with musical selections. The costumes were very artistic, several of them being native and coming from the "old countries," such as the Icelandic, Swedish and Philippinic. The young ladies went to the platform in groups, such as Great Britain with her Scotch, Canadian and Irish daughters. The young ladies entered into their characters with enthusiasm, and were complimented on their pleasing appearance, the costumes enhancing rather than detracting from their beauty. The affair was very successful, and we recommend it to other Y's as an entertainment both instructive and entertaining.—*White Ribbon Bulletin.*



MR. WILSON L. GILL.

A NEW PLAN OF MORAL AND CIVIC TRAINING.

By Jane A. Stewart.

A SIGNIFICANT development of the self-government idea for pupils of the public schools, and one which will deeply interest the W. C. T. U., is seen in the "School City" plan.

Miss Willard was one of the first to recognize the value of discipline "of the students, by the students, for the students." While dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University she devised a working scheme of self-government for the young women under her care which has been the model of all similar systems in educational institutions.

So highly did President Roosevelt consider this plan of moral and civic training as embodied in the "School City," which had been successfully tried in an East Side school in New York, that when General Wood was appointed military governor of Cuba, he invited the author of the "School City," Mr. Wilson L. Gill, of New York, to go to Cuba as supervisor of our educational work there. Mr. Gill introduced his method in all the public schools of Cuba in 1900-02, with such unqualified success that the government is planning to send him on a similar mission to the Philippines.

The white-ribboners will be especially interested to know that the World's W. C. T. U. missionary, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, while working in the public schools in Cuba, aided greatly in the promotion of the school-city method, which she found to be a practical vehicle for the temperance work and strongly affiliated with it. In the Republic of Mexico, thanks to Mrs. Fields' good offices, the plan has also been favorably received by Governor Teodoro De Hesa.

The purpose of the School City is to give practical effect to the theory that the child who is taught to govern himself and help others, always striving to keep the right in mind, will grow up a better man and a better citizen. Mr. Gill, who is founder and president of the American Patriotic League, was impressed with the need of moral and civic training for the children, and evolved the idea of the School City. In his plant, each school becomes a juvenile cosmopolitan community, which governs itself under the wise direction of the teachers, in almost exact counterpart of the city charter. Each room of the school is a ward of the School City. All the children are citizens, boys and girls alike, who elect one of their own number as mayor. They select magistrates, judges, policemen, city councillors and public health directors. The principal of the school becomes the governor of the community, and the teachers are the advisers and directors.

Each class is represented in the common council by from two to four councillors, who may meet fortnightly, after school, for the purpose of taking action on any subject to come before them.

The director of public safety, or police commissioner, appointed by the mayor, in turn appoints a number of police, who are on duty in the schoolyards before school and at recess. There is a board of health, composed of inspectors for each room, who see that the children are provided with handkerchiefs, keep the streets (aisles) clean, etc. The work of the board of charities is most interesting. It send things to hospitals at Thanksgiving and Christmas, toys to missions, etc. The magistrate's court quickly decides the small offences.

The school yard is much quieter. The teachers are freer during recess; less of the teacher's energy is required in discipline and more strength left for the actual work of imparting knowledge. The beauty of the plan is that, once started, it is automatic and works itself. The sustained interest and enthusiasm for it wherever it has been tried seems to be its best recommendation.

The idea of enlisting the pupil from the first day he enters in taking an active interest in the community life of the school becomes practical under the School City method. A woman principal of a large typical American city school, in Philadelphia, having 500 children of eight nationalities, both rich and poor, under instruction, where the School City method has been practiced for the past six years with great success, declares to the numerous visitors: "It is for the most part spirit and atmosphere, and how can I exhibit spirit? Of course, when there is an election, and that is seldom, you can see the children vote, but that is all over in a few minutes. The spirit is changed, the boys are more manly and the girls more womanly, yet they are not in the slightest oppressed by their responsibilities. They are not less gay, happy and childlike because they themselves put a check upon deception, improper language, unkindness to each other, the defacing of public and private property, the mischievous ringing of doorbells, hanging on the backs of street cars and wagons, or because they encourage fair play and consideration."

An interesting and significant phase of the plan is seen in the fact that the School City involves citizenship for girls as well as for boys, and that the girls perform their duties as well as the boys. The effect of this on the future men and women is pleasant to anticipate.

Altho the first experiment of the School City was made seven years ago, it has only recently begun to receive recognition in this country. The great success of the initial school in Philadelphia led to a resolution by the city's board of education this spring, throwing open the entire school system of Philadelphia to the application of the idea. The introduction of the system in response to requests has kept Mr. Gill busy, no less than fifteen schools having adopted the plan at the present writing.

Mr. Gill, the author of the method, is a Yale graduate, and a native of Ohio, and it is interesting to note that he is a total abstainer as well as a devoted worker for children.

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL who are desirous to learn more concerning the work can communicate with Mr. Gill at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

A Noted Labor Leader and His Work.

By Belle Kearney.

JUNE 13 was a gala day in the little mining town of Arnot, Pa. The demonstration was in honor of William Wilson, the secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Association of America, who was born there. A cold rain was descending, but despite this uncomfortable fact the people came from near and from far until the hamlet was fairly overrun with its guests. There was a procession of hundreds of miners, a brass band, and at the last a carriage containing four men—chief among them the renowned president of the United Mine Workers' Association, John Mitchell. Mr. Samuel Sexton, editor of the national organ, and Mr. Wilson accompanied him.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Many persons here beheld for the first time the famous leader of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Mitchell is a man of middle height, splendid physique, erect, alert, with a leonine head, clear-cut, noble features and dark eyes full of intelligence and tenderness. He sat smiling calmly at the delighted crowd, holding in his hands an immense bunch of red roses.

The visitors formed a heterogeneous mass. On my right was a Catholic priest, and just beyond him was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature—that wonderful assemblage that passes laws for the protection of frogs at certain seasons of the year, but always fails to protect little boys from the ravages of the legalized saloon—back of me was an Episcopal rector; by him the president of a W. C. T. U., while near at hand was a young lady teacher from Scotland, who later recited a fine poem on "The Miners' Wives."

Mr. Samuel Sexton was the first speaker of the day, and among other fine things he gave an admirable resumé of John Mitchell's work. He said:

"When President Mitchell was elected in 1898; there were about 32,000 members of the organization. Today there are over 300,000. When he entered upon his office, there was chaos among the miners of the United States. They were rent with strife, distrustful, dissatisfied, with every man's hand against his brother. Today there is the utmost harmony, absolute trust, and a fine, brotherly feeling. During the first year of his presidency, there were mined 251,000,000 tons of coal in the United States. In 1902, there were mined 295,000,000 of tons. The average price paid in 1899 was 34 cents per ton, amounting to $85,000,000 in round numbers, paid alone to miners. During the national convention this year, Mr. Bogle, one of the most extensive operators in Indiana and Illinois, brought figures from the operators' book to prove that the United Mine Workers had advanced wages 80 per cent during the past five years—during President Mitchell's term of office. Taking his figures for it, it means that the average price paid for mining last year was 61 cents per ton. That is to say that thru the United Mine Workers this 295,000,000 of tons mined last year netted the miners alone the enormous sum of $179.950,000, an increase over 1898 of $94,610,000. And yet, they will tell you that labor organizations do the workers no good.

"During these five years President Mitchell has conducted and won two of the greatest strikes in the world, besides three others, involving from 20,000 to 30,000 men in each. The hours of labor have been cut down from twelve and ten to eight; but the two greatest of his achievements have been his successful crusade against child-labor and the character and standing he has given the miners. It was but a few short years ago that the general public regarded the miners as the lowest class of men. But the dignity, the decency, the ability President Mitchell exhibited during the trying times when the searchlight of the public was upon him, caused the people to examine them, and the verdict of the American public is that the miners, as a class, are the most intelligent and the most conservative of all trades unionists. The public found out some other things during those crucial moments. They found that not only was the president capable of meeting the shrewdest, the most powerful among the leaders in business, in law, in politics, but that he was surrounded by diplomats and financiers second to none anywhere. * * * When the convention in July determined that the bituminous miners should hold their contracts sacred, and support their striking brethren, there came a perfect deluge of subscriptions for their relief. Inside of thirty days there were over 100,000 donations sent Secretary Wilson, ranging in amounts from five cents to $50,000."

John Mitchell's speech, which was eagerly listened to by the large audience, was a masterly apology for trades-unions, and eulogy for their work and aims. While space will not permit us to reproduce his words, we must give a short sketch of the early life of this truly remarkable man.

When a boy of ten he worked on a farm, and at thirteen began to delve in the mines; and continued in this work for thirteen years, getting his meager education at a night school. This man who entered the labor movement at twenty-six and by the sheer force of his well-balanced brain and strength of purpose held his own against the mightiest combination of business ability and money power ever pitted against a single individual and came off victorious, must be a man of rare ability and force of character. This man of the masses speaks with the perfect ease of the finished orator. His voice is rich and softly modulated; an occasional slip in pronunciation being the only evidence of his early lack of culture.

There were more drunken men among that multitude of miners that day than I ever beheld in one company before. John Mitchell is performing his mission by gaining higher wages, shorter hours and immunity from child labor—but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a mighty charge to keep in saving the miner from a drunkard's life and his wife and children from the shame and poverty of the saloon curse. It is one of my dreams to realize a coalition of the labor and temperance reforms. It may not be possible to effect this officially, as John Mitchell remarked to me the other day, but, as he says, it may be done sympathetically. I hope that these words from the leaders of the labor movement may be helpful to our W. C. T. U. comrades in gaining a better insight into the situation.

En Route in Pennsylvania.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XIX.

WHEN, with characteristic ardor, Hugh threw in his lot with Sam and Sam's friends, it inevitably followed that he had little time to spare for Mrs. Langley. That he deliberately avoided her drawing-room did not at once occur to the lady's mind, but none the less did she resent his neglect, and before long certain caustic remarks upon the fickleness of the world in general aroused Dr. Mann's attention to the fact that she considered herself slighted by someone in particular.

"D'ye mean Brotherton?" he asked bluntly. "What nonsense! He has taken up with the lads, and that's far better for him than hanging about a lady's drawing-room, to say nothing of them."

Nevertheless, in his fear lest "Ethel" should lose heart, and be worsted in the war she was still waging with herself, he casually remarked in the curate's hearing that Mrs. Langley had been wondering what had become of him.

Hugh called, reluctantly enough, the next day, and was temporarily set at ease, for the talk turned, not on himself, but on Sam Widgery.

"Ah, I have great hopes of Sam," he said, with something of his old eagerness; "you see, even when he was by way of being a bad lot, everything he did was perfectly open for everyone to see, and probably will be just as open still. It's easy to deal with a fellow like that. If he should happen to slip, all the world would know it."

"And you count that among his advantages?"

"I should consider it far better for him than secret drinking," said Hugh grimly.

Mrs. Langley regarded him with strange deliberation, and as, inadvertently, he looked up after speaking, their eyes met.

"What *do* you mean?" asked the lady slowly. "One would think that you suspected some of us of drinking in secret."

"No, I don't suspect you of anything so bad as that," said Hugh, as grimly as before.

He was looking at the carpet now, but his color heightened, and for the moment Mrs. Langley more than half suspected that the disclaimer was a lie.

If Bob had dared to reveal the secret that for years had been so carefully guarded!

Altho Hugh immediately changed the subject, she sat closely watching his downcast face, and suddenly another suspicion darted into her mind—only to be thrust angrily out again.

"Not that! It could not be! No, no; it could not be!"

Yet no sooner was she left alone than she found herself face to face with the most serious doubt of the Rev. Hugh Brotherton that had ever effected a lodgment in her mind. There was something—evidently there was something—that needed to be explained, and how much—how very much—there was to bear out the monstrous idea that had forced itself upon her. When, on a previous occasion, the same suspicion had arisen, she had speedily and thankfully rejected it, but, for some subtle reason, it was not so thoroly repugnant to her now. Since his recovery from the slight injuries received in the pit, Mr. Brotherton's manner towards her had undergone an explicable, and not altogether pleasing, change. Not that there was anything in his relations with her that she could in the least resent, but the boyish frankness and candor that had charmed the woman who had a well-guarded secret of her own had disappeared, and in its place was a grave reserve, an air almost of inaccessibility, that irritated her beyond measure. She admired his courage as much as ever, but she had begun to feel a little scornful over the airs that he thought fit to assume. Rose was often pained by caustic comments which she secretly felt to be not without justification, but she consoled herself with the reflection that whatever she and Mrs. Langley might be foolish enough to take into their heads, Chris and Mary held Mr. Brotherton in higher esteem than ever.

Mrs. Langley was not so blindly loyal. From the day of Hugh's visit, slowly and with infinite pains, by observation and deduction, she worked out a theory that by turns shocked and amused her, according to the bent of her varying inclination towards good or evil. It was guess-work chiefly; but now and again she got unexpected confirmation thru some word or look of Hugh's, and the oftener her mind went over this, that, or the other suspicious incident, the more firmly she became convinced that her woman's wit had guided her to a shameful truth. Still, it was necessary to obtain some sort of corroboration. Accordingly, in the course of one of the rare *tete-a-tetes* into which she occasionally succeeded in drawing the unwilling Hugh, she remarked casually:

"You and I are on a disadvantageous footing from our own point of view. Neither of us are lifelong abstainers, so we cannot boast, as some teetotallers are so fond of boasting, that we do not even know the taste of drink—can we?"

"No; we cannot make that boast," admitted Hugh. He hated the evasions to which he was still sometimes driven by force of circumstances, and congratulated himself upon this instance of the defective nature of Mrs. Langley's memory. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Langley perfectly well remembered the emphasis with which, in the early days of their acquaintance, he had been wont to speak of his lifelong abstinence from alcoholic drink. Wherefore, after this admission, she troubled herself no longer with the search for proofs; but piecing her bits of evidence together, devoted herself to the devising of plans for making use of her discovery in the most effective way. In the fierce rage of her contempt and scorn, she felt no impulse towards mercy. Nevertheless, no one knew better than Mrs. Langley how to dissemble until the time came, and not even Dr. Mann saw reason to suspect anything wrong. For his own part, he had never liked Brotherton so well as now, when, for reasons of his own, he was keeping him under pretty close observation. As for Hugh, having been warmly pressed to remain at the Vicarage until his rooms at the club were ready for occupation, he was happier and more hopeful than at any time since the few months succeeding his arrival. He knew now that, with perfect truth and sincerity, he could assure Sam and the rest that they had that within their reach that would enable them to conquer their weakness if they would. In the parish he was idolized with greater unanimity than ever, especially by the pit lads, who gathered round him, a stolidly admiring band. Yet a few of those who loved him best wearied their brains in the search for a satisfactory explanation of his changed demeanor. Enoch alone exulted grimly.

"He's gotten the one thing that he lacked. He's gotten to be sober, as well as righteous and godly. Young folks will be young, no doubt; but it allus did go agen my feelin's to hear Mr. Brotherton come out wi' that laugh of his at the most inconsistent times."

Miss Smith gloomily "misdoubted" whether he had not, after all, got "a warning for death" in the pit. Tummas pondered the subject for hours at a stretch, when the stream of inquiring strangers began to run slow; and Mrs. Langley smilingly reminded everyone who alluded to the subject in her presence that she had always held Mr. Brotherton to be too good for this world.

She was not present at the mission-room service on the Sunday evening preceding the opening of the club. Therefore she missed the famous sermon in which Hugh pleaded for toleration on the part of the more experienced towards those who were still young in the spiritual life.

"Remember that the very one whom you deem most unsatisfactory may be fighting his way, thru shameful failure, towards the light. Be merciful! Don't lose hope of him because of faults that you, perhaps, had need, long ago, to overcome."

Enoch wiped his eyes, and there and then audibly prayed God to have mercy upon him for his harsh judgments; and subsequently, Hugh's appeal was universally held to be an inspired premonition of the fact that led Sam Widgery to seek him shamefacedly the very next night.

He was alone in the tiny room which Mrs. Boyd had considerately set apart for his study.

"Halloa, Sam! come in," and Hugh dragged forward a chair. "I say," looking at him more critically, "what's up?" Then, getting no reply: "I'm afraid I know—don't I?"

"Ay," said Sam sullenly. "Twere on Saturday night, and again to-day, and I don't know that I should ha' bothered wi'it any longer if it hadn't been for what you said last night. Whiles I think I'll have another try, and whiles I say to myself: 'Where's the use o' botherin'? I was born to drink, I was; so where's the use?"

It was a question that, too often, had discouraged and defeated Hugh, but this time he found an answer on the spot.

"Where's the use? Why, man, when you started to fight your devil you never expected to come off without a scratch, did you? Tell us the worst of it."

The worst was, after all, not so bad as he had feared. Out of bravado, being dared to disobey Mr. Brotherton, Sam had "tasted" on Saturday. Out of recklessness, and as a refuge from the gibes of his mates, he had "tasted" again to-day; but overcome with wholesome shame, had fled the scene before much harm was done.

Hugh slapped him heartily on the back.

"Cheer up, old man! To run from temptation as you have run was a victory that would have satisfied many a man. You must make a fresh start. It's all we can do sometimes." and Hugh sighed. "Still, I'm sorry, Sam."

"So am I sorry, an' all," said Sam, fairly blubbering.

"Yes, it's a pity, and it may make things harder for you; don't forget that, Sam."

"Happen it may," said Sam, wiping his eyes, "but they mostly know as I'm a hard hitter. It aren't so much them I'm mindin' as you, sir."

The immediate result of Sam's contrition was that, next day, he sheepishly presented himself before Hugh in company with his first convert to total abstinence principles.

Hugh's pleasure flashed out with all the boyish fervor of earlier days.

"That's it, Sam, my boy! If you want to keep right yourself, find out someone else who needs to be heartened and backed up; take my word for it, there's nothing like it for keeping a man straight."

He was too unmindful of himself just then to notice that, not for the first time, Sam stole a perplexed and shyly inquiring glance into his face.

On his way out, after a lengthy interview, Hugh looked into the drawing-room to report Sam's exploit. Rose Glyn's eyes shone with silent sympathy, while Mrs. Boyd spoke her warm congratulations.

"Yes, when all's said and done, personal influence is the thing that tells," said Mr. Boyd, rising reluctantly to prepare for his round of afternoon visits. "Brotherton has somehow won the confidence of the men, and is doing more with them than I shall ever do. But he hasn't done it by his meetings; not in the main. You may not be aware of the fact, Brotherton, but you have changed your methods a good deal. For the better, as I cannot help thinking."

Hugh smiled as he also remarked that he must go. He always did go when the conversation threatened to take a personal turn. Rose had constantly noticed the fact. Just now, however, he had the excuse of pressing business. Altho the ceremonial opening of the club was now imminent, there was much in the way of arrangement and decoration that still remained to be done, and, with one consent, the men who were responsible for the work resorted for advice and direction to him. Since it had transpired that the ceremony was likely to be something more than a parochial function, Pitsmoor had been steadily swelling with a sense of its own importance. Was it not an ascertained fact that county people who had been wont to drive two or three miles round in order to avoid the grimy mining village, would alight from their carriages at the door of the club that day? Very strict was the scrutiny exercised by Miss Smith and Mrs. Dixon over the list of those who strove for the honor of contributing, in kind, to the afternoon tea.

"We wouldn't wish to hurt nobody's feelings, nor to shut nobody out," said Miss Smith firmly, "but it's well known there is those that don't know good bread from bad, except it's of other folks' baking; just as there's those who can make good bread, but couldn't turn out a decent cake if their lives depended on it. And on an ocasion like this, the last word, Mrs. Dixon, must be with them as is responsible, which is you and me."

"You're right, Miss Smith; and when all's done that Pitsmoor can do, some of the bettermost sweets must be got from Milborough, and only them must be set to hand round as can be trusted to discriminate as to which plates is most suitable for ordinary, and which for gentry," added Mrs. Dixon.

Pitsmoor, however, had no intention of contenting itself with a position of secondary importance at a stand-up tea. When it became an ascertained fact that the village was to be honored by an invasion of the surrounding gentry, it was at once decided that the purely parochial sentiment of pride in, and gratitude towards, its heroes should find expression at a coffee supper on the evening following the day of the formal opening. Mrs. Langley took up the suggestion with enthusiasm, and gave valuable assistance in the way of arranging in her own kitchen for the cooking of joints and pies. Her help was of real value, and Mrs. Boyd's thanks were sincere.

"Pray, don't mention it! I am only too glad to do all in my power to promote so delightful an idea. I assure you I am scheming night and day in the hope of turning Mr. Brotherton's triumph into the thing it deserves to be. I should dearly like to make it such a night as neither he nor Pittsmor would ever be able to forget," said Mrs. Langley impressively.

"How terribly intense she is sometimes," remarked Mrs. Boyd, as she and Rose went their way. "She is most kind, but I am sure that poor Mr. Brotherton would rather be without the memory she proposes to give him."

It is possible that no one would have assented more readily, or laughed more gleefully, than Mrs. Langley, had she overheard that expression of opinion.

"I really cannot quite make Mrs. Langley out. She does seem so queer and strange just now," said Rose thoughtfully.

She had still more reason for saying so on the day of the formal opening. Hugh, who was early on the scene, had worked himself into a state of nervous apprehension before Mrs. Langley arrived.

"How pale you are looking," she exclaimed, with exaggerated concern; "this is practically your canonization, is it not? Who is to undertake the role of devil's advocate?"

"None could be better fitted than myself, but happily, I am spared that ordeal," said Hugh. "Pits-

(Continued on page 14.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

The Boy and the Nest.

THE Boy lay back and chuckled appreciatively. He could see the soft, brown breast of the mother-bird quiver. Her bright, beady eyes were looking straight into his. She was prepared to flutter off the nest at the slightest threatening movement, but the Boy kept very still. He only squirmed a little in comfortable satisfaction, and dug his bare toes into the rich black earth. His blue eyes were as intent as her black ones.

"My, but she's a brave 'un," he thought admiringly. "'T ain't many 'ud do that,—mighty few thrushes. That long-tailed thrasher there hopped off quicker than scat. I didn't care if she did lose a few of her old eggs, but this 'un—"

Cautiously he extended his hand. The nest was in a low clump of hazel bushes, within easy reach. The speckled-brown mother panted and opened her bill, her bright eyes grew liquid-clear, but, just before the scrubby little boy's hand touched her, she was off and lit silently on a twig a few feet away.

The Boy chuckled again, and peered into the nest with a satisfied glow on his snub-nosed face. Four perfect egs, splashed with brown as finely as was the mother-bird's breast, lay in the grass-woven hollow. The Boy had with him a pasteboard box filled with cotton-wool. In the soft white was a cat-bird's egg of greenish, opaque blue, and the tiny, clear-white speck of the bank-swallow. The egg of a tawny thrush was a much rarer find, but the boy seemed in no hurry to make it his own. He glanced at the silent brown form only the few feet away. "You're a cute 'un," he smiled at her.

Suddenly he heard the cracking of twigs at the edge of the thicket. He made a grab for the pasteboard box, and scurried off. He effected an elaborate detour, and come up to the two other boys from the opposite direction. These two boys had pasteboard boxes also. When they caught sight of the first boy, they yelled, "Hi, there!"

He sauntered leisurely up, with apparent carelessness, but on a keen watch. He was met with an excited:

"Say! oh, say! Got a tawny thrush's egg? There's a pair of 'em around here, and betcher there's a nest."

The Boy twisted his wide mouth into a provoking grin.

"Aw, now," he drawled, "who says there's thrushes round here? You fellers be all off."

He met their derisive gaze with one as derisive, but he realized its failure as, after a minute's profound meditation, the two in one accord started away, perilously near the direction of the hazel clump. They winked at him over their shoulders, as he followed at a discreet distance.

A very little while after, and a prolonged whoop of triumph sounded in his ears. Realizing that now another encounter would not be entirely agreeable to him, he got rapidly away. But when he decided that they were safely out of the vicinity he hurried back, with something tugging at his heart. He drew apart the hazel branches, and looked in at the nest. It was empty. A slender brown bird was flitting silently from branch to branch over his head. As he watched her, he found himself wishing that she would squawk and make a fuss, as the bluejays did.

Josephine's Cake.

By Ida B. Cole.

While Mamma isn't looking
I guess I'll make a cake.
I'll stir it up so nicely
And put it in to bake.
I know the way to do it,
Take butter, just so big;
With sev'ral cups of sugar,
And lots, and lots of fig.
I'll have 'bout seven layers,
With frosting piled up high.
I think my Mamma 'll like it
When she comes by and by.

A lump swelled in the Boy's throat. He made a swift dig at his eyes with his fists,—very dirty fists. Then suddenly he threw his pasteboard box upon the ground. He kicked it and jumped upon it until it was smashed into the dry leaves and soft earth.

"There!" he said, and looked up at the quiet brown mother-bird. —Alice E. Dyar.

The A of B's of C.

By Adelaide Denning Newton.

QUEER things had been happening in the little village of Colford. Old Mrs. Green, who lives alone in the little house at the end of the road, had ordered a cord of wood to be drawn on Thursday afternoon. That evening, when she started for the prayer-meeting, the wood was in her door-yard. When she returned, an hour and a half later, she found it sawed, split, and neatly tiered in the wood-house.

Alton Ray, the little lame boy, found a new crutch mysteriously replacing the old battered one that hurt his shoulder.

Patrick Halliday's onion-bed on Tuesday night was running over with weeds, and the next morning not a weed was to be seen. Patrick himself believed it to be the work of the fairies, but since they were evidently well disposed toward him, he was not at all disturbed.

An air of mystery pervaded the whole village. Every one talked of the strange happenings which no one seemed able to explain.

It was not generally known that a new society had been organized among the boys and girls of the village. It was called the A of B's of C. Only the initiated knew that the letters stood for "Association of Brownies of Colford." Weekly meetings were held on Tuesday afternoons. The members were asked to contribute written suggestions for helping others.

It was Helena Bradford who suggested weeding the onion-bed. Her father was the village doctor, and Helena had overheard poor old Patrick in her father's office complaining of his rheumatic shoulders.

It was Eddie Hollister who suggested that the nickel collection be used for the new crutch.

Flossie Ryan told the society of the hard times that had come to the Mullens family. Mr. Mullens had been sick for weeks, and Mrs. Mullens needed to work to supply the wants of the family. She was strong and willing to work, but the babies took all her time. The result of this information was that six brownies were appointed to visit in turn at the Mullens' house, and beg the privilege of taking care of Billie and the twins during a morning. Of course, the brownies went disguised as young girls, and grateful Mrs. Mullens never suspected the truth.

The Association is adding to its membership, and its work is being carried on stealthily and with merry good-will after true brownie fashion.

A Thought For Every Day.

THERE'S many a thing for you to do,
My lad, if you but knew it,
That's sent to you, and only you—
Don't let another do it.

Don't let another lift the load
Your back was meant to carry;
Don't think your task were done as well
By Tom or Dick or Harry.

Don't say God's work can wait today—
'Twill do as well tomorrow;
Don't put your own will always first,
And count His service sorrow.

Don't wait till you are strong and wise—
Trust Him to gauge your burden;
And then at last trust Him, my lad,
To give the well-earned guerdon.

C. W. G.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

1.—Riddle.

'Mid the fiercest of the battle,
'Mid the muskets' constant rattle,
I am ever found—by me they're doubly served
In the tumult, first and latest,
Of the victors, 'mong the greatest,
For from duty stern I've never, never swerved.

Yet my life is not all riot,
Much I love to dwell in quiet,
And tranquility affords two-fold delight.
Pretty trinkets give me pleasure,
And I've joy beyond all measure
When I'm tasting tarts to tempt my appetite.

2.—*My Brother's Vocations.

1. I am a farmer's daughter, and by occupation am a useful machine of modern invention. I have ten brothers, differently employed, and all save one (alas!) in honorable callings. After briefly describing their vocations I will leave it for you to say what they are, as well as my own.
2. What my neighbor became when he refused to return the book I loaned him.
3. What my mother once said to us when we were children and she thought we were playing unfairly.
4. One of the presidents.
5. What my father said to my smallest brother.
6. A negro with a common name.
7. What one of my brothers who delights in fishing once said to a certain fish when he wanted it to go into the net.
8. A member of an ancient and honorable order.
9. A bottle of glue.
10. One who gathers a certain kind of fruit.
11. A basement where liquor is stored.

SISTER SUE.

3.—*Charade.

FIRST may be by the restless sea,
Where the sparkling waves are foaming,
Or in the depth of a leafy wood
Where the timid deer are roaming.

Over the prairie SECOND is creeping,
A subtle enemy, fierce and keen;
Like a mad animal onward leaping,
Strong men tremble when it is seen.

TOTAL is where true comrades meeting,
Many a scene of the past renew;
Here you will find a friendly greeting,
A hearty welcome by Boys in Blue.

VETERAN.

4.—Numerical.

Composed of 12 letters.
1 4 9 is a body of water.
10 11 5 6 is a nobleman.
7 2 12 is made from the pine tree.
10 8 3 is what hens often do.
The whole is the name of a great American author.

Answers to Puzzles of June 11.

1.—Home-sick.

2.—1, Sparrow; 2, Oriole; 3, Thrush; 4, Lark; 5, Canary; 6, Robin; 7, Swallow; 8, Finch.

3.—Magnolia.

4.—1, Carpenter; 2, Butcher; 3, Baker; 4, Mason; 5, Plumber; 6, Architect; 7, Printer; 8, Sawyer; 9, Blacksmith; 10, Wheelwright.

An Observation Party.

If you know of some nook or corner, some brook or river bank, some place where come the birds, squirrels, chipmunks, turtles, frogs, bees, butterflies, worms, bugs, and dozens of other forms of animal life; if you know of such a place invite your class to a party.

If you have some pennies to spare, write an invitation to each pupil upon the first page of a dainty note-book, which you may make from two or three leaves of the small size note paper, the same leaves tied with a knot of baby ribbon, one end of the ribbon being left long, and a tiny lead pencil tied thereto.

But if you have not the pennies, then extend a verbal invitation. With note-book and pencil go to this place we have spoken of. When arrived, let each one find a place where he wishes to sit, produce note-book and pencil, and in the note-book write the names of all the forms of animal life which he sees or hears in the next twenty minutes looking sharply about him

A wise teacher will find many uses to make of the results of this same "Observation Party."—Midland Schools.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND. The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Chicago, July 16, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Mob Crazy.

"ANARCHY exists in the state of Delaware. The mob that burned George White at the stake has the government by the throat. The police are terrorized, and the state and county officials are helpless. Established law is scoffed at, and there is imminent peril of a race war. The whole community seems mob crazy."

So states a recent press dispatch from Wilmington, Del., and the astonishing report goes on to say that the mob wrecked the county workhouse, forced the release of a prisoner, murdered a boy, and trampled the majesty of the law under foot. This destructive mob was not composed of foreign anarchists or drunken rowdies, but, as Governor Hunn himself said, "It was no ordinary mob that lynched the man who murdered Miss Bishop. The crowd seems to have been composed of good citizens." Nor was it an ordinary mob that enacted scenes of brutal barbarism in the streets of Belleville when Wyatt was lynched. The most respectable citizens were suddenly transformed into veritable demons consumed with uncontrollable ferocity. And when at Peoria, a few days later, the judge of the circuit court quietly assured a great mob thirsting for the blood of Jackson that justice would be meted out to the prisoner he was answered by his fellow citizens, "You are a liar!"

Here is an alarming state of affairs. This is barbarism in the midst of civilization. And while we do not believe that what the dispatches call "good citizens" includes the very best people, it is a matter of profound regret that any class of Americans could perpetrate the awful deeds of the past few weeks. And serious as is the crime of lynching, the cause that lies back of the crime is far more serious, and that is a disregard for the law. The selfish, shallow temper of many of our people prompts them to set all authority at naught. There is a spirit abroad of levity, irreverence, and excessive individualism that is inimical to the stability of the state. It is seen not only in the reign of Judge Lynch, but in the ever-increasing Sabbath desecration, the ease with which labor unions break their contracts, and in the defiant lawlessness of the average saloon.

So serious is this state of affairs that no pains should be spared to ferret out the cause and apply the remedy. Lawlessness may often result from thoughtlessness and lack of sympathy. It may grow out of inexperience, prejudice, and the lack of proper occupation; but all thoughtful persons must admit that the prime cause lies deeper. It is found in the practical infidelity of the day. The men are not in the church, nor are they apparently acquainted with their Bibles, nor do they cultivate a sense of reverence and submission to the will of God, which is the rule of a good man's life. Lawlessness is only another name for irreligion. Willfulness shows a lack of spiritual discipline. Murder and cruelty can arise only in a hard and unregenerate heart. What we need is a great national revival of faith in God the Father and in the Redeemer of all men as affording the only firm foundation of social order. Richard Hooker was right when he wrote: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is in the bosom of God, the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power."

An Alcoholized Intellect.

A MAN died suddenly in Kansas City, leaving to the world a strangely impressive record of a blighted life. The physicians upon cutting open his skull, found his brain immersed in alcohol, the fumes of which filled the room. "Evidently a heavy drinker," was the verdict of the physicians.

The physical tragedy that must have preceded this event is quite familiar. Physiologists tell us how that dread despoiler, Alcohol, making its way through the system, is rejected by an outraged stomach, spurned by an indignant heart, thrust thru the arteries, straining and distending them, crisping, parching and charring them so that they can not perform their functions, at last bursting them and allowing the blood and alcohol to flow in among the nerves and brain, irritating, inflaming and torturing the delicate, sensitive brain fibre. The nerves of sight become inflamed to see the awful visions and the nerves of hearing become irritated to hear maddening sounds. What manner of thinking must emanate from a brain thus conditioned!

Have you forgotten that we offer to send THE UNION SIGNAL until November 26th, for fifty cents? Urge your friends to take advantage of this special offer. Send the paper to the woman who says she would join the W. C. T. U. if it was "doing anything." No one says that who reads THE UNION SIGNAL each week. Send subscriptions at once to THE UNION SIGNAL, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Imagine, if you can, a memory poisoned by alcohol, recalling only vile suggestions, utterly lacking the power to recall stored-up truth and wisdom. Picture an imagination which has lost the power to soar, but instead crawls like a slimy reptile. Conceive of an alcohol-saturated judgment, controlling large industries, or an alcohol-stimulated reason trying to weigh matters of national moment in affairs of state, the mind now unduly elated, again depressed, becoming uncontrolled and finally paralyzed. Consider what an alcoholized affection must resemble, highly excited, passionate, lawless. Finally, let the mind pause for one awful moment to comprehend the depths of despair that have been sounded when the human conscience shall have become so debilitated and devitalized by alcoholic stimulants that it no longer stands on guard as an inward monitor, but lies manacled, drugged, wounded, a useless, dying thing.

Physicians tell us emphatically that the alcoholizing process is not sudden, but gradual, the work of months and years, and is unquestionably taking place in the physical systems of men and women who would indignantly deny that they belong to the drinking class. Meanwhile the world at large is compelled every day to have a part in the tragedy which involves not only the men and women who drink, and their immediate families and offspring, but involves every man, woman, and child with whom they come in contact.

Every day we are obliged to tolerate and submit to legislation emanating from alcoholic brains, to accept from the courts judgments distorted by alcoholized thinking, to entrust business to the vitiated intellects of men who are moderate drinkers, to take our politics and its measures of corruption defiled by the deadly drug. The fumes of it are everywhere: on the streets, in the city halls, in the street car, in the court room, even in the schoolroom, brought by innocent children upon whom the poison has been forced as nourishment.

At times one is almost compelled to believe that whole communities of respectable, abstemious, law-abiding citizens are unconsciously stupefied by its fumes as they sit insensible or indifferent to the dangers which such a condition of things portends.

To Help the Working Girl.

IN that remarkable book, "The Woman Who Toils" two women of culture and social advantage tell of their own experience as "factory girls," and in this way make a startling revelation of how at least a portion of "the other half lives." If the reader be not too mentally obtuse or too hard-hearted, he is made to see some things from a new point of view which he cannot soon forget.

What those two resolute women did was to give a faithful picture of things as they now exist. They have given voice to those that were dumb. They have compelled attention to voices that are again "crying in the wilderness."

After many weeks spent among them as one of them, one of the women who went to "these spirits in prison," says she came away convinced that no earnest effort for their betterment is fruitless. She is hopeful that her faithful descriptions will perhaps suggest to the hearts of those who read some ways of rendering personal and general help to that class who, thru the sordidness and squalor of their material surroundings, are condemned to slow death—mental, moral, physical death!

In all these factories there are two distinct classes of girls; those who work there because they have to or starve, and can find for themselves nothing better to do, and those who, only partly dependent, work that they may have the wherewith to spend for showy finery. Because the latter class can afford the lower wage, they create a cruelly oppressive competition against those whose pitiful wage earning is all that keeps them alive.

One part of the remedy suggested is that the girl who works for luxuries should go elsewhere—seeking some field of work which requires instruction, and a higher order of skill. The American factory girl has ambition; she has a hunger for knowledge, for opportunities to better herself. Who will help her to get the special training she needs to free herself from the slavish, brutalizing machines that have no use for brains or self-respecting personality? It is a moving appeal for help in this double emancipation—that of the woman who toils for bread and the girl who works for luxuries.

New Child Labor Law of Texas.

THE twenty-eighth legislature of Texas, recently adjourned, passed a most excellent law regulating child labor, and its provisions are so good that our readers will be glad to know them. This law was the special work of the organized labor of the state, altho women everywhere assisted in making the sentiment that passed it:

1. No child under twelve years of age can be employed in any factory or establishment where machinery is used. Employers are subject to fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than two hundred (200) dollars, and each day is a new offense.

2. Between the ages of twelve and fourteen the child must be able to read and write in the English language, exception being made in favor of a child having a widowed mother or parent incapacitated to earn a living, and who has no means of support other than the labor of the child, and then in no event shall such child be permitted to work outside the hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Penalty same as above.

3. All children under the age of sixteen are prohibited from laboring in mines, breweries and distilleries. No exceptions whatever. Penalty same as above.

We congratulate the great state of Texas on its humane and progressive legislation. It should completely vindicate that noble commonwealth in the estimation of people who have been prone to consider it the "tag end of creation." We hope that other states of which more is expected will emulate this illustrious example.

The Millennium Not Here. Notwithstanding the assertion that this is the "woman's age"—and it probably is by comparison—we have yet a long way to go before we find our millennium. We still receive far less compensation than men for the same work; we are not permitted a voice in making the laws that affect the welfare of our families; and in the church itself matters are not much better. In the great Christian Endeavor Society, which claims over 4,000,000 members, and has its organizations in every country on the globe, women, young and old, form two-thirds of this mighty host; but they have no official voice in the administration of its affairs. In fact, the sex is scarcely recognized in the roll of 150 trustees representing the various churches and organizations of which it is composed.

Our Next Red Letter Day. August 3, the birthday anniversary of Lady Henry Somerset, President of the World's W. C. T. U., is designated as Fresh Air Mission Day on our W. C. T. U. calendar. A program for the proper observance of the day is given in this issue, and further details of Lady Henry's magnificent work at Duxhurst, the farm colony for inebriate women, will be given in our magazine number for August.

Mrs. Stevenson Abroad. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson is speaking in England with great success. She has many more calls than she is able to accept. She is warmly welcomed wherever she goes, not alone to the public meetings held for her, but to the homes which open to receive her. Among the latter the home of the daughter of John Bright. Mrs. Stevenson expects to return to America in August.

National Officers at Home. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon landed in New York on Tuesday, July 7, and proceeded immediately to Mrs. Stevens' home in Portland, Me. There will be little or no time for rest, as these tireless workers are on the programs of several important summer meetings, notably Chautauqua, N. Y., and Old Orchard, Me.

A Personal Word. We beg the indulgence of our many friends for the belated appearance of the last two numbers of the THE UNION SIGNAL. Difficulty in the press room is responsible therefor.

State Secretaries, Attention! Send in the dates of your next state convention to be placed upon our fall convention calendar. Give the place of meeting and names of special speakers engaged.

Opinions of Leading Educators Concerning Spelling Reform.

Dr. L. Clark Seelye, President Smith College, Mass.:

I approve of the recommendations of the National Educational Association with reference to simplifying our spelling and shall be glad to see them adopted.

H. H. Freer, Professor of English Literature, Cornell College, Iowa:

I am in hearty sympathy with the use of the short spellings adopted by the N. E. A. No educational reform equals in importance the simplifying of the spelling of the English language.

Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Pedagogy, Howard University:

I sympathize fully with the general purposes embodied in the resolutions adopted by the state teachers' associations of Illinois and Wisconsin last December with regard to simplified spelling.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor, State University of Nebraska:

Too much cannot be said or done to emphasize the importance of simplifying English spelling. I see no reason why a principal should not rule and declare and give his teachers and pupils to understand that the short forms adopted by the N. E. A. are, to say the least, good alternative spellings, insisting that when they appear in written work they shall not be stigmatized as erroneous. Were this done thruout the country the next generation of Americans would almost to a man employ the abbreviated forms.

SERMONS FROM CITY PULPITS.

THE SALOON QUESTION AND CERTAIN FUNDAMENTALS OF REFORM IN A REPUBLIC.

By John Merritte Driver, D. D.

"Glance a moment at Chicago. This saloon question is omnipresent. Do we lack money? Our mayor says so. But the federal government levies and collects more than $100,000,000 in taxes on liquor, and the nation pours more than $1,100,000,000 into the saloonkeepers' till. Take Chicago's wanton waste in the saloon and you could keep every street as clean as the linen of a duchess and as sweet as a child's unsullied breath.

"Is it a matter of charity? But for the saloon nine-tenths of our charity work in Chicago would be unnecessary. With one hand we supply the saloonkeepers with licenses and with the other we are kept busy trying to supply the wants of the paupers they create. Family after family I visit is desolated by the saloon. There is practically no more righteous want. Employment is seeking both men and women, wages are amazingly high, hours are prodigally few, the well have an abundance everywhere for themselves and for their loved ones, sick or aged or infirm, except where the saloon and the vices it engenders breed and intensify squalor and vagabondage.

TAXES WOULD BE SAVED.

"Is it a matter of taxes? Three-fourths of our judges, juries, court employes, policemen and members of the fire department could be taken off the pay roll and turned to productive employment but for the continual havoc and criminality in the saloon, and of those sent forth from the saloon crazed and maddened by the vile concoctions and associations. Instead of increasing the number of judges and courts let us decrease the number of saloons and saloonkeepers.

"Is it a matter of crime? Mr. Deneen says we have a murder each day and two on Sunday. When to this appalling record we add the number of suicides our Christianity and civilization seem to have failed. But back of almost every homicide and suicide you find the saloon and the saloonkeeper. The accursed are drunkards or drunkards' victims.

"Many of the crimes are commited in saloons when they have no legal right to be open, and by people whose custom they have no right to accept. The state and city statutes are made to be enforced. Is Mayor Harrison enforcing them? If not, is he not responsible for the deluge of crime directly traceable to his negligence? Are there not men and women in the jail, penitentiary, insane asylum, cemetery, perdition, who would not be there had the saloonkeeper been held to a strict account, as other men are? And why should he not be?

SUPREME COURT IS DEFILED.

"But we must not be too hard on the mayor. We, the people, speak the saloon into being. The United States Supreme Court has unanimously declared that the saloon has no inherent right to exist, because it is inimical to the welfare of the people. But we defy the Supreme Court and open this anarchy factory; indeed, to the extent of licensing an unlawful and anarchistic institution become anarchists ourselves.

"Yes, deliverance will come, but it will be from the sober and august Anglo-Saxon South, unspoiled and unpoisoned by the wine-tainted beer-sodden, whisky-crazed, Sabbath-desecrating, God-defying and anarchy breeding and practicing minions from over the sea, and from the vast and virile countrysides where the Bible is not yet effete nor Christ a myth."

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIMS PROGRESS

The heart, though only a handful of muscle, the whole world cannot fill, and when broken only He who made it can mend it.

***

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.
—Selected.

***

The River Rhone pours into the beautiful Lake of Geneva a turbid, milky stream, and issues from those pure depths as blue as the sky above and as clear as crystal. This is just what Christianity can do for any life, no matter how clouded and polluted by sin. The only conditions are complete renunciation of the past, grateful acceptance of redemption thru Jesus Christ, and full adoption of the new life that is in Him.

***

There are some things which it seems that we could take for granted in our prayers. "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." But even tho we do need them, and God knows we need them, it does not follow that He will give them to us unless we ask for them. We may be depriving ourselves of some of the necessities of life because we take God's goodness and knowledge for granted, and do not make these things the subject of our petitions.

***

O, let me then at length be taught
What I am still so slow to learn:
That God is love, and changes not,
Nor knows the shadow of a turn.
Sweet truth, and easy to repeat;
But, when my faith is sorely tried,
I find myself a learner yet,
Unskillful, weak, and apt to slide.
Thou art as ready to forgive
As I am ready to repine:
Thou therefore all the praise receive;
Be shame and self-abhorrence mine.
—William Cowper.

***

The wisdom and the follies, the successes and the failures, the losses and disasters, the facts and the fables of the past, have crystallized in the present. The same holds good in our personal life and training. What you are to-day is a result of what you were yesterday. Swedenborg taught something like this when he said: "The garments of the angels grow mysteriously out of the emanations of their own characters." A wondrous law of unity pervades all things, small and great, past, present, and future.—Rev. Cyrus Mendenhall.

***

I can not always trace the onward course
My ship must take;
But looking backward, I behold afar
Its shining wake,
Illumined with God's light of love, and so
I onward go
In perfect trust that he who holds the helm
The course must know.
I can not always see the plans on which
He builds my life;
For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
The noise of strife,
Confuse me till I quite forget he knows
And oversees,
And that in all details with his good plan
My life agrees.

***

We know not precisely what is best for us. We know not what will make us truly happy. We know not what will help us best in our struggle against temptations. And if we were to try to make a distinction between our mere passing wishes and that which our souls really needed, we should utterly fail. But we need not try. Let us take all our wishes, all our longings, all the promptings of our consciences, to the feet of our Father. He will hear and He will do. He will hear all we say. He will know what parts of our prayer are best for us to have, and what are not. And He will give us what His fatherly love will choose. And therefore to all our prayers we will add, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."—Frederick Temple.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

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Red Letter Days.

July 21, Loyal Temperance Legion Day.
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MISS ANNA GORDON.

August 3, Fresh Air Mission Day.
BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—I am already beginning to think of the program for our National Convention and of the various reports which must be in hand before that time. The blanks for annual state reports will be sent to the state corresponding secretaries in September. In the meantime, if any one wishes a sample copy, she can have it by asking. No changes will be made this year. As our convention does not meet until November 13, I earnestly hope the state reports may be received by me as early as October 15. This will give opportunity for me to compile some facts from these valuable reports. Blanks for the annual report by organizers will be sent out in good season.

Before this reaches you, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon will have arrived in this country, if all goes well. They were obliged to defer sailing one week later than at first announced in order to obtain suitable accommodations, which they did not regret so much as they were hard at work preparing the World's Report for the printer. Miss Slack was obliged to remain in Switzerland some time for recuperation. It will be remembered that her mother passed away but a very short time before the convening of the World's Convention.

White ribboners expecting to be in Chautauqua this summer should bear in mind that Mrs. Stevens is to give an address at 4 p. m., Aug. 4, in the auditorium. This is one of the series of addresses provided by the management for "Liquor Problem Week." The temperance topics before the Woman's Club will occur the same week, and it is expected that Miss Gordon will speak on temperance work among the children. Mrs. Unruh, Mrs. Bullock, and Mrs. Fry will be the other speakers.

Rest Cottage had a much appreciated visit a few days ago from Miss Downs, principal of the girls' grammar school, Rockhampton, Queensland, who is paying a short visit to the United States. Mrs. Flora B. Harris, president of Queensland, writes that Miss Downs is one of their W. C. T. U. members who has helped greatly by her influence.

The Responsive Reading for July is on the subject of organization and the memorial fund. The W. T. P. A. management says it should have wide circulation and asks me to call attention to it in my Notes.

I hold in my hand a beautiful red, white and blue song book for soldiers and sailors, prepared by Mrs. Thacher, with appropriate original cover designs. It contains national and patriotic songs especially suited to the soldier boys. A number of hymns are written by our own white ribboners, and we are glad to have this booklet go into our army and our navy.

Letters are coming to headquarters in regard to the situation at St. Louis. It is asserted that dens of vice are already being located in that city, preparatory to taking advantage of the opportunities which the World's Fair will offer to carry on a nefarious work of ruin. We are told of the awful degree of depravity which this evil has already reached and are urged to arouse white ribboners everywhere to protest against the toleration of this infamy during the St. Louis Fair. The National is asking for an investigation by our own women, and will have something to say after they are heard from. Evil-minded men and women have always taken advantage of such occasions to ply their trade, and doubtless it will take the combined influence of all good people to even hold the evil to a minimum during the World's Fair.

I am wondering how many are taking advantage of the offer of THE UNION SIGNAL from now until the middle of November for fifty cents, and how many unions will appear on the Honor Roll because every member is a subscriber. Yours cordially,

SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Organizers.

DEAR SISTERS: My last word of greeting was written from Post Falls, Idaho, the first of last November. I remained in that state until December 6. During that time I held many meetings, and also attended the state convention held in Weiser, Southern Idaho. I had a most delightful trip of two months and over in beautiful Idaho. No one ever worked harder to "make the wheels go round" for a speaker than did Mrs. Ora Oakes of Caldwell, the noble and untiring state president, who has the support of her gracious, chivalrous husband, who is indeed a brother-in-law to the W. C. T. U. After leaving Idaho, I went to Baker City, Ore. I never was in a place of the size where the members of the W. C. T. U. had more opposition, but they know no defeat. They are really doing a great work, and in spite of difficulties that would dishearten many, that union is one of the largest, if not the banner union of Oregon. I gave sixteen days in February to the work in the city of Portland. I held many meetings during that time; I organized one new union in the suburbs, and added altogether sixty-five new members to the various unions of the city, of which Central is the "mother." Since February I have held many meetings in Western Washington, chiefly under the direction of our capable corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Munns. I organized three unions and one L. T. L.. I have now been in Southern Oregon three weeks working in Douglas county, under the direction of Mrs. Ida Marsters of Roseburg, the county president, whose time and talents and money are devoted to the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Marsters has been untiring in her efforts to make my trip a success in her very large county, and it has indeed been full of blessings all along the way.

I have attended the Douglas county convention, and can report a very interesting session. My appointments have been mostly in organized places. About thirty-two persons have joined our ranks during these meetings. While in Roseburg I went out to the state soldiers' home, and gave an address; a number of the W. C. T. U. women accompanied me, and they carried large baskets of the choicest roses, and gave each old veteran (there were about seventy-five in the home) a bouquet with scripture text. They seemed overjoyed to receive them. One of them belongs to the Roseburg union. I want to make special mention of the help given me in Portland by our brave organizer Mrs. Unruh. She did all in her power to make my stay profitable, while at the same time she was exceedingly busy preparing to go on her long trip south. MATTIE N. GRAVES.

Centralia, Wash.

Superintendents.

Peace and Arbitration.

DEAR COMRADES IN OUR PEACEFUL WARFARE:—It is gratifying to hear of so many public meetings having been held in commemoration of the anniversary of the great conference of nations held four years ago, the mother of the International Court of Arbitration which enables nations to adjust their differences in a humane way without the cruel force of arms. They can thus secure entire justice, while warfare always decides in favor of carnal strength without regard to justice. Peace by arbitration builds up communities and draws nations together, but warfare separates them. Peace alone can bring all men into one vast brotherhood. Let us work, talk, and pray for peace. Let us sing also for peace, and our songs will be in harmony with the song of the angels at the advent of the Prince of Peace.

Since my report to the World's Convention was sent to Geneva, I have received three reports; one from South Africa, one from Tasmania, and one from the Bahama Islands, which I wish could have been incorporated in my combined report. Mrs. Fernie reporting from South Africa says: "South Africa has just passed thru a terrible experience, but, thank God, peace has now been proclaimed and all right-minded Africanders and settlers are doing their utmost to further the building up of a peace-loving, united people thruout South Africa."

Mrs. Lodge writes from Tasmania: "What I really have done does not seem of much account, but of this you may be assured, that when I write or speak it is with no uncertain sound, for I am fully convinced of the enormity of war. Writing to the daily newspapers, and also getting articles copied from anti-war papers or magazines inserted in their columns, is one means I employ to spread our principles, and as opportunity offers I bring the matter before the Council of Women Workers and our state and local W. C. T. U.'s. In this little island we are so far removed from the rush and turmoil of the world that it is difficult to arouse enthusiasm on any subject tho even here we suffered loss thru the last war. The L. T. L.'s are being well taught the advantage of Peace Arbitration instead of war among the nations."

Mrs. Dillet, from Nassau, N. P., speaks of the work having been retarded by illness, but she says monthly peace meetings were held by her assistant and extracts from "The Advocate of Peace" which have been frequently read in the W. C. T. U. meetings were listened to with much interest.

Every least effort to promote our beautiful cause is valuable in helping to swell the influence that will put to flight the armies of the aliens and help to establish the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord. May it be said of each one of us in the great day of account, "She hath done what she could."

HANNAH J. BAILEY.

Winthrop Center, Me.

Notice.

To SUPERINTENDENTS OF MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

I desire to obtain the names and full addresses of all superintendents of Mothers' Meetings, whether district, county, or local. A prompt reply to this request will greatly oblige, Mary Wood-Allen, World's Supt. Purity, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The address of Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National Press Correspondent, is changed from Newton Centre, Mass., to Provincetown, Mass. This fact should be noted by Miss Foster's many correspondents.

The summer address of Mrs. Ella M. Thacher, National superintendent of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors will be Sea Side Park, Ocean county, New Jersey.

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"Then I began to take the Grape-Nuts, just a little bit at first, moistened with hot milk and from this I began to grow stronger and before I had finished the fourth package I could eat and drink anything I wanted and it did not hurt me in the least. So the right food helped me to health after everything else had failed.

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Miss Vincent (of Australia), 69 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England.

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, Mexico City, Mexico.

Miss Kara G. Smart, Tokyo, Japan.

Mrs. Ethel Beedham, Rangoon, Burma.

Miss Olifia Johannsdottir, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Mrs. Harrison Lee, Australasia.

Miss Christine Tinling, England.

PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARY COUNTRIES.

Unions and Dates of Organization.

*These states are now auxiliary to the Worlds W. C. T. U. thru the National Union of Australasia.

1874, United States—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Stroudwater, Portland, Maine.

1876, Great Britain—The Countess of Carlisle, Naworth Castle, Carlisle.

*1882, New South Wales—Mrs. J. A. Nolan, Montague Street, Balmain, Sydney.

1883, Canada—Mrs. Rutherford, 94, Spencer Avenue, Toronto.

1885, New Zealand—Mrs. A. R. Atkinson, Arbury, Wadestown, Wellington.

*1885, Queensland—Mrs. E. B. Harris, Clayfield, Brisbane.

*1885, Victoria—Mrs. McLean, 24, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy.

*1885, South Australia—Lady Holder, Wavertree, Kent Town.

*1885, Tasmania—Mrs. Rooke, Burnie, Emu Bay.

1886, Bulgaria—Mrs. Yotdauka Setchanova, Philippopolis.

1886, Japan—Mrs. Kaji Yajima, Tokyo.

1886, China—Mrs. M. J. Farnham, 61, Range Road, Shanghai.

1887, Siam—Mrs. Geo. B. Macfarland, Bangkok.

1887, Straits Settlements—Mrs. Mary Owens Denyes, Singapore.

1887, Burma—Dr. Mary Fowler Thompson, 104 Budd Road, Rangoon.

1887, India—Mrs. C. L. R. Hoskins, Cawnpore.

1887, Cape Colony—Mrs. Theresa Campbell Mackay, Port Elizabeth.

1888, Madagascar—Mrs. Sibree, La Tour Rouge, Tananarivo, North Antananarivo.

1888, France—

1888, Denmark—Miss Astrid Blume, Silkeborg.

1889, Chili—Miss Ada Burch, Casilla, 250, The College, Concepcion.

1889, Natal—Mrs. Fernie, Congregational Manse, Pietermaritzburg.

1889, Orange Free State—Mrs. Mary W. Gray, The Manse, Pretoria, Transvaal.

1889, Sierra Leone—

1890, Korea—

1890, Bahamas—Mrs. Annie W. Dillet, P. O. Box 155, Nassau, New Providence.

1890, Newfoundland—Mrs. J. E. P. Peters, St. John's.

1891, Egypt—Miss A. Y. Thompson, American Mission, Cairo.

1891, Madeira Islands—Mrs. Smart, Funchal, Madeira.

1891, Spain—Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, International Institute for Girls, Madrid.

1891, Italy—Miss Vickery, Palazzo Moroni Vicola, San Nicola de Tolentina, Rome.

1891, Greece—

1891, The Transvaal—Mrs. Mary W. Gray, The Manse, Pretoria.

1891, Australasia—Mrs. Rooke, Burnie, Emu Bay.

1892, Argentina—Miss Mary F. Swaney, 949, Calle Commercio, Rosario.

1892, Uruguay—Mrs. Van Domselaar, 36, Juan Blanes, Montevideo.

1892, Brazil—Miss M. H. Watts, Juiz de Fora, Minas Geracs.

1892, Norway—Miss Johannessen, Torvet 27 (a), Bergen.

1892, Jamaica—

*1892, Western Australia—Mrs. Ferguson, Dalnabreck, Claremont.

1893, The Netherlands—

1894, Austria—

1894, Mexico—Miss Juana Polacios, Puebla.

1895, Finland—Fru. Alli Trygg Helenius, Aggelby.

1896, Germany—Fraulein Ottilie Hoffmann, Dobben, 28, a Bremen.

1896, Iceland—Miss Olifia Johannsdottir, Reykjavik.

1896, Belgium—Madame Keelhof, 2, Rue de L'industrie, Brussels.

1896, Ireland—Mrs. R. Booth, Dalkey, Dublin.

1896, Turkey—Mrs. Shepherd, M. D., Central College, Aintab.

1896, Panama—Miss Marie Duchatellier, Panama, Isthmus of Panama.

1896, Sweden—Mrs. Emma Wretlind, Upplandsgaten, 27, Stockholm.

1897, Syria—Mrs. H. H. Jessup, Beirut.

1897, Armenia—

1898, Ceylon—

1899, Bermuda—Mrs. Sarah Ingham, Devonshire.

1899, British Honduras—Mrs. Watrous, Punta Gorda.

1900, Porto Rico, West Indies—

1901, Cuba—Mrs. Carter, Havana.

1901, Philippine Islands—Mrs. Mitchell, care Government Ice Plant, Manila.

1903, Switzerland—Mlle. L. E. Rilliet, 11, Rue Galloix, Geneva.

WORLD'S SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Young Woman's Branch—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, New York, U. S. A.—Gen. Sec., Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, Paris, Illinois, Assistant Sec., Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, 26, Queen's Mansions, Westminster, London, England. Custodian World's Y Missionary Fund—Mrs. F. S. Evans, 245, West 103rd Street, New York City, U. S. A. Custodian Y Almanac—Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, Paris, Ill., U. S. A.—Associates, Mrs. Flora B. Harris, Australasia. Miss Anna M. Cummings, South Africa. Miss Marion Ferguson, Scotland. Miss Tinling, England.

Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A. Organizer, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, Warren, Ill., U. S. A.

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Sunday-School Work.—Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, 210, Delaware Avenue, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Associate, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Riverside, Cal., U. S. A.

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Anti-Gambling. — Miss Ware, Luxford, Webster Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

School Savings Banks.—Mrs. Oberholtzer, 1905, Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Medal Contest Work.—Mrs. A. E. Carman, 291, Oakley Boul., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Evangelistic Work. — Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, 353 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A. Associate, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Evangelist, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

World's Missionary Fund.—Miss Bleby, Clive Place, Penarth, Glamorgan, Wales, England.

Systematic Giving.—Miss Bleby, Clive Place, Penarth, Glamorgan, Wales, England.

Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Work.—Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Work Among Railway Men.—Miss Lavinia Grayson, 3, Brearton Street, Manningham, Bradford, England.

Work Among Sailors.—Miss Agnes Weston, Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, England. Associate: Mrs. Ella M. Thacher, Florence, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Work Among Soldiers.—Mrs. Asa Gordon, 146, Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.

Humane Education.—Mrs. Lovell, Glenside, Pa., U. S. A. Associate: Miss Margaret White, Church, Bryn Mawr, Pa., U. S. A.

Purity.—Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S. A.

Flower Mission.—Miss Amelia Pemell, Newtown, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Petitions and Legislative Work.—Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

Promotion of Good Citizenship.—Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Parlor Meetings.—Mrs. Mitchell, 9 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. Associate, Mrs. Tomlinson, Plainfield, N. J., U. S. A.

Franchise.—Mrs. Eva McLaren, 56 Ashley Gardens, London, S. W. Associate, Mrs. Sheppard, Box 209, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Peace and International Arbitration.—Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Maine, U. S. A.

Food Reform.—Miss May Yates, 182 Regent's Park Road, London, England.

Gifts, Bequests and Life Insurance.—Miss Annie Lile, 15 Russell Square, London, Eng.

Household Helpers.—Mrs. Drysdale, Silvermere, Prince's Park, Liverpool, England.

Amusements.—Mrs. Tom Mitchell, The Park, Eccleshill, Bradford, England.

Co-Operation With Women's Missionary Societies.—Dr. Louise C. Purington, 23 Allston Street, Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

W. C. T. U. Exhibits.—Mrs. Warwick, 416 Park Road, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

The Protection of Native Races.—Miss Robertson, Bellarina, Castle Hill Road, Ayr, Scotland.

World's Archives.—The Secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS FOR 7TH WORLD'S CONVENTION.

The General Officers.—Mrs. Rooke, President of Australasia; Mlle. Rilliet, President of Switzerland.

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(And Organ of the U. S. A. Nat'l W.C.T.U.)

THE UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON. Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Corresponding Editor, Lady Henry Somerset. Managing Editor, Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett. Address, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"Race Suicide," as Viewed by a Woman.

OF late I have read various articles in regard to race suicide. In these woman is charged with having lost the God-given desire to become a wife and mother. Various reasons are assigned for this, but I have not seen what I believe to be the greatest cause of this loss. Is it not because our nation has refused to protect the home that the American woman refuses to become a wife and mother? She has wept, prayed and petitioned our state and national governments to throw around the home of this country some protection from the greatest curse this world has ever known. But instead of granting her request "this land of the free and home of the brave" has gone into partnership with the home destroyer, so the only reply weeping, petitioning womanhood receives is: Go help make homes, be patient, bear children, and each year we will only lay about 100,000 of them in drunkards' graves, and we cannot tell just how many of them we will place in almshouse, county jails, penitentiaries, and insane asylums.

It is not because woman loves a poodle dog more than a baby that she chooses the dog, but if she pays the tax and puts a collar on her dog, she is protected by the law from the dog-slayer. But tell me, if you can, how a mother can protect her boy? She went down to the gates of death to give him birth. She counts this as naught for the joy that a man child is born. She watches over him, sleeping and waking, warns him of the dangers of the intoxicating cup, but it availeth not. Ere the blush of youth has left his cheek she sees him offered a sacrifice on the altar of his nation's greed. What wonder that woman buys a ranch, goes into sheep raising instead of raising boys? Wool growers are protected, and if the wolves should abound our government would pay so much per head for their destruction. But the destroyer of our sons is protected by law; his business is legalized. When the voters of the country make the raising of children a safe business, then will our daughters become wives and the joyful mothers of children, "and the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."—Elizabeth A. Ivey, in Michigan Christian Advocate.

"When I meet a woman who says 'I see by THE UNION SIGNAL so and so,' I know that she is a desirable worker and doubly valuable because she takes THE UNION SIGNAL. When I find a woman whose heart is as my heart in solicitude for the success of the W. C. T. U., conversant with its history and its plans for the future, and intelligent on all lines of work, I say to her, 'Do you take THE UNION SIGNAL?' She invariably replies 'I do. I could not do without it.'"

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W. C. T. U. Notes.

Miss Budd was the winner of the silver medal at the contest held in Arispe, Iowa.

Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, editor of the "Texas White Ribbon," lectured at Kaufman, Texas, recently.

The Burlington, Iowa, union discussed "Alcohol in Patent Medicines" at its last meeting.

"Christian Fruit Bearing" was the topic considered at the last meeting of the Elgin, Ill., union.

The union at Newark, Del., sent a box of groceries valued at $20.38 to the state Industrial School for Girls.

Four barrels of clothing and household goods were shipped to the flood sufferers of East St. Louis by the union of Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Nelle Burger, National organizer, addressed a large audience in Larima, N. D., recently. The press speaks highly of her address.

Mrs. L. A. Clark, superintendent of mothers' meetings of Butte county, California, is spending the summer with relatives in Elgin, Ill.

Mrs. Hattie Wright Brand, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was the speaker at Island Park, Elkhart, July 4. Mrs. Brand spoke in Goshen, Ind., the next day.

Brome county, Canada, held its thirteenth annual convention at Eastman, June 24 and 25. Each union was represented and reports given from sixteen departments.

The unions of Mt. Pleasant and Colerain, West Virginia, had a pleasant picnic and Fourth of July celebration. Mrs. Trego, of Cleveland, state organizer, gave the address.

The North Side union of Denver, Colorado, gave a reception in honor of Mrs. A. Hungerford, acting state president, upon her return from an extended trip "across the range."

An earnestness in the work was manifested at the district convention held in Huron, S. D. A number of gentlemen were present and participated in the deliberations.

A well attended institute was held in Fort Madison, Iowa. The sessions were full of interest and the various topics well presented. Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, state president, was the speaker of the evening.

"Child Training" was the subject of discussion at the mother's meeting conducted by the Earlville, Ill., union. A spicy touch was given the program by the reading of Jerome K. Jerome's "Advice to Mothers."

Sixty-five women and many children went from Denver to Littleton, Colorado, to attend the W. C. T. U. institute. The work in this field is progressing. Seventeen unions are already organized and more in prospect.

Mrs. Emma W. Shores, National superintendent of Work among Lumbermen will soon remove to the state of Washington. In anticipation of the change Mrs. Shores has resigned her work in the Ashland, Wis., union.

The Willard union of Utica, N. Y., has opened its home for friendless girls. The house which was rented for this purpose has been thoroly renovated. Girls will here find a home and assistance in securing employment.

Mrs. Loise P. Round, state organizer, has been afield in Oregon. She organized one union and assisted in several county institutes. Mrs. Round was cordially welcomed to schools and added many white ribboners to our ranks.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley will supply the pulpit of the Austin Baptist church, Chicago, for the month of August, the pastor being on vacation. Miss Townsley's address for that time will be 708 North Fifth Ave., Maywood, Ill.

The Soldiers' Christian Temperance Union, at Fort Washington, Md., was entertained by the North Capitol union of Washington, D. C. The large hall was well filled with soldiers who were much pleased with the excellent program.

A public reading room has been opened by the W. C. T. U. of Winchester, Canada. A series of meetings has been conducted by Mr. John A. Nicholls, under the auspices of this union. Good results have followed these services.

The union at Boneta, Ohio, has presented the high school with Miss Willard's picture, eight of her books, a clock, a flag and money for an organ. "The Union Signal is our helper in all we do towards promoting the work in our midst."

The W. C. T. U. home at Clinton, Iowa, was open all day July 4. Easy chairs and couches were provided in abundance and lunch and lemonade served. A check room was also provided. Many callers enjoyed the comforts presented.

The Childen's Day service of the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. of Elizabeth, N. J., was one of the most interesting services ever held in the city. Each one of the large audience carried home a beautiful potted geranium as a souvenir of the occasion.

Miss Marie Brehm, president of Illinois W. C. T. U., has been conducting the School of Methods at the Lexington, Kentucky, Chautauqua. "The "Leader" devotes nearly a column to interesting W. C. T. U. facts gained from an interview with Miss Brehm.

An enjoyable social meeting was held by the Ontario, California, union not long ago. Mrs. Sarah A. McClees, one of our veteran white ribboners, was present and told of the early days of W. C. T. U. work in New York. Her address was an inspiration to all present.

Thirty-nine delegates were present at the Spokane county, Washington, convention held in Rockford. Mrs. E. C. Bodwell, state president, gave an address. The county was organized with Mrs. J. B. Gilbert, of Rockford, as president. Seven subscribers were secured to The Union Signal.

The Denver union greeted the many delegates to the International Christian Endeavor Convention with an attractive souvenir booklet. It gives much W. C. T. U. information from local matters to our world-wide organization. The picture of Frances Willard appears on the first cover page.

The L. T. L. of Hartford, S. D., had a very pleasant afternoon meeting at the home of Mrs. McGee. The house was beautifully decorated and the forty-seven children sang, played, listened to a story well told by Miss Van Vleet, then were served with refreshments. Just before going home a "peanut scramble" was indulged in.

Maricopa county, Arizona, held its convention at Tempe. The local unions were well represented and the convention was interesting and of profit to all who attended. Good reports were given showing an increase in membership. A medal contest was the feature of the evening session.

The Y's of Prescott, Arkansas, gave a reception in honor of Miss Mosher, National organizer. Another reception was given in honor of the college girls. The L. T. L. held an enthusiastic public anti-cigaret meeting. The W entertained 150 delegates, visitors and members of the Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Knox county, Maine, union was held in Camden. Miss Carrie Lee Carter, National organizer, was the speaker. The reports of the superintendents showed increasing activity along all lines of work, and a growing public sentiment toward the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic.

A successful flower mission service was held by the Bear Lake, Pa., union. Beautiful button hole bouquets were distributed by flower decked girls to the large audience and a good program was given. The next day fifty bouquets were distributed in the city. Mrs. Walker, the superintendent of Flower Mission for this union, is distributing much fruit and clothing to the needy as well as flowers to all.

The Fillmore-Houston district held its convention at Rushford, Minn., last month. Mrs. Josephine Bennett gave the convention address and was helpful in many other lines. Three unions and thirty-eight members have been added to this district since May 1. Miss Annie Robbins, National lecturer, will spend September in the district and Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, state president, will be in this field during October.

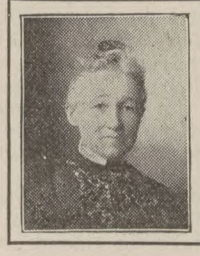
One of our National organizers writes: "When it is known that The Union Signal is taken by every member of the Armstrong W. C. T. U. it does not seem strange that this is Minnesota's banner country union. It has a membership of nineteen, with ten of the good husbands as honorary members. Its meetings are held twice a month, with honorary members and husbands as well as the women, in attendance."

Active work in Christian Citizenship is going on in New Hampshire. Mrs. Richardson, the president, who has a day of W. C. T. U. Institute in connection with the Hedding Chautauqua, calls in the clergy, laity and young people's societies to discuss the topic from their various points of view. Mrs. Richardson has been acting as state superintendent of this department, but is now relieved by Miss Helen Melvin, of Chester.

The W. C. T. U. of West Virginia contemplates the erection of a Memorial Chapel at Tesmalinston, Grafton, as a tribute to the work done in the state generally and in that locality in particular by the late Mrs. Mary M. Love, former state president. The movement originated at Tesmalinston and it has been indorsed by the state executive, who recommend that public meetings in honor of Mrs. Love be held on the evening of August 23, the collections to be devoted to the Memorial Chapel fund.

A free reading room and library is one of the praiseworthy enterprises of the Lancaster, Kentucky, union. About $400 has already been subscribed by several public-spirited citizens. One liberal young Lancastrian has also promised to place his fine collection of books, consisting of 500 volumes, within the shelves of the library. All the current magazines, newpapers and first-class literature of the day will be a conspicuous feature of the library table and Mr. Louis Landram, editor of the "Record," has donated his entire list of exchanges as a contribution to this worthy scheme.

The Pennsylvania L. T. L. convention, which met at Lancaster June 28-July 2, was a very enthusiastic gathering. The sessions were held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium which was beautifully decorated in red and white, the Pennsylvania colors. Mrs. Elma M. Preston, L. T. L. secretary, was the presiding genius of the convention. Over two hundred and forty delegates and many visitors were present. The march of the graduates, 196 in number, elicited great applause. Many of these young people already hold positions of trust and responsibility in business and professional life. The commencement address was given by Miss Margaret Wintringer, editor of *The Crusader Monthly*. The convention expressed its approval of *The Crusader Monthly* by giving 300 new subscribers to it.



The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital.

The regular July meeting of the Board was held Monday, July 6, in the pleasant dining room of the institution. An unusually large number was in attendance. Much business of importance was disposed of and action was taken toward the erection of a new hospital in the near future. This has ever been the heart desire of the board, but never until the present time has this great object lesson seemed near realization. Several years ago property was bought by the Association in view of a permanent home. This property has since been paid for and is now unincumbered. This location is not in what would be called an attractively situated corner of the big round earth, but has some things to recommend it to the general public as well as to its many friends.

First, it is in a great medical center. The object of our hospital is "The practical demonstration of temperance principles in administering medicine and the inculcation of temperance truths in medical education."

If this be true, and we know it to be true, the selection of this spot upon which to build a permanent home for our hospital has been well chosen, and its many friends and those who have carefully nurtured its small beginnings, predict for it an enlarged and useful future.

Few, not in close touch with the details of the work, can realize the self-sacrifice and devotion of the members of the board to what they believe the greater, if not the greatest, principle in all of this mighty temperance movement, and in taking up this new "departure" they do it expecting trials and perplexities, but full of trust in the All-Wise Father, whose guidance and aid come ever in response to the cry of faith.

Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, Pres.

EXPERIMENTS

Learn Things of Value.

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum it is still easy to learn all about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way to get back to health. A man of Lancaster, Pa., says: "My wife was a victim of nervousness and weak stomach and loss of appetite for years and was a physical wreck; although we resorted to numerous methods of relief, one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble but could not find anything to take its place and cure the diseases until we tried Postum Food Coffee. In two weeks' time after we quit coffee and used Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was all gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved and, above all, a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly, but we are prepared to prove it. Each day there is improvement for the better, for the Postum is undoubtedly strengthening her and giving her rich, red blood and renewed life and vitality. Every particle of this good work is due to Postum and to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

Program for Fresh Air Mission Day, Monday, August 3.

Birthday of the World's W. C. T. U. Leader, the Lady Henry Somerset of England.

"She has a tear for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity."

HOLD the meeting, by all means, out of doors, on porch, lawn or in a grove. Many local annuals are held this month and by having an all-day meeting the business may be transacted in the morning and a special Red Letter Day program arranged for the afternoon.

It is a nice plan for members to invite friends as special guests and provide luncheon in the open air, each member asking as many as she is willing to provide for, either in provisions or money. By this means the effort may be carried out with little expense or labor to each and yet all may assist in the bounty.

Appoint a committee to attend to the serving of the meal. Fix the hour at half-past nine or ten a. m. if the annual business is to be transacted. If not, have the guests come at eleven and serve the luncheon at twelve, followed by the meeting with its special Red Letter Day features. If there is money in the treasury for the department of the Fresh Air Mission it will be a lovely act to invite for the day some shut-in city mothers, closely confined shop girls, or office clerks. We all know deserving individuals whom such an outing would benefit and delight. Members should notify the committee on collation beforehand, as to the number of their guests, so that everything will run smoothly. A pretty feature for the luncheon will be to have place cards or menus for souvenirs, fan-shaped, in significance of the day. (Tiny Japan fans may be found at Japanese stores or they may be made by deft fingers). Write upon them quotations from Lady Henry's utterances and tie them with white ribbon. Have an organ on the grounds or upon the porch for the music.

Program.

1. Hymn—"The Lord Is My Shepherd.
2. Scripture Reading—Isa. xxxv., with comments.
3. Prayer.
4. Vocal Solo—"London Bridge," Molloy.
5. Paper—"The Farm Colony at Duxhurst."
6. Reading—Selections from Lady Henry's address to the Geneva convention. (10 minutes).
7. Solo—"If I Were a Voice," White Ribbon Hymnal.
8. "From a Castle in England to a Castle in Spain," Elizabeth Gordon in THE UNION SIGNAL of Feb. 15, 1894.
9. An Address on the Fresh Air Mission Work of the W. C. T. U.
10. Sentiments from members. Paragraphs about Lady Henry and her work or quotations from her addresses and writings. White Ribbon Benediction.

Number 9 should, of course, contain a brief outline of the Fresh Air Mission work carried on by the W. C. T. U. and the characteristics and practical charities of Lady Henry Somerset. Refer to UNION SIGNAL editorials of March 29, 1900, and August 3, 1899. For Lady Henry's last address see THE UNION SIGNAL on July 9, 1903.

Special Low Rate Chautauqua Excursion July 24th

Via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y. $14.00 for the round trip from Chicago. Return limit 30 days. A handsome Chautauqua Book with any information desired. may be had by calling at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St., or addressing C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

The Farm Colony at Duxhurst.

By Lady Henry Somerset.

NO greater problem faces people than how to arrest the alarming increase of inebriety among women. We cannot be blind to the fact that England stands in the unenviable position of being almost the only nation that has a drunken womanhood.

Woman has been specially associated hitherto in England with the sale of intoxicants, and the fact that her presence is to be found in every drink-shop has caused the safeguards that surround her in other countries to be set aside; but the hour has come when more people have begun to think, and it is to this arrest of thought that I believe we owe the legislation that has been granted to us during the last few years.

Some time ago short penal sentences were the only means by which habitual drunkenness was dealt with. It was looked upon wholly as a moral crime, and men had ceased to remember that from a moral crime it passed into a physical failing; that the habitual drunkard was utterly unable to resist the craving he had created when he came face to face with temptation, and that consequently when the term of imprisonment was over the wretched inebriate went back to his former life as certainly as he was turned once more upon the world.

It was in order to meet this great evil that the Farm Colony at Duxhurst was started, but since that day, now nearly eight years ago, the eyes of many have been opened. The Habitual Inebriate Act has been several times amended, and this year we have at last arrived at the point where the drunkard is no longer free to ruin his own life and the life of those who belong to him, but his personal liberty is sacrificed for the benefit of humanity at large. The great question comes, however, what are we to do with them? And this is where the homes at Duxhurst have, I believe, been a pioneer work.

Our farm home consists of a colony village, built on the slopes of the hills of Surrey. Far up the road in its own grounds is the manor house, which has been opened as a sanatorium for ladies. The most important feature of the scheme is the arrangement for the recognition of the individual among the patients. Each little cottage contains from seven to ten inhabitants, and a nurse sister who superintends the small family.

We long ago realized that to deal with large bodies of people suffering from one disease—a disease both mental and moral—was to court failure. The influence of thought would be far too strong to be overcome, and it was impossible to contemplate housing so many people together who were likely to harm one another.

Part of the success of the scheme has unquestionably been due to this system of dividing the colony into these small sections, where normal home life can be maintained, and where each individual feels herself of importance in her own small circle.

The Adirondack Mountains.

The lakes and streams in the Adirondack Mountains are full of fish; the woods are inviting, the air is filled with health, and the nights are cool and restful. If you visit this region once, you will go there again. An answer to almost any question in regard to the Adirondacks will be found in No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them;" sent free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

The cottages are simply furnished with just such utensils as every self respecting laborer ought to have at home—clean, dainty and pretty—and the women take immense pride in what they call "our little home."

The occupation that is given to them is almost entirely out of doors, for we have realized that we are combating an evil which is not only moral, but which is physical also, and that therefore it is absolutely necessary to give them an antidote for the poison which has destroyed their lives. Nothing better can be found than the wholesome outdoor work on the lawns, among the flower-beds, in the vegetable garden, and in the forcing house; and the way in which the women who have come to us utter wrecks are built up, the manner in which they regain their youth, proves that our theory is correct.

Early tomatoes and cucumbers are grown for the market under the superintendence of a lady gardener from Swanley. All the vegetables for the colony are grown by the women themselves, and I think that we shall be able to prove that gardening is not only a healthful occupation, but a good opening for the industries of women.

We have had most encouraging cases, we have also had some bitter disappointments; but I may safely say that when the women leave us it is sometimes impossible to believe that they are the same who came to us twelve months before; and parting with the patients is so sorrowful a scene that we realize at any rate that happiness has come to them during their stay with us.

When we met together at Easter time to celebrate the Resurrection festival many women who had left asked leave to come back. In one instance a woman was to come with her husband, another was to bring two or three of her children, and the eagerness with which they desired to be with us showed that their residence with us had been something more to them than mere hospital treatment—it had brought them an understanding of the happiness of being cared for and the realization of home.

Individual dealing with women, the influence of individual character, individual happiness, and individual thought must in the end tell for nothing but good.

I think we even care in the colony what the patients wear on Sundays; we notice their new bonnets and their new dresses and all sorts of frivolous things that go to make up our own home life, and I do not think that when we speak of these so-called little things it makes the prayers of those who join together on Sunday in our pretty church any less devout.

The women that come to us are the wives of artisans who earn small wages; women who perhaps have not been taken before a magistrate, but whose homes are desolate enough thru drink; servants who have lost their characters and consequently their situation; young women who, on account of hard work and late hours in shops and other places of business, have begun to drink and are ruining their lives at the very outset.

All these come to us voluntarily, stay a year and put themselves of their own free will under restraint; and the letters we get from husbands and brothers, fathers, mothers and sisters are heartrending. Their willingness to pay all that they can toward the maintenance of the inmates and their eagerness to cure those who are bringing wretchedness and degradation into their lives show us daily the necessity of such a home.

In one year we refused 3,000 cases, and since we opened we have been obliged to deny over 10,000 women admittance for want of room. It is, however, cheering to know that our medical man gives it as his experience that 65 per cent of our cases are standing well today.

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CONSUMPTION

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

moor thinks better of me than I deserve, but it has not the most remote intention of promoting me to its very brief list of saints."

"What a lucky escape for you!" retorted the lady with so odd a glance from her laughing eyes that the curate wondered what she could possibly mean. Just then, however, the first carriage appeared in sight, and for the next two hours he had more than enough to occupy his mind.

Pitsmoor will never allow it to be forgotten that as many as six private carriages set down their occupants at the door of the club that day. Not for one moment did it suppose that this unpretentious building was the attraction. As everybody knew, the gentle folk had come to do honor to the two brave lads to whose deed the club was to be a standing witness. The miners crowding together at the lower end of the room, watched Hugh as he modestly received the congratulations of the guests and, to a man, were proud of him. They were more than ever proud when he authoritatively dragged Sam out of a remote corner and, grasping his arm, held him forcibly by his side. Sam Widgery, senior, in his working dress, leaned over the back of a bench and watched his perspiring offspring with a sardonic grin. While thus engaged he was urbanely accosted by a portly visitor.

"You have a son to be proud of, Mr. Widgery," said the non-resident squire, who had diplomatically requested that any relative of the "fine young fellow" might be pointed out to him.

"So-a they say, but darned if I ever should have found it out for myself," was the uncompromising reply.

"Well, Mr. Widgery, between you and me, both Sam and I know perfectly well that we are not worth all this fuss," said Hugh, with his usual readiness.

"Oh, I say nowt agen you, but oor Sam aren't nor ever will be, that's sartin," persisted Widgery the elder, with the air of one who knew.

But other strangers were already claiming the attention of the two heroes of the day, and the squire, moving on at the same time, left the old man to finish his grumble alone.

"I think I never before saw Mr. Brotherton look so absolutely saintly," murmured a voice at Rose Glyn's side; "so happy, too. I suppose it *is* comforting when the world shows that, for once, it can appreciate solid worth at its own value."

"Does he look happy?" said Rose, in her matter-of-fact way. "I rather fancied that he was wishing it were all over."

"Oh, surely not! Such a day comes but once in a man's life. Look at Enoch. Scandalized as that good old man would be by the suggestion, he is simply worshiping his idol."

Rose turned her eyes in the direction indicated and her face softened.

"Enoch appreciates him, certainly," she said, with a smile.

Mrs. Langley laughed softly. She was thinking how greatly she would enjoy being present should anything occur to shatter Enoch's confidence in Hugh. It was not possible just now to follow out the idea, for Mr. Boyd and some of the more influential members of the company were ascending the temporary platform, and an eager crowd pressed forward to secure an advantageous position. Mrs. Langley drew Rose onward with the rest, and managed to secure standing room in a conspicuous position directly opposite to Hugh. Rose shrank behind a stalwart figure at her side, but Mrs. Langley maintained her advantage smilingly. The speeches that ensued were more remarkable for enthusiasm than brevity, and the burden of them all was the praise of the curate and Sam.

"All honor be given," said one speaker, "to that man who fails to see any merit in his own heroism. Nevertheless, Pitsmoor takes leave to feel proud"(anticipatory cheers, in which Mrs. Langley ostentatiously joined, with her laughing eyes fixed on the discomposed Hugh), "and not Pitsmoor alone, but the county—nay, the whole country, I venture to say, claims its right to be proud of the two young men to whom we do honor to-day."

Again the speaker was interrupted by a burst of cheers, in which Mrs. Langley seemed incapable of joining, she was laughing so immoderately. Hugh regarded her fixedly during the next few minutes and his face, if possible, grew paler than ever. A reference was made to the happy association of culture and labor in the noble work of rescue of which this club was the memorial, and the young men of Pitsmoor were exhorted to live up to the example of which they would ever be kept in mind by the two admirable likenesses that so fitly adorned their reading-room. Personally, the speaker admitted, he knew but little of Mr. Sam Widgery, but he felt himself safe in saying that he was an honest, manly chap, whose example any Pitsmoor lad ought to be proud to follow; while as for their curate, they all knew what his life was. Let them all pray that they might have grace to copy it.

Hugh, with his eyes still fixed on Mrs. Langley, flushed crimson. The lady, laughing helplessly, was reduced to wiping her tearful eyes.

"My dear Miss Glyn, you must excuse me," and she glanced again at Hugh. "I know how rude it must seem; but it really is too funny for anything."

"It is? It had not struck me in that way," said Rose stiffly. She was both puzzled and displeased.

The surprise of the afternoon proved to be the presentation, on behalf of the colliery proprietors, to each of the two rescuers of William Sellers, of a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed. The secret had been well kept, and when, in response to the invitation of the chairman, the two young men ascended the platform, there was an outbreak of enthusiam such as Pitsmoor had never before witnessed. Mrs. Langley joined in it tumultuously, with her clapping hands raised high in Hugh's sight, and her laughing eyes, full of dreadful mockery, fixed on his. There could be no mistake about it now; it *was* pure mockery. Hugh turned his eyes away, and his face grew rigid.

When silence was at last restored, the chairman, turning to the two young men, thanked them in the name of the proprietors, in the name of the community, and in the name of humanity, for the act of heroism that had averted from their midst one of the saddest of calamities, and asked their acceptance of these small tokens of the unbounded admiration and gratitude they had so nobly earned. Hugh essayed to reply, but some minutes elapsed before he was permitted to utter a word, so deafening was the roar that greeted every successive attempt at speech. When at last he was permitted to proceed, his voice was strained and hoarse. He could only say for himself and his friend Sam that, unworthy as they knew themselves to be, they would henceforth do all that in them lay to justify the kind things that had been said of them to-day. He warmly thanked the proprietors for the handsome and unexpected gifts that he and Sam had just received; with all his heart he thanked the liberal donors who had so spontaneously promoted the foundation of the young men's club, and tho, for the life of them, neither he nor Sam could bring themselves to thank those generous contributors who had insisted upon placing their photographs in their present conspicuous position, he prayed that those same photographs might serve as a continual reminder of what Pitsmoor had henceforth a right to expect of them both.

In the midst of renewed applause, one lady was heard to laugh outright.

"May I venture to add a hope," added Hugh, as soon as he succeeded once more in making himself heard, "that if, in the future, either or both of us two, should unhappily disappoint those who have shown to-day that they think far more highly of us than we deserve, these photographs, placed where they are—not, let me repeat, by our will—may at least serve to remind you that once in our lives we tried to do our duty."

In the midst of prolonged cheers, he stepped down from the platform and made his way thru the crowd to Mrs. Langley and Rose.

"How glad you must be that it is over," said the girl, with shy sympathy.

"I am." He gave her a grateful glance, but turned at once to the lady at her side.

"My dear Mr. Brotherton, what an ovation you have had! So well deserved, too. I would not have missed it for anything. How I wish Bob had been here. He said I was to tell you how very much he regretted being unable to be present. He has missed the chance of a lifetime, for, as you and I are aware, the circumstances are probably unique, are they not, Mr. Brotherton?"

She smiled slowly and broadly into his face before turning to Mr. Boyd, who, at the moment, hurried towards them in search of helpers for the tea-room. The vicar looked from her to Hugh with some anxiety, before despatching the latter to his duties, and was manifestly relieved when, with some laughing excuse, the lady took her leave.

"I never liked Mrs. Langley so little. I think she is just *horrid* to-day," said Rose to her sister, over a late and tepid cup of tea.

Mrs. Boyd laughed.

"I saw you were very wroth about something. What was it?"

"Her manners. They were simply atrocious," said Rose, with severe reticence.

Almost at the same moment Hugh was saying.

"Vicar, I can't stand this any longer. I must see Mann, and then there is something you must know."

"Is it about Mrs. Langley?" asked Mr. Boyd quietly. "I feared that it was too manifest to-day to pass unnoticed. It is a shocking thing. Mann will be in a terrible way."

"I—I—I don't know what you mean," uttered Hugh. But even as he stammered the words, an awful conviction forced itself upon his mind.

"Oh, if you have noticed nothing, I am sorry I spoke," and Mr. Boyd turned to an approaching parishioner. "You'll be going home soon. Brotherton?"

"Yes, I shall be going home soon," said Hugh mechanically, and taking his hat, he walked away in the direction of Dr. Mann's house as one dazed.

(To be continued.)

Literature Superintendents' Take Notice.

Mrs. Jennie E. Rhoads, of San Jose, Cal., has the following "open letter" in a recent issue of "The Pacific Ensign:" "A continual dropping wears a stone," and this Ensign and SIGNAL superintendent keeps right on trying to impress every white ribboner she meets that it is a case of "must have it" if they are to keep "up with the times" of our W. C. T. U. work; and if the readers of the Ensign see that at our institutes and conventions the State and National papers are always in evidence, and are spoken of by superintendent, or some one interested, it would be more certain to enthuse them in our department. Right here I want to enlarge upon "my point of privilege" by asking every Ensign and SIGNAL superintendent in Bi-County, Santa Clara and San Mateo to feel that ours is (shall I say it?) the most important of all, and that they try to help our sisters to see that they can no more do without them than they can do without their cook-book—in fact, I am not sure that they could not do without the latter better, for, after all, the cook is often a law unto herself, and in our W. C. T. U. work we must, more or less, depend upon our leaders, and how can we know of their leading but by closely following the printed rules and regulations as they come to us week by week in the Ensign and SIGNAL? Think of a train running along its own pace, without the dispatcher's message at each station!

I think we have eight superintendents. Let us astonish the publishers before State convention, and incidentally win that banner.

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Government Will Conduct Experiments with Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Prof. Wiley, chemist of the agricultural department, will conduct another experiment this fall which will attract as much attention as did the famous squad of twelve "poison eaters" that for seven months was subjected to experiments with food adulterants at Prof. Wiley's "borax boarding house." The experiments to begin in the fall will be for the purpose of determining the effect of tobacco, good, bad and indifferent, pure and impure, and domestic and imported, upon the heart, lungs and digestive organs and the human system generally. Cigaret fiends, snuff "dippers," cigar smokers and devotees of pipes will make up the new squad, which will consist of eighteen men of all ages.

During the first thirty days of the experiments the members of the squad will not be permitted to use tobacco in any form. Thus all the members will begin on the same basis.

One month prior to the date set for the conclusion of the experiments and the disbandment of the tobacco users, the men will again be forbidden the use of tobacco in any form, and the results of this sudden stoppage and the effect upon the physical condition of the squad will be carefully noted. A large number of clerks of the agricultural department have offered their services for the experiments.

Christian Endeavorers in Session.

Over 10,000 Delegates at First Meeting of Convention at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 9.—Thousands of Christian Endeavorers from all parts of the United States and Canada, with a few from abroad, arrived here during the day and many more are on the way. More than 10,000 persons attended the opening mass meeting of the twenty-first international Christian Endeavor convention this afternoon.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement.

URGES INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

The president's address, which was loudly applauded, was a call to increase the work of the society. Along two great lines he urged this increase; first, an enlargement of the membership of the local societies. As a definite proposition to insure this increase Dr. Clark proposed that every state strive to gain at least 10 per cent annually for the next ten years, thus entering into a ten years' extension campaign. An increase campaign book will be opened at the headquarters of the united society, in which a page each year will be devoted to each state, telling the story of its growth in every line of its endeavor.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a large growth in the membership of the society, both at home and abroad.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.

Treasurer—William A. Shaw.

Clerk—George B. Graff.

Auditor—Fred H. Kidder.

Denominational trustees for four years were elected as follows:

Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks, Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. H. Brown, Sheffensburg, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York City; Rev. A. C. Cross, Toronto, Ont.; Rev. N. B. Grubb, Philadelphia; Rev. Samuel McNaughton, Boston; Rev. George E. Momaniman, West Lafayette, Ind.; Professor Elbert Russell, Richmond, Ind.; Rev. Hugh R. Walker, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prof. H. L. Willett, Chicago, and Rev. C. F. Yoder, Ashland, O.

The presidents of state, territorial, and provincial unions were elected trustees for one year.

Prohibition Won.

NORFOLK, Va.—After a terrific battle between prohibitionists and saloon men Claremont, Va., went "dry" by 20 majority. When the result was announced the town almost went wild. Factory whistles were blown and church bells rung to announce the deliverance of the town from saloons. The negroes to a man voted the dry ticket.

News of the Week.

FOREIGN.

Pope Leo XIII at the point of death from pleuro-pneumonia. Two operations performed, but recovery not considered probable.

Berlin Medical Society's tuberculosis commission reports that animal consumption is not the cause of human consumption.

Protest made by Japan against invasion of Corea by 150 Russian troops; warships sent to Yalu river by Japan and Great Britain.

Lord Rosebery submits plan for British technical school to cost $1,500,000, and asks London county council for annual grant of $150,000 for its maintenance.

Chinese director of commerce notified by powers, except United States, that silver will not be accepted for indemnity, and that Tien Tsin will be seized unless gold is paid.

Foreign legations at Pekin reported preparing for Chinese outbreak; provisions being stored and guards increased; demand made by Japan for deficiency in July indemnity installment due to payment in silver.

DOMESTIC.

Government determined to stamp out the peonage system in the southern states. Special counsel appointed to prosecute cases.

Plans for forty-five story municipal office building and bridge terminal, costing $50,000,000, submitted to New York city board of estimates.

Corporation Counsel Tolman decides that clubs in the prohibition district of Chicago must either stop selling liquor or move to some other section.

United States government may not forward Jewish petition to Russia. St. Petersburg to be asked if it will be agreeable before document is sent.

Navy department has taken steps to prevent further interference with American shipping in the Orinoco river by insurgents or government forces.

First election in United States for Cecil Rhodes scholarships set by trustees between February and May, 1904; qualifying examination to be held in each state and territory.

Petitions for merging Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and Baptist Union will be presented to latter organizations by Endeavorers; "evangelize the world" is keynote.

National Educational Association adopts resolutions urging permanent tenure for teachers, proper compensation, support of schools by local taxation and necessity for inculcation of respect for the law.

Chicago philanthropists launch society which will seek to better conditions of people of all countries by fostering emigration and colonization, so as to better distribute the population, and let each man earn about what his labor is worth.

Offers a New Opium Bill.

Philippine Commission Wants to Give Doctors Control of Drug.

MANILA, July 9.—The Philippine commission introduced a substitute for the opium monopoly bill today, making the importation of opium unlawful except by pharmacists, and permitting the disposal of the drug only on a physician's certificate. Final action in the matter was indefinitely delayed.

Closed by Blanket Remonstrance.

KENTLAND, Ind., July 8.—The doors of three saloons have been closed by the blanket remonstrance during the present term of commissioners' court in Newton county. One was closed in Brook and one in Foresman. At the June term of court one license was rejected. The fight against the saloon is being led by the Rev. Mr. Collins, pastor of the Brook Christian church.

Sons of Temperance Meet.

NEW HAVEN, July 8.—The fifty-ninth annual session of the national division, Sons of Temperance, opened here today with 125 delegates present. Reports showed that the membership has increased in many states, Pennsylvania leading with an increase of between 1,000 and 2,000 members during the last year.

Temperance Law Sustained.

Adams Measure Passed Upon by the License Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Supreme Court has held the Adams law, passed at the last session of the legislature, to be constitutional. The law is a temperance measure and provides for the abolition of saloons in all towns having a population of 5,000 or under, upon a submission of the question to popular vote.

There are only eight towns in the state that are exempt from its operation.

To Chautauqua Lake and Return

at one fare for the round trip, via Nickel Plate Road, on July 24th, from Chicago and intermediate points, with return limit of August 24th, account of Conference of Association of General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association of North America, at Chautauqua Lake. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

A Veteran Teetotaler.

At the late meeting of the National Temperance League, at the Mansion House, London, General John Desborough was in the chair, which had been held for so many years by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, so long known in the temperance world as Bishop Temple. General John Desborough is nearly eighty years old, and has served his country in many climes. Thirty-five years ago, when strenuous efforts were being made to further the cause of temperance in the army, Colonel Desborough attended a meeting at Shoeburyness, and was so much impressed by a speech of the famous Samuel Sims, that he signed the pledge as an example to the men. He became one of the pioneers of the movement, and to-day there are over 40,000 total abstainers in the British army. The General remembers the day when officers openly declared they would rather take their men into action half drunk than sober. When telling the tale, the veteran officer adds, "but to-day none, from a field marshal to a drummer boy, would say such a thing!" He has all these years been a firm believer in the safe canteen where the men can find everything to interest, instruct, and refresh themselves with, but drink. Wherever he was stationed, no matter in what quarter of the world, he set about starting a place of this sort; so much so that for years he went by the "soubriquet" of the Canteen (alias Cantin') Colonel. General Desborough is a brother of Louisa A'hmuty Nash, long time state reporter of Oregon.

Clergymen Who Abstain.

Some recent English statistics of the habits of clergymen are of interest from a temperance standpoint. Out of 2,887 Congregational ministers, 2,551 are total abstainers. The Free Methodist, New Connexion Methodist, and Bible Christian bodies report an aggregate of 6,638 ministers, of whom 5,602 are abstainers. The Society of Friends have 369 ministers, 350 of whom are abstainers. The Baptists have 1,953 ministers and missionaries who are enrolled abstainers. Eight Baptist colleges report the whole of their 179 students as teetotalers. Of 2,409 Baptist churches 1,959 have a Band of Hope and 1,964 use unfermented wine at the communinon.—The National Advocate.

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Signal Notes

The Anti-Saloon League has been organized in Madison county, Iowa.

Open air meetings under the auspices of the Total Abstinence Association will be held in all Chicago parks.

Rev. L. B. Bissell of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been made state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

January 1, 1903, there were 16,658 insane persons in Scotland. The alarming growth in the number of cases is largely attributable to alcoholic excesses.

Eminent clergymen and laymen have formed an organization whose object is to check the divorce evil. The movement includes many denominations, and is being directed by Rev. Dr. Pardow, a Jesuit.

Kansas City, Kansas, has been the rendezvous of the gamblers of the middle west. Mayor Gilbert has closed seven gambling houses and turned 300 slot machines to the wall. The poolrooms were not molested.

By agreement between the temperance people and the saloon keepers, Dyersburg, Tenn., became "dry" July 1. The last day of the sale of whisky saw many fights, in one of which a knife was used with serious results.

Prominent brewers of Ohio will manufacture a mildly alcoholic beer from rice. They hope in this way to nullify the effect of the Supreme Court's recent decision that Bishop's beer and other malt liquors are taxable under the Dow law.

"To lower mortality of infants and young children during the summer months," is the object of the special summer work taken up by the Brooklyn Health Department. Sterilized milk will be distributed at fourteen different stations.

A sweeping blow to the "levee" district in Chicago was struck when the grand jury returned true bills against ninety-two places in one day. Other cases are to be continued. It is hoped that this disreputable district, where many evils have existed unrebuked, may now be cleaned up.

Rev. Jas. C. Teeter, of Minneola, Fla., a Methodist minister who is laboring among the convicts in the camps where such labor is employed, will be grateful for donations of good literature of any kind, bibles, testaments or current periodicals. Address all matter as above, freight or postage prepaid.

A great revival is in progress in Centerville, Iowa, there being now over six hundred conversions. County officers, members of the police force and men who had been circulating a saloon petition were converted. At once their names were taken off the saloon petition and later the petition was defeated.

For some time Warden Hershey of the Ohio penitentiary has been annoyed by finding the prisoners were in some manner securing intoxicants. Upon investigation it is found the whisky was brought in by outside parties. The next legislature will be asked to enact a law making it a criminal offense to carry liquors into a penal institution.

The twenty-sixth annual assembly of the Evangelical and Prohibition Association of Loudoun county, Maryland, will be held near Purcellville, commencing August 4 and lasting for one week. The association has just completed an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000. August 7 will be W. C. T. U. day and Mrs. E. U. Burgess, of New York, will give the address.

One of the most extraordinary suicides on record is reported from Pesth. Baron Rela Oluyi, a wealthy citizen, deliberately poisoned himself by smoking cigars and tobacco to excess. The baron had lost a large fortune in speculation. Having a wife and six children, he insured himself very heavily on their behalf in five companies, and then proceeded to put into operation his unique plan for self-insurance companies unearthed the bar-destruction. He hired a small room in a mean portion of the city and in ten months died of what the doctors called "galloping consumption." But the on's secret plot and found that he had poisoned himself by consuming 3,500 cigars and about 100 pounds of tobacco.

Publishers' Notes.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

David Douglas and His Wife.

Glimpses of the very natural home life in a minister's family, very human and lovable children, the white ribbon mother and the evolution by which the father becomes one whose vote is in harmony with his prayers and sermons, with the serious consequences of this stand which he took for conscience' sake—these are found in "David Douglas and His Wife," by Mrs. O. W. Scott. With its pleasing phraseology it is a book well worth reading for the story alone, and the reading will surely give to many the needed arrest of thought. Speaking of those persons who are said to "sit on the fence," it says: "Nowadays this fence is upholstered and has become a fashionable resort. There is so much doubt and uncertainty in the air that one begins to waver before he knows it." Notice the offer of this book to subscribers: Cloth bound 50 cents, paper cover 25 cents.

The Crusader Monthly.

We are pleased indeed with the hearty words of commendation which come to us from all directions, showing that the Young Crusader with new name and new form is delighting its many friends.

CONGRATULATIONS on the courage which has put The Crusader into the new form. You have made an especially happy hit, it seems to me, in the new name. It removes the difficulty of using the paper as the organ of the Seniors as well as of the Juniors, while preserving enough of the old to link the two series together. I heartily approve of the change, and the June number is GOOD.

ALICE M. GUERNSEY,
L. T. L. Secretary of New Jersey.
(First Editor of The Young Crusader.)

What his manual is to a soldier; his chart to a mariner; "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" to a merchant, is The Crusader Monthly to the Legioner. Just laid on my desk, not yet have I read it thru in its new form, but from every page I catch larger enthusiasm, larger plans, larger inspiration;—every column is gripping in its interest. And twenty-five cents for a whole year's subscription! Surely no well-informed, thoroly equipped L. T. L. Crusader would think of being without this indispensable official organ. We ought to include it in our pledge, and I promise to subscribe for and regularly read The Crusader Monthly!

CHARLES WESLEY BURNS,
Ex-President Pennsylvania L. T. L.

The copies of the June Crusader Monthly came all right, and I was much interested in the change. I am very much pleased at the improvement, both in the contents and the appearance. I think it will appeal to the Senior Legioners much more closely—it seems more like "our" paper, and I am sure will accomplish a greater work for our young folks than it could have as it was before. I hope the change will stimulate the Legioners to better support. I am confident that this will result.

HERBERT C. SHATTUCK,
President New York L. T. L.

I have carefully read The Crusader Monthly. I like the new arrangement very much, and I enjoyed reading the paper. I have shown it to two district conventions.

ANNIE A. ROBBINS,
National Lecturer.

Woman's Temperance Pub. Assn.,
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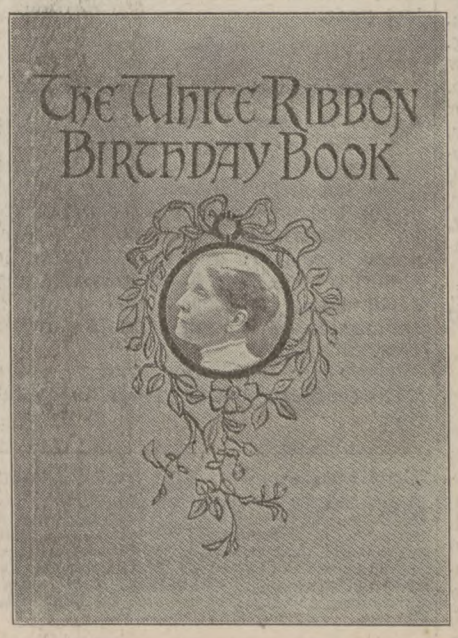

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THE W. C. T. U. OF CHILI—MRS. IDA A. ARMS, PRESIDENT.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 13-18, 1903

Our Cause in Canada

Mrs. Ella A. Boole's Valuable Work—Temperance Talk by Pro-Whisky Paper—Strong Methodist Endorsement.

Elizabeth Griswold Waycott, Correspondent.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The Province of Quebec has just had a great uplift by the coming of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State W. C. T. U., who spoke in different towns and cities for a fortnight. She attended the county conventions all day, assisting in many ways with advice and encouragement and giving spiritual and practical noontide Bible readings. No praise can be too great for her work.

That she made a stir in Montreal was proved by an editorial in one of the largest daily papers whose whisky advertisements are proverbially prominent and whose attitude on all questions of social reform is diametrically different from ours. The paper said: "The victory for temperance is being won by business men who have learned that in these days of fierce competition sobriety is essential to success. The W. C. T. U. and some of its kindred organizations are, if anything, brakes on the wheels of progress." And have the business men found that sobriety is essential? Then our prayers are answered.

But another tone is taken by the Methodist Conferences all over Canada. At a recent meeting one of the ministers called us "our good brethren, the W. C. T. U." In Toronto the conference endorsed the campaign of the W. C. T. U. against cigarets, strongly protesting against the sub-section of the criminal code legalizing gambling on the race course during race meetings, and urging the enactment of a law similar to that recently considered in Great Britain, prohibiting the publication of all betting intelligence in the newspapers.

In Kingston the report of the committee on temperance, prohibition and moral reform was as follows: "We rejoice that there is decided progress in sentiment, activity, and liberality toward the cause of prohibition, and we desire to express our appreciation of the self-denying efforts set forth by ministers and other Christian workers individually or in organizations, especially the W. C. T. U., all of which have done much to create and sustain a healthy public sentiment." Dr. Chown, the newly elected secretary of Temperance and Moral Reform for the Methodist Church of Canada, delivered an inspiring address. In the bicentenary year of John Wesley's birth he could begin his remarks by a reference to Mr. Wesley's attitude on the liquor traffic, who had characterized the traders in alcohol as "Butchers general, driving their patrons to hell like sheep."

The London conference endorsed our methods, advocating the education of the children in temperance in the public schools, in the Sunday-schools and in the Epworth League. "Educate, agitate and legislate, and the temperance people will put their heel on the greatest evil this community has ever known. It is the business of the church to so reveal the evils of strong drink that it will find no place in the civilization of the twentieth century."

The good news has come that there will be a W. C. T. U. Institute at Grimsby Park, the Chautauqua of Canada, from August 9 to 12. This has been a desire that the officers long hoped to have satisfied and are anticipating excellent results. If any of our sisters from the States are near Niagara Falls on a tour at that time it would be a short trip and one well worth while.

Successful Crusade in the Northwest.

Special Correspondence.

In the liquor fight at Montavilla, a little suburb of Portland, Ore., to which reference was made in a recent issue of THE SIGNAL, the liquor side is for the present apparently victorious, as the saloonkeeper's license has not been declared void. The fight hinged on the point as to whether the saloonkeeper had the number of names required by law as signers to the petition for his license, and as to whether these persons were actual residents. The decision of the court was in favor of the saloonkeeper.

Forest Grove, another little town near Portland, and the seat of Pacific University, has been more successful in a recent temperance campaign. The town has never had an openly licensed saloon, but liquor has been obtainable. The question as to whether the town should have regularly licensed saloons or not was agitated, and it was decided to leave the matter to a vote of the people. Some of the earnest consecrated temperance workers of Portland went down to Forest Grove and did what they could to help the temperance cause along; college authorities and the churches lent a hand; temperance literature was sent to the voters, and the result was that the temperance people scored a victory of 158 to 111 at the election.

Woodlawn, another suburb of Portland, downed a saloonkeeper who was petitioning for a license to run a saloon in Woodlawn. The saloonkeeper had forty-four names to his petition and the temperance people had about 200 names, and so they carried the day.

Hood River, a little town of Northern Oregon, voted down three petitions for saloons about the middle of last month. Garfield, Wash., which has not had a saloon for twelve years, is making a brave fight against the liquor element, which is trying to get the upper hand there, and so, "here a little and there a little," something is being done.

Mrs. Harford's Splendid Work in California.

Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Mrs. Helen D. Harford, president of Oregon, has been kindly doing neighborly service in California, having recently made a trip down the Sacramento Valley from the Oregon line as far as Sacramento and back. During this little trip she visited twenty-one towns, organized eight local and three county unions, preached nine sermons, gave twenty-eight lectures, nearly always meeting the next afternoon with the women; held three conventions and two institutes; addressed three young people's societies and a number of Sunday schools; took the names of 113 new active members and 36 honoraries; pledged 64 adults and 50 children; addressed nearly 4,000 children in the public schools; three L. T. L.'s, and various other efforts too numerous to mention. The organization of one union involved seventy-two miles of stage travel at an expense twice as great as the collection received, but it paid in moral results. Regions like these are crying out for workers to be sent, and the more settled communities should provide the means to reach them. Such heroic souls as Mrs. Harford are doing more good than can be estimated.

Good Tidings From Maryland.

Enthusiastic Meetings—New Unions in Baltimore—Manifold Work at State Headquarters.

Mary R. Haslup, Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Our work goes steadily on in Maryland. Four counties have had their annual meetings, all occasions of interest and enthusiasm for the work, and two counties have held institutes with carefully prepared programs. Baltimore city has several new unions, with additions to the membership of the old ones.

Dr. Mead of New York spent the month of May in the state under the direction of the Prohibition party workers. He spoke for a number of our unions while here. Rev. Alfred Smith of Wilmington conference has given some fine addresses at our meetings.

Meantime our state headquarters stands as a beacon light in our chief city. The free kindergarten, Sunday-school, boy's league and mothers' meeting that have their homes in this building are closed for the warm season, after months of faithful seed-sowing, but the gospel meeting at noon knows no intermission. On every day of the week save Sunday someone is here to lead in song and prayer, to read a message from God's word, often with hopeful comment, and to greet in kindly fashion any who may come into this place of worship and rest. For thirteen years the state union has owned and occupied its present headquarters, and through these years, and even before, the noon Gospel meeting has been constantly maintained. Many wandering wayward ones have here found the Master, while to others, worn and discouraged, the hour's communion has brought new faith and trust.

Virginia Nuggets.

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Va., July 6.—Cape Charles W. C. T. U. has secured twenty-three new members in its membership contest. Mrs. James Sterling is president of this union and Mrs. W. T. Townsend corresponding secretary. Mrs. Townsend had the honor of securing the most members in the contest. A reception was given the new members.

Winchester union has just celebrated its eighteenth anniversary. The occasion was an enjoyable one, and $23 was added to the treasury by sale of refreshments.

James City county W. C. T. U. has been organized by Mrs. Newton, with Mrs. Louthan, wife of a Baptist minister, as county president.

Under the Mann bill the temperance forces of Isle of Wight county have driven all the saloons from the county except those in the town of Smithfield, and they are preparing for a local option election there.

Loudoun county convention was held at Philomont June 17. While there is no union at this point the convention was well attended and all the unions in the county had good representation. Much interest was manifested by the people of the community and they furnished enjoyable music for the occasion. The Loudoun Camp Meeting Association invited the county W. C. T. U. to take charge of one day of its camp meeting in August.

Lincoln union has been honored recently by visits from two ex-state presidents, Mrs. R. D. Wilson, now of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. R. H. Jones, of Norfolk.

Conditions in Tennessee.

From the State President's Outlook.

Silena Moore Holman, Correspondent.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., June 26.—The outlook in Tennessee is more encouraging than I have ever known it to be When the legislature renewed so many charters of towns in our state last winter and spring, reincorporating without saloons, most of the saloons were given a few months in which to close out their business. Now every day we hear of some town closing out its last saloon. Out of about 3,000 cities, towns, villages and postoffice hamlets in the state, intoxicating liquors can be sold in only about a dozen, and nowhere in the country.

The temperance sentiment in our state is very strong and grows stronger ever day. It is believed that the saloons could be voted out of Nashville today if the people were given the chance to vote on the question. The recent election of the law and order candidate for mayor in that city over all competitors seems to give some ground for the belief.

For years the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party have had their speakers going up and down the land undermining the citadels of the evil one by their invincible logic. The Anti-Saloon League, a comparatively new force in this state, did magnificent work last year in securing the change in our laws which has rid so many of the larger towns of the saloon.

The W. C. T. U. did what it could to create the sentiment that brought about that result, and was no mean factor in the fight. In addition, the organization stood practically alone in the fight against the dispensary, which, with the help of the Lord and our magnificent governor, is dead forever, we think, in this state.

The unions all over the state are taking on new life and increasing in their membership as never before. Miss Lillie O'Daniel—not Miss A. Daniel, as recently wrongly published—a lovely, talented, Christian young woman, has been selected state organizer for the Tennessee W. C. T. U. In her we feel that we have a new and very efficient force in the work and one who will do much to move the work onward and upward in this state.

The Mountain Branch of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, being built at Johnson City in this state, will be ready for occupancy some time during the fall or winter. We are hoping and praying and working that "the powers that be" will not permit the establishment of a canteen in this home. Johnson City is now in prohibitory territory, and they have not the excuse that the canteen is necessary to keep the soldiers from the temptations of the outside saloon.

Thursday, August 6, is W. C. T. U. day at Monteagle. Frances Beauchamp, Lide Merriwether, Mary Jewett Telford and Miss O'Daniel will be with us. We are expecting a large attendance from all parts of the state and will be glad of the attendance of friends and W. C. T. U. women of other states. I am specially anxious to have southern state presidents and southern W. C. T. U. women interest themselves in this day and so far as possible be in attendance. It is our Southern Chautauqua and our work should be ably and attractively presented from this platform.

November 4, 5 and 6 is the date of our state convention at Morristown. I have never been so encouraged in the work, never so hopeful of building it up to goodly proportions.

Tasmanian Notes.

Mrs. C. E. Morton, Correspondent.

HOBART, Tasmania, June 1.—To begin with, we are all congratulating the Australasian union on their selection of a president. Mrs. Rooke, for some years our state president, has been chosen Australasian president in succession to Mrs. Nicholls, who has ably filled the post for (I think) three trienniums, and represented this part of the world at the last World's convention.

Members of the local unions in Hobart, Launceston and some parts of the county have much enjoyed the visit of Mrs. C. E. Clark, press superintendent of the Australasian union, and her clear, forceful speaking on women's duties and rights has aroused much interest. Other visitors specially welcomed by the unions in the cities were Mana Ramabai (daughter of Pundita Ramabai, whose work in connection with the child widows of India is known thru out the civilized world), and Miss Abrams, an American lady who accompanied her. Both in Hobart and Launceston special meetings were arranged in their honor, and a fresh impetus given to the cause of Indian missions.

Members of the Launceston union recently discussed the advisability of providing a home where discharged prisoners might be received and helped to make a fresh start in life. A work such as this is urgently needed in both our cities.

Members of the W. C. T. U. and others who desire to see female suffrage the law of the state are much encouraged by the possession of the commonwealth franchise, and there seems some likelihood of the introduction of a state measure this session conferring this right on the women of Tasmania.

Earnest preparations are being made for Crusade week by the local unions, which are realizing the need of determined effort to keep present members and obtain new ones.

Winning Its Way in Colorado

The "Institute Team"—The Power of Saloon in Mining Towns—W. C. T. U. Allowed Delegates at Charter Convention in Denver.

Esther A. Gaymon, Correspondent.

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—Our "institute team," as we lovingly call Mrs. Hungerford and Miss Davison, are out on a two months' trip, during which time they will travel 1,500 miles in the western portion of the state. They are everywhere meeting with success. There are some discouragements, one of which is the isolation of the unions from each other and the great expense of traveling. In the southern and western parts of the state the unions are often from eighty to 100 miles apart, and with car fare at five and six cents a mile it is difficult for our workers to visit them.

MRS. E. A. MC KINNEY,
Successful Solicitor.

MRS. A. A. HAWLEY,
State President.

ROSE A. DAVISON.
Y Secretary.

There is great need of temperance work in all these towns. In a recent letter Miss Davison, our Y secretary, says of one of the towns visited on this recent trip: "Rico is a silver camp in the southwestern part of the state that flourished during the years when silver was high. It still clings to the side of the mountain in a forlorn and hopeless condition, but the most desolate condition exists in the lives that have been ruined by the saloon element. It rules the town, intimidates the men and crushes the women. A little handful of brave souls try to stand for the right, and the backbone of this group is a young man but twenty-three years old, thru whose efforts a W. C. T. U. Institute was held here and a union organized." This is only one town of many, but in all there are a few faithful ones who are working for temperance, and their power is beginning to be felt.

At Monte Vista, Mrs. Boutwell, with the aid of the Y girls, has solicited money for the support of a reading room. The rent of the room is now paid by the city and the W. C. T. U. is responsible only for the literature and attendant. The city is building a new hall which is to contain a new reading room.

Mrs. McKinney of Grand Junction is also doing some good work. By personal solicitation she has secured nearly $50 for the Cottage Home at Denver and was the chief factor in making $150 worth of articles for a sale, the proceeds of which go to the Temperance Hospital, Chicago.

By the passage of the Rush Amendment Bill a new charter for Denver was made necessary and at the recent charter convention the W. C. T. U. of the city were allowed ten delegates who assisted in naming the twenty-one men on the civic ticket which was elected on June 2. Thru their influence a brewer's name was struck from the ticket and a prohibitionist's added.

Those elected on this ticket are also pledged to maintain the temperance laws which now exist in the suburbs of Denver.

Rhode Island Items.

Temperance Work in the Schools—Enthusiastic District Conventions.

Mary E. Olney, Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—Since last reporting to THE UNION SIGNAL the local unions of Rhode Island have carried on their regular lines of work with usual interest and zeal. The prizes offered in the public schools, for the best essays on the "Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco on the Human System," awakened an unusual interest in the subject both among teachers and scholars, the latter doing themselves and their teachers credit through their efforts. The temperance advertisements in the street cars have appealed to the young people's societies in the churches, many promising financial aid, and bidding the work "God speed."

In connection with new headquarters, the East Greenwich union has a room for the boys which has been kept open one or two evenings each week. The ladies thus come in touch with many boys whom they could not otherwise reach, and assist them in learning how to do practical work, as well as seek to uplift them morally and educationally. Thru this effort the town authorities have also become interested in the boys and their needs. One union has devoted much time to contest work, within a few months having held four oratorical and three musical contests, the latter greatly aiding in connection with the former.

District conventions have been held with the usual degree of enthusiasm. The last was exceptionally well attended, and of unusual interest thruout. It was held in connection with the two hundredth anniversary of the building of the Friends' meeting house at Saylesville. Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, state president, presented impressively the subject of Purity, based upon the Savior's words, "Blessed are the pure in heart." The district president, Miss Allie Parker, added illustrations from personal contact with working girls, showing the vast need of purity work in our cities.

The convention was favored with the presence of Mrs. J. K. Barney, who came a long distance so as not to disappoint this gathering. This convention surpassed all others in Rhode Island in that it was honored by the presence of the Governor of the state and an address from him. A part of the time of the convention was devoted to the W. C. T. U., the other part to the Friends; the whole being mutually helpful and enjoyable to all.

Tribute to a Faithful Nebraska Worker.

Dora V. Wheelock, Correspondent.

SUPERIOR, Neb., July 3.—While our regular UNION SIGNAL correspondent is on her vacation, I will take the opportunity to say something about her and her work. With all our efficient women we have few such "all-around" women as Mrs. Medora D. Nickell, of Beatrice, vice-president of Nebraska W. C. T. U., UNION SIGNAL correspondent and Medal Contest superintendent. Her first state work was as superintendent of L. T. L., in which position she was most efficient. For four years she did good service as recording secretary. In every position and in local work she is emphatically a "minute woman"—ready at a moment's notice to serve as organist or leader of devotionals or music, secretary, chairman or principal speaker. And she is always so willing—a much appreciated virtue in a W. C. T. U. woman.

MEDORA D. NICKELL.

Mrs. Nickell is an acceptable speaker and inspiring leader, having the faculty which brings things to pass. She wonderfully attracts young people to her. In the power of expression with her pen she is especially gifted. Such a woman devoted to the work of the W. C. T. U. is invaluable. We are sure of wider fields and a greater usefulness.

Many Missouri Accomplishments.

Field Work—New Unions—Conventions—Chautauquas.

SAVANNAH, Mo., July 20.—Missouri is wide awake and has several workers in the field. The vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Mary L. Woods, is doing excellent work in the last three months. Miss Roena E. Shaner, state organizer, is organizing and strengthening new unions in the southeastern part of the state. She goes to the thirteenth district for two weeks. R. Foster Stone, one of the best prohibition speakers, is using his talents for the W. C. T. U.

Twenty-three W's and seven Y's have been organized this year. The largest union, that at Madison, consisting of fifty-four members, is the result of Mrs. Hoffman's visit. The absence of this logical, forceful speaker from the state has been widely felt. There are new unions in five county-seats. At one of these points, only a few years ago, Rev. John A. Brooks, prohibition candidate for vice-president, was burned in effigy.

Conventions have been held in the Second, Fourth, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth districts. In all but two medal contests were a part of the program, with fine results. The state president attended three of the conventions. Mrs. Hoffman spoke at three district conventions and was "a great help in many ways." Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Bowers, Miss Shaner and Mrs. Guild were Fourth of July orators in different counties.

Miss Berthe J. Bowers, state organizer, conducted a School of Methods June 23-July 3, at Carthage Chautauqua. She will speak August 3-4 at Maysville Chautauqua, and August 8-9 will give an address and sermon at Rock Port Lecture Congress.

Missouri expects to hold three diamond medal contests this year. In fact, Missouri will be heard from in many ways.

Ohio Happenings.

The Old Crusade Spirit Still Alive—Many New Unions Formed—Conferences at Lakeside.

Mrs. Anna B. Stillwell, Correspondent.

TROY, Ohio, July 14.—Our youngest state organizer is Miss Jeannette Fuller, who began the work only last September, but who has to her credit twelve new unions, four of which have L. T. L.'s, over 250 new members and more than 100 subscribers to our official organs. She organized Kingsville with twenty-eight members and Amboy with fourteen last month, and the union at Perry, Lake county, in December. The latter holds full and very interesting mothers' meetings, and recently had two successful contests, and has a junior and senior L. T. L. of seventy members, under the able leadership of Mrs. Helen Green.

Stark county convention met at Alliance. There was a fine program and good attendance. On the first evening the Alliance Y's held a well-attended public meeting, with addresses by representatives of other young people's organizations. This Y, as well as the W. C. T. U. of the county, has been greatly bereft in the recent death of Mrs. J. E. Andrup, its efficient president. Miss Frances Ensign gave the address on the second evening of the convention.

Mrs. L. E. Bailey, national organizer, has been in southeastern Ohio, and has organized new unions at Feesburg, Mt. Orab and East-side, Portsmouth. The Ensign Y of Cleveland recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. A helpful series of conferences are being given at Lakeside during the present month. These are in charge of Miss Olivia Thomas, state recording secretary, and some of the state superintendents will be present. On W. C. T. U. Day, July 24, the state president, Mrs. Annie W. Clark, will give an address on the World's Convention.

The W. C. T. U. Home at Lakeside has been remodeled so as to accommodate more guests, and a commodious reception room added, which will make it one of the most attractive places on the grounds.

Chautauqua assemblies are being announced in various parts of the state, and at most of these the W. C. T. U. has an honored part.

Many medal contests are being held and fine educational results obtained. Carroll, Damascus, and Clarksville Y's deserve special notice.

Cambridge union has made a gain of eighty-two members, and Cumberland, of the same county, a gain of eighty-three.

Connecticut Notes.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 6.—The semi-annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of New Haven county was held in Milford June 3. Sixty-nine delegates were present and a large number of visitors. An unusually interesting program was presented. Mrs. Alta H. Downs, county president, was made a life member of the state union. The banner was awarded to Wallingford for the largest net increase in membership.

MRS. ALTA H. DOWNS.

The Anna Gordon L. T. L. of Yalesville recently gave a largely attended evening entertainment. The children did credit to themselves and their superintendent. Tho only a few months old, the Legion numbers eighty. The Bramford union is active in Flower Mission work. Every Thursday flowers are sent to the New Haven hospital and to the sick ones in the town.

A Legend.

THERE has come to my mind a legend,
A thing I had half forgot,
And whether I read it or dreamed it,
Ah, well, it matters not.
It is said that in heaven at twilight
A great bell softly swings,
And man may listen and hearken
To the wonderful music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber
All the passion, pain and strife,
Heartaches and weary longings
That throb in the pulses of life;
If he thrusts from his soul all hatred,
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight
How the bell of the angels rings.
And I think there is in this legend,
If we open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning,
My friend, to you and me;
Let us look in our hearts and question,
"Can pure thought enter in
To a soul if it be already
The dwelling of thoughts of sin?"
So, then, let us ponder a little;
Let us look in our hearts, and see
If the twilight bell of the angels
Could ring for you and me.

—Household.

The Science of Children.

By Mrs. Isabella Webb Parks.

SCIENTISTS of today plume themselves upon the superiority of the modern "scientific method" over the lack of method of old-time scientists. The boasting is by no means vain, for the modern method, to base all conclusions upon the most careful observation and comparison of all facts attainable, is the ideal for arriving at truth. By this method science has made its wonderful strides during the nineteenth century. But, tho the method leaves little to be desired, the men who use the method are subject to many of the frailties of the men who had no method to speak of. It is true that the modern method represents a broader spirit than that which characterized ancient times, yet modern scientists sometimes fall into the very errors for which they condemn their predecessors and against which the modern method is a protest. Even yet, scientists of repute allow their theories to blind them to facts, and base their conclusions upon such facts alone as seem to support their hypothesis and sometimes even distort the facts to bring them into harmony with their pet theory.

We owe much to the science of paidology, and it will do much more in the future than it has done in the past for the development and proper training of children, but, had all the errors which paidologists have taught been carried out in practice, its evils might easily have overbalanced its good.

Evolution teaches that the human body passes in the embryotic state thru all the changes by which, thru the centuries, it has attained its present form. From this physical fact paidologists have been quick to infer that the individual human soul likewise passes thru, from infancy to maturity, the stages of development which have marked the progress of the human race. There is truth in this, and much good results from taking it into account in our training of children. The child's small appreciation of the value of truth, and still smaller of the quality of mercy, was taken by our ancestors as proof positive of his total depravity. Wise trainers of children in the present time, while appreciating as strongly the need of teaching children the sacredness of truth and instilling into them lessons of tenderness and mercy, reach the results more surely by very different and much better methods. The child is no longer treated as a hardened criminal and inhumanly whipped, but as an undeveloped soul whose eyes have not yet been opened to see the difference between good and evil.

Our school system sadly needs reconstructing in accordance with some of the truths of paidology. Far better would it be for the children if, following the broad hint which their natural curiosity, keen observation, and uncontrollable activity give us, we took them, in their earlier years, out to study nature in her manifold forms instead of shutting them up like prisoners for long hours in the schoolroom, to studies for which they have no taste. How many of the modern ills to which flesh is heir, what injury to brain power, what permanent dislike for intellectual pursuits are the result of this wrong method, how much defective eyesight is produced by forcing the immature eyes to the close work of the printed page, we shall never know until a wiser method has had time to show its better results.

These and many other truths paidology has to teach us that we cannot heed too soon. But when a scientist asserts that because the more primitive, not to say savage, traits of human nature characterize the earlier years of childhood, we should cultivate those traits to the neglect of the gentler virtues, it is time to call a halt and inquire whether this conclusion is in accordance with all the facts or whether it is the mere carrying to a logical conclusion a theory based upon only partial facts. As this teaching has back of it no less an authority than President Hall of Clark University, we cannot ignore it. He, with other paidologists of his stamp, hold that in early childhood not only does the child pass thru the barbarism and cruelty of the early ages of the human race, but that it is incapable of appreciating anything better or of being actuated by other motives than those belonging to its period of development. He "would not," therefore, "present to the child, until the child was about fourteen years of age, anything with regard to Christ, excepting perhaps at Easter and Christmas." Until that time he would confine the child's teaching in the Bible to the warlike characters of the Old Testament.

If the old-time discredited scientists can furnish any more extreme examples of theory run mad to the utter exclusion of masses of contradictory facts, we have yet to learn of the case. A congress of mothers could in five minutes bury this absurd theory as completely as Vesuvius did Pompeii. Every mother of experience and discernment knows that the average child of five is capable of such appreciation of the "altruistic emotions and motives" that Jesus of Nazareth can easily be made to him a most fascinating character. I, myself, know personally one little five-year-old who, in her constant demand for stories, usually asks for "a Bible story about Jesus." Another, when under ten, preferred above all others the entirely unsensational story of the call of Nicodemus and his frank and simple faith. And these are but instances which stand for a large class known to us, proving beyond a peradventure that little children may easily be interested in the characters whose strength lies in their gentleness and loving self-sacrifice for others.

There is some truth, too, in the statements concerning the selfishness of children and their indifference to suffering. Yet we know many children much below the age at which Dr. Hall thinks them first capable of appreciating the great Altruist, who show the greatest generosity, true unselfishness, and deep sympathy with the suffering, physical or mental, of those around them. No mother of several children but can cite numerous examples of little children of five and over freely sacrificing their own pleasures to minister to mother when she is suffering from headache or other bodily ills, and sharing their own gifts with brothers, sisters, and playmates. Like their elders, too, these children find the truest joy in thus doing and giving for others. Note these children at Christmas. Fully as much as they enjoy their own gifts do they enjoy the giving of what they can afford from their slender purses to their companions. The Sunday-school is learning this fact, and note the change so rapidly being introduced of having the children give instead of receive in their Sunday-school Christmas festivities.

The mothers of the past, like the other workers by whom they were surrounded, were sadly unscientific in their work and knew far less about children and how to rear them than they should have known, but they do know, Dr. Hall to the contrary notwithstanding, that children are not hopeless barbarians or savages up to the age of fourteen or even four, but that, even in infancy, the virtues which Jesus of Nazareth came to exemplify are lying dormant in the child's breast ready to respond to the first call. The child does not need to pass thru its barbarous and savage stage before it can appreciate and aspire to the nobler and higher virtues. Indeed, if we should follow the theory of the paidologists in this regard, the chances are that the majority of our children would never develop beyond barbarism.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Referendum in Oregon.

By James P. Cadman.

IT is a year since the Referendum amendment to the constitution of Oregon was adopted by the overwhelming vote of eleven to one. Altho in operation for so short a time some of the good effects of the new plan are already apparent. Some of these results are: 1. Exploiting schemes have been kept out of the legislature thru fear of this veto power of the people. 2. Good measures that had been vigorously attacked by interested corporations were allowed to stand, the people refusing to sign their petitions for a call for a referendum, thus showing the trustworthiness of popular judgment and incidentally refuting the slander sometimes made that "any one will sign a petition."

Hon. W. S. U'Ren, a member of the legislature of Oregon, in a late letter to Eltweed Pomeroy, president of the National Direct Legislation League, says: "The first effect of the Referendum in Oregon is the comparative absence of charges of corruption and partisanship in the legislature. The newspapers have generally spoken well of the last assembly or said nothing, while for the previous ten years at least, the rule has been that some bitter things were printed about the want of honor and intelligence among the legislators. Altogether, the last session of the last assembly was the best for many years, and we credit a good deal of this to the direct legislation amendment."

After speaking of the failure of certain parties to secure the referendum on several laws, Mr. U'Ren continues: "We may logically deduce from this experience that the referendum is not easily invoked, even tho only five per cent of the voters are required; that a law must be very unpopular if the people will not permit it to be tried, when there is no reasonable ground to believe it was corruptly passed; that if the people have any good reason to suspect that the referendum is sought from selfish motives or for personal profit they will not sign the petition in such a case. So far the results have been very satisfactory."

Referring to the same subject about which Mr. U'Ren has just been quoted, *The Oregonian*, of Portland, says in a late editorial: "The result may be accepted everywhere as it is in Oregon, as a fresh testimonial to the wisdom and safety of popular government. The referendum stands accordingly as a safeguard in the people's hands against pernicious acts of an unworthy legislature and a conniving governor. Any hope of using it as an instrument of improper purposes must be infinitesimal, after the late severe test, in which powerful interests conspicuously failed in their attempt to invoke the plebiscite by widely circulated and strenuously urged petitions.

"The amendment is the stronger for its trial; and while it is likely to remain a dead letter except in its operation as a potential check on legislative misconduct, it may yet have a day of abundant triumph in actual employment to defeat a pernicious law."

Chicago.

Alabama's Single Tax Colony.

By Anna Brown Hall.

ALABAMA has something unknown to any other part of the world. It is the possessor of the one and only single tax colony in the world.

Founded at Des Moines, Ia., some eight years ago, it is now located in the piney woods of Baldwin county, Ala., on the shore of the beautiful Mobile Bay, some twelve miles across from the second city of the south, old Mobile.

Many were the hardships of those who were the first settlers, but the outlook is bright today for the men and women who are making true the motto to "make good theories work."

No land speculation is inside the colony, but the land speculator sees his advantage, and many from the north are coming to fill up the country back of the colony grounds, reaping the benefit created by the colony.

Five years ago a W. C. T. U. was organized, and out of this grew the work of Mrs. Callie Howe, National organizer, who blazed the way for state organizer, Mrs. Anna D. Elder, and later, Mrs. Maude L. Greene, National chalk talker, whom we have now adopted as our very own. Her membership is in the Mobile union which she herself organized.

A district organization was effected, and convention was held last September. This district brought in 200 of Alabama's new members, and helped to put Alabama in on Benefit Night and to win us the loved National banner.

All this work is due to the Fairhope Single-Tax Colony where men and women have equal power in voting as well as in taxation.

Last January a Congregational church was organized, with members from seven different denominations. Rev. George L. Dickinson, a broad-minded W. C. T. U. brother, from Northfield, Mass., has accepted the call and is now pastor of the church.

Our people are liberal and progressive, and we offer to industrious people a rare opportunity to secure homes in a climate said to be equal to California.

Fairhope, Ala.

A W. C. T. U. MISSION HOME.

MARY S. A. WEBB.

READERS of THE UNION SIGNAL will be interested in a detailed account of the work of the Mission Home at Savannah, Ga., which has been briefly alluded to in press reports from that state.

This Home is, as expressed by a local paper, "a monument to the untiring and unselfish interest of Mrs. Richard Webb, president of the local W. C. T. U." The building cost $26,000 and was dedicated last November. The following description is from the pen of Rev. J. A. Smith, a local clergyman:

A few years ago a called meeting of the several pastors of the city was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. and ministers of the various denominations were present. The meeting was called to devise ways and means looking toward the opening of a home where meals, beds, and comforts could be secured at prices within the reach of the poor, the unfortunate, and the downtrodden.

The need of such an institution had been realized for years. The movement contemplated the material, the moral, and the spiritual welfare of an unfortunate but oftentimes deserving class of people. The value of such an institution was not questioned. The discussions recalled the fact that every minister present realized the necessity of such a work in Savannah. Preliminary steps were taken looking toward the opening of such a work. Committees were appointed to investigate the plan of building, cost, etc. Another committee met with the mayor to discuss the matter of assistance from the city. At a later meeting, however, unforeseen difficulties made it necessary to discontinue further efforts.

A few days ago by invitation of Rev. J. R. McCornica, superintendent of the W. C. T. U. rescue and mission work, I had the pleasure of inspecting its new home, erected on Liberty street near the Central Railroad depot. I found the ideal plan and building for just such a work as the one desired. It is well worth the time of any person to visit and inspect the institution. Under the consecrated energy and management of Rev. Mr. McCornica, his wife, and daughter, the building and work were destined to fill a long-felt want in Savannah. For eighteen years Mr. McCornica has been engaged in this kind of work. He came here at the call of the W. C. T. U. from Montreal, Canada, where he was engaged in similar efforts.

The entire building from bottom to top is a model of neatness and convenience. On the first floor is the chapel, where evangelistic meetings are conducted each night by Supt. McCornica or some visiting minister. Every Saturday night a free supper is served after the service. The average attendance at these meetings is about thirty or forty. This number will be largely increased when the public generally know of the service. In these meetings sit the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the saint and the sinner. Every person is made to feel at home. Not a few have professed saving faith in Christ in these meetings since the opening night. Next to this room is the library and reading room. Here the tired, the footsore and the stranger can spend a few hours reading, writing or resting. A number of good books are on the shelves, but there is room for several hundred more. There are families in this city that could donate dozens of good books to this worthy institution and never miss them. Across the hall are the dining room and kitchen. Here a good meal may be obtained for fifteen cents. Numbers are availing themselves of this opportunity to secure a good meal surrounded by such homelike influences.

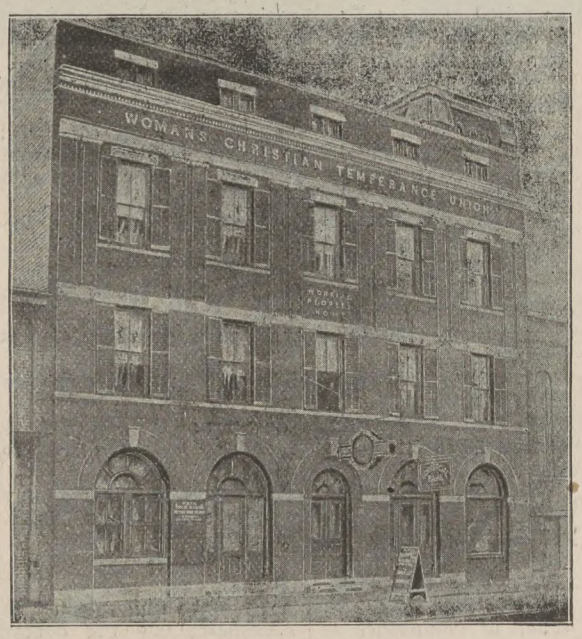
Upstairs are the rooms occupied by the superintendent and his family. On this same floor is the dormitory for girls and women. Here are a number of nice, clean beds that can be secured for fifteen cents a night, or, when taken by the week, seventy-five cents. Adjoining the dormitory is a nicely fitted up parlor and reading room. On the third floor is the men's dormitory, where beds can be secured for the same price. The building is steam heated, lighted by electricity, and supplied with shower baths thruout.

Here the man with a depleted pocketbook—the toiler on a meager salary—can find board and lodging for $2.50 per week. Not to speak of the many other comforts with which the home is supplied. It is the intention of the ladies who have this noble work in charge to add fifteen single rooms to their equipment at an early date.

It is the proud boast of those who have this work in hand that no deserving man or woman without money shall be turned away from their doors when applying for a meal or a bed.

In the rear of this building is a two-story outhouse, that could be made very comfortable for a few hundred dollars, where free beds are given to men who have no money, provided they are sober when applying. In this building are thirty beds. Every month hundreds of free meals and beds are given to the poor and unfortunate.

The superintendent has recently got out a little book containing twenty tickets which he sells for



W. C. T. U. HOME, SAVANNAH, GA.

one dollar. One of these tickets whenever presented entitles the holder to soup and bread; two, a good meal, and three, a night's lodging. Quite a number of merchants, doctors, lawyers, ministers, and others have provided themselves with these books, and give out the tickets when approached for assistance.

In connection with this work garments of all kinds are received and distributed. Thru the partial assistance of the city several sick and unfortunate ones have been sent back to their homes and friends. Hospital and jail work is also a feature of this institution.

Here is an abiding work in our midst which deserves and ought to have the sympathy, prayers and assistance of the citizens of Savannah. Here is an opportunity for those whom the Lord has blessed with this world's goods to transmute some of the gold which perishes into the coin of the King's realm by assisting this most worthy institution in its unselfish labors of love. Here is an investment that will not only pay large dividends in this life, but larger by a thousandfold in the life to come.

A Foe to the Human Race.

Chas. H. St. John, M D.

THE use of alcoholic beverages is as old as civilization. The demoralization wrought by the beverage use of alcohol in various drinks is beyond computation. Its physiological effects upon the human body and the mind faculties are a decreased tissue resistance resulting from alcoholic indigestion. It prevents oxidation and causes other nutritive disturbances. Tho taken into the system in small quantities, it coagulates the pepsin and albumen of the food and destroys the solvent powers of the gastric juice. It also decreases the motor and the absorbing power of the stomach. It profoundly affects all the tissues of the body, and especially those which enter into the structure of the nervous system.

Alcohol excites the mucus membrane of the stomach. The first to suffer are the brain cells, by thickening of the tissues. Alcohol acts upon the blood, destroying the red corpuscles, or causing them to shrink. Healthy protoplasm is essential to healthy life, but alcohol produces disease. Persons who take no alcohol live longer, and can work harder, than those who do.

Alcoholic beverages produce disease and incite to crime. One form of heart disease is a result of alcoholism and produces exhaustion and irritation. Every vascular organ of the human body suffers from alcoholic effects if the use is continued. The constant use of alcoholic beverages will finally overthrow the most brilliant mind and all its powers, and arouse all the lower and violent passions.

The unquestionable consequences of alcohol seen in hereditary law should alarm the physiological student of to-day. Statistical evidence is abundant showing the blighting effects of alcoholism in parents upon their children. Let us consider Morel's table of alcoholic neuropathic degeneration extending through four generations:

"First generation, immorality, alcoholic excess, and brutal degradation. Second generation, hereditary drunkenness, maniacal attacks, and general paralysis. Third generation, hypochondria, lypemid, maniacal attacks, and general paralysis. Fourth generation, feeble intelligence, stupidity, attacks of mania."

From a careful observation extending over many years we believe this table of hereditary sequences to be approximately correct. A legacy of low and defective vitality, feeble powers of resistance, and inability of adjustment follows. Untold numbers of children are born into this life weaklings, and go down under the fascinating power of appetite thru lack of physical, mental, and moral strength. Medical science, true to its mission, rejects alcoholic depressants as a remedial agent to-day, and treats the powerful destroyer as other dangerous poisons.

If for the next four or five generations our race would be absolutely free from alcohol and tobacco, we should see men and women with superior bodies and minds, with an increased limit of life reaching beyond a century.

Salina, Kan.

Only One Way.

HOWEVER the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame with one acclaim
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage.
Though the enemy seems to have won,
Though his ranks are strong, if in the wrong
The battle is not yet done,
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.—British Weekly.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XX.

DR. MANN was not expected home for another hour at least, and, moved by some irresistible impulse, Hugh asked for Mrs. Langley. With some hesitation on the part of the maid, he was admitted and shown into the drawing-room, where he was almost immediately joined by the lady of the house.

"What an unlooked-for pleasure!" she exclaimed gaily; "at the very earliest, I did not expect you before tomorrow. What a delightful meeting we have had!"

"It was far from delightful to me," said Hugh, gloomily.

"My dear Mr. Brotherton! How ungrateful! After all the nice things we have been saying about you, and all of them so true!"

Hugh raised his troubled eyes to her face, and shrank, not entirely for his own sake, from what he saw there.

Mrs. Langley sank, less gracefully than usual, into a chair.

"Do you know, I heard for the first time this afternoon that there is actually not one of the odd dozen who still has the temerity to hold out! Even that terrible old Sellers, I am told, has signed the pledge. Is it really so?"

"Yes, he has signed it, for what his signature, poor old boy, is worth," said Hugh, as gloomily as before.

He did not raise his eyes this time, and so missed the smile with which his answer was received.

"And all this is the fruit of your labors. How thankful you must be for what you have been privileged to do!"

This was too much.

"If you did but know—" began Hugh.

"And *don't* I know?" she asked softly.

He looked up then. She smiled strangely into his face, but gave him no chance to speak.

"One has but to look around this parish to see what, by your influence, and, of course, by your example, you have done for us all. I wonder what other man, in the course of less than twelve months, by sheer force of goodness and sincerity—most of all, I do believe, by pure transparent sincerity—"

A cold sweat broke out on Hugh's brow.

"Mrs. Langley—"

"Stay!" she said imperiously. "There are times when one must speak. Shall I tell you of one who owes"—she laughed a little—"yes, owes all that she is at this moment to you? I have never spoken to you of myself as I mean to speak now. Long before you came to the parish I had lost faith in—everything; not willfully; circumstances were too much for me. So far as I could see—and I tried honestly enough at times—there was nothing to believe in. Then you came, and with you came reality. Don't interrupt me, please. And don't think that I was at once convinced. Do you remember your first visit? Your anxiety to secure me as a district visitor, or something of the kind; and Bob's determined opposition? Let me confess now that I was simply making game of you, as he said. But I soon lost all inclination to laugh; your earnestness was more than a match for my levity. As you know, you won the day."

Hugh bit his working lip, and stole another glance at her flushed and excited face, but he made no further attempt to interrupt.

"The fiasco of your first temperance meeting simply amused me; so did the claptrap of your sermons, at times. But your goodness—your real honest goodness," she repeated, with smiling insistence, "those were not so easily laughed away."

Involuntarily, Hugh covered his face and groaned. The next moment he looked up impetuously, but she was smiling strangely still, and he looked into her face without speaking.

"I do so want you to understand all that you have done for me," she went on softly. "One moment!" for Hugh had risen suddenly to his feet. "I meant to have kept what I still have to say for a more dramatic moment; but, somehow, it will out. You will not have forgotten my message to that despicable hypocrite—despicable was your own word, I think; at any rate, it should have been—whose course of deception you sketched so remorselessly in the pit? I said then that I was chiefly sorry for him, but were I to say so now I should be wrong. To-day my strongest feeling toward that most miserable fraud is one of contempt. For you spoke of yourself, you know," and she laughed gently. "That hypocrite was you. I hope to have the pleasure of proving it to all Pitsmoor, in spite of all that you may say."

"I have nothing to say. It is the truth," said Hugh, in a smothered voice.

"Exactly so. Now listen. *I* had been drinking for years, whenever I could elude Bob's vigilance, until you came. *You* know how, by degrees, I was led to give it up; and I don't know, but I think that I might some day have become a good woman but for you."

"My God, have mercy!" gasped Hugh, for mercy there was none in the pitiless eyes that still smiled into his.

"What about Enoch and the odd dozen? What mercy do you expect to get from them? You will soon know. Oh, be very sure that you shall soon know!"

The young man lifted a haggard face.

Do you think it was of that—do you think it was of myself at all that I was thinking?"

She laughed again.

"Really, I supposed it possible; but if you say otherwise—"

He raised his eyes shrinkingly to her face, and turned them quickly away.

"Oh, I see! You fear that I have been drinking too freely, and are greatly scandalized. Well, you are right as to the fact. What then?"

Hugh said nothing. There was nothing, as it seemed to him, that he had any right to say.

She looked at him for a moment before turning away, but vouchsafed no further word. He heard the door close behind her, and a few moments later he left the house, and returning to the deserted club, locked himself into the room that had been prepared for his own use. Deeply as he had repented of his sin, Hugh Brotherton had never before seen it as he saw it now in the light of Mrs. Langley's scornful smiles. Verily that "unmitigated scoundrel," poor old grandad, was not without his peer.

"A scoundrel, an unmitigated scoundrel, that is what I have been—I, Hugh Brotherton." He said it over and over again to himself in incredulous misery, unable to realize it, yet knowing it to be true. And who would believe in his repentance since, thru no fault or cowardice of his own, even the poor merit of confession had been wrested from him? There was but one thing left to him to do. He wrote, at considerable length, to his father, and, having read the letter thru, addressed and sealed it without delay. Then, having taken it to the post, he called again at Dr. Mann's surgery door, and was at once admitted. The doctor, in his smoking jacket, was enjoying a glass of something hot with a pipe. The pipe, however, came out of his mouth at the sight of Hugh's face.

"Halloo!"

"You would have done better had you allowed me to own up when I was anxious to do so," said his visitor grimly, as he dropped into a chair.

"The deuce I should! How's that?" demanded the doctor, in dismay.

"Because Mrs. Langley has found me out."

"The deuce she has!" said the doctor again. "What makes you think so?"

"I had it from her own lips a couple of hours since."

Dr. Mann whistled softly. "I haven't seen her since I came in."

He half rose, and sat down, as if undecided as to the advisability of some step that occurred to him.

"I think I know why you asked me to keep my own secret," said Hugh, in the same sunken voice. "Was it—partly—for her sake?"

"Yes."

"I was afraid so."

The quietude of his voice was the quietude not so much of composure as of despair; but the doctor had, at present, no thought to spare for him.

"Excuse me, will you?" and he abruptly left the room.

It was some little time before he returned to the room, looking careworn and hopeless.

"Yes, she seems to have found you out; but you may as well give me your own version of the facts."

"The facts? Oh, for that matter, the principal fact is that I am a finished scoundrel. There is no doubt whatever about that," said Hugh, bitterly. "And yet," he added, after a pause, "I declare to you that I started honestly enough."

"And then?"

The younger man glanced toward the half-emptied glass upon the mantelpiece, and paused.

"Do you remember the first evening I ever spent with you here?"

"I remember it very well."

"The conversation turned, as you may also remember, upon the total abstinence question. You objected altogether to the principle, and gave some excellent reasons in justification of your position. You were sipping whisky-toddy—hot, and very fragrant—as you are now, and I was looking on. You needn't sneer. I've not the slightest desire to shift the blame of what followed on to your shoulders; but those are the facts."

"I wasn't sneering," said the doctor untruthfully; "go on."

"Mind, then, without blaming anyone but myself, I am simply telling you how it began. I had been an abstainer—strictly so—up to then; but, for all my principles, I had the craving for alcohol in my blood. I had been brought up in the belief that it was humanity's greatest curse, and I hated to see it in your hand, yet the very smell of it attracted me, and even while I was denouncing it, I knew that I dared not have taken it from your hand into my own."

Dr. Mann ran his keen eyes impatiently, yet professionally withal, over the young man's face, and turning toward the window, waited for more.

"The longing to taste that stuff haunted me," said Hugh, very low; "consequently, I had very little difficulty in persuading myself that your arguments were sound. I got some whisky soon afterwards, and experimented with it."

A more or less perfect recollection of the nature of the arguments he had used, and of the malicious pleasure he had taken in driving them home, served to rouse the doctor's ire.

"I see; and, unless my memory plays me a trick, you contrived to work those experiments in side by side with some very striking temperance oratory in support of your former principles."

"They were my principles still, and before long I had a wretched experience of my own to draw upon as a warning to others," said Hugh bitterly.

The doctor stared.

"But—excuse me—what am I—what are any of us to make of such admissions?"

"Make of them what you please. It is scarcely possible to make your interpretation too black for the facts."

The doctor eyed him again, rather dubiously.

"You are not, by chance, reveling in the joys of piling up your iniquities? It is a phase of religious enthusiasm not altogether unknown."

"It isn't that with me. I don't know that I would have owned to anything—now—if I could have helped it. I tell you I have been found out."

"Ah, true! Did she tell you?"

"No; what does it matter? I may have been seen at some time throwing the stuff away."

"Throwing it away?"

"I have done it often enough. You don't suppose that I went under without a struggle, do you?"

"I don't, for the life of me, know what to think," confessed the doctor, rumpling his hair. "Let's see now. You began to drink, as I understand you, soon after that evening spent with me; that beginning being the direct result of the arguments I used. Well, I was a fool for my pains, and in one way or another every fool has to pay the price of his folly. You know that, don't you, Hugh Brotherton?"

He paused, took up his glass in a meditative way, gazed steadily at its contents and, rising, flung the hot drink out of the window into the parsley bed.

Hugh knew well enough what the action signified, but he said nothing.

"You began to drink soon after that night," pursued the doctor, in his most matter-of-fact way; "and have continued to drink, as heavily as you dared, ever since?"

"Up to the day of the accident; yes," admitted Hugh.

Dr. Mann recollected something.

"Talking of accidents," he said smoothly, "there was that little affair, you remember, when your landlady found it necessary to come for me."

Hugh colored violently.

"You had been with some friends, and had met with a mishap for which they alone were responsible," continued the doctor, narrowly watching the other's face.

"That was a lie. There was no accident, as you understood it. There were no friends. I alone was responsible," said Hugh steadily. "I went too far and by dint of lying had what I thought at the time was a lucky escape."

"Where, if one may ask, did it happen?" inquired the doctor, with his most pleasant air.

Hugh winced, understanding all that the pleasant air implied.

"At Milborough; that is, I was pretty right when I left the place, but I had some with me."

"I see. And then—"

Dr. Mann still spoke in the pleasant tone that Hugh found so remarkably unpleasant, but he answered him doggedly.

"It was dark before I ventured back, and somehow or other I managed to get into the house and up to my room without being seen. It was the row I was fool enough to make afterwards that did for me."

"Quite so," said the doctor. He recalled the ingenuous confession that had so readily been made to him, and smiled openly.

Hugh made no response to the smile, and after glancing at him a second time, the doctor dropped his eyes to the hearth rug and softly whistled a bar or two of a popular air.

"Those designing friends of whom you spoke so candidly were then entirely fictitious characters. You lied like an expert, Brotherton. I am scarcely ashamed to say that at the time you completely took me in."

"I have no right to resent the insinuation; but, as a matter of fact, I was not an expert in lying at that time," said Hugh.

He spoke without the resentment he disclaimed, and perhaps, for that reason, the doctor felt a little

(Continued on page 14.)

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Children's Cozy Corner

The Boys Who Camped Out. By James Buckham.

MY first experience in camping out was the most exciting I ever had, thou a big boy, I suppose, would have called it both tame and funny. But I was only ten years old then, and my brother Proctor, who was really the hero of the adventure, was only eight. There was one other boy with us, Freddie Childs, our next-door neighbor, and he was the oldest of all, for he was going on twelve.

We camped on father's lawn, in a tent made of three sheets. It was a very warm, still night in summer, and mother had made us a nice bed on the ground with a rubber blanket and old mattress, and some comforters, sheets, and pillows. Father had put up the tent, and it was just as tight and comfortable as a real tent in the woods. If we hadn't known that we were in it, we ought to have slept just as soundly as in our own beds upstairs. But we didn't, somehow, and that was the funny and exciting part of it.

We ate our supper on an old box in the tent at half-past six o'clock, and then we played Indians until eight, when mother came out and helped Proctor undress and get to bed. She left a candle for us, and after she had gone in, Freddie and I undressed, blew out the candle, and crawled under the blankets, too. For about twenty minutes we all lay pretty still, expecting to go to sleep like real, tired hunters. But somehow our eyelids didn't get heavy, and we kept feeling just as wide-awake as when we first got into bed. The crickets and grasshoppers were making an awful noise all around us, and there was a treetoad up in one of the trees that kept giving such a hoarse, croaking scream as would almost have frightened older boys than we. By and by I asked:

"Freddie, are you asleep?"

"No," said he, in a kind of faint voice.

"Are you sleepy?"

"No."

"Do you suppose anything would touch us here in the night if we should go to sleep?" I asked.

"I dunno," answered Freddie. He lay still for a minute and then said: "What I'm afraid of is catchin' cold. I guess I'd better go home and get some of those little homœopathic pills of ma's to take if I feel a cold comin' on in the night."

Freddie crawled out, lit the candle, and put on his clothes. The treetoad kept screaming hoarser and hoarser all the while.

"Come back soon, Freddie," said Proctor.

Freddie pushed back the flap of the tent. "Uh-uh!" he said, and then he was gone. We heard him walking kind of fast until he climbed the fence, then he ran like everything thru the grass. I guess he didn't know how well we could hear with our ears so close to the ground.

We watched and waited for him to come back, but he didn't come. It seemed kind of scarey for just us two to be out there all alone in the night. But somehow Proctor didn't seem to mind it as much as I did. By and by there came an awful yell from somewhere out in the dark. I knew it was cats, and yet somehow I couldn't quite believe it. It might have been a panther escaped from a circus, or a lynx, or something of that sort.

THE SHIP OF THE DESERT.

"Proctor," I whispered.

"Yep," answered Proctor.

"I believe I'm catching cold, too; aren't you?"

"Nop; I'm warm as toast."

"Now look here, you little foolish," I cried. "I know it ain't safe for us to lie here so close to the ground all night. If we don't catch cold, we'll get the rheumatism sure as the world. I'm going back into the house."

"'Fraid cat!" said my little brother.

I suppose I was really too nervous and frightened to get angry at him, though if he had called me "'fraid cat" in the daytime I would have made him howl for it. But as it was, I only got up and hurried into my clothes, coughing and trying to sneeze all the time, tho it was so hot and close in the tent that the sweat ran off the end of my nose. When I thought I had enough of my clothes on, I grabbed the rest as fast as I could and blew out the candle.

"There, Smarty!" cried I, as I was bolting out of the tent, "you can stay here all alone and see how you like it!"

Mother and father were reading in the parlor when I sneaked into the house and said that I was afraid I was going to catch cold out there. They both laughed until they cried.

"Where's little Proctor?" asked mother, when she could get her breath.

"He's out there," said I in a sulk.

"And Freddie Childs?" asked father.

"Gone home. Backed out 'fore I did."

"What! Proctor out there all alone?" cried mother jumping up.

"Yes'm. He felt so smart he wouldn't come in."

Mother lit a small lamp and went out to the tent. The air was so still it did not even toss the flame of the lamp. I watched from the window and saw her come back without Proctor.

"He won't come," she said, with a kind of shining eyes.

"Good for him!" cried father. "He's got some grit."

"But what are we going to do about it?" asked mother.

"Do? I'll go out and camp with him myself," exclaimed father.

And that was the way Proctor happened to stick it out. I've often wondered whether he would have done it all alone. But it taught me a lesson in self-control, not to give way to every foolish notion that enters one's head without stopping to reason it out. That's what makes the habit of cowardice.—Boys and Girls.

The Ship of the Desert.

EASTERN peoples, with their happy faculty for imagery, call the camel, their useful beast of burden, "the ship of the desert." And the name is indeed very appropriate. The hundreds of miles of treeless sand which constitutes a desert is very like a sea, and all merchandise and travel that go over it are conveyed by these useful animals. Their feet are like broad, spongy pads, which will not sink into the sand, and they can travel for days together without food or drink. In fact, the camel stores up a lot of nourishment in the big hump on its back, and when food cannot be obtained uses the fat thus laid up, and the longer it is used for food the smaller grows the hump.

The camel is a very useful animal, but he has a very ugly temper and snarls and bites when he gets angry, as one might expect him to do considering the desolate country he lives in and the hard work he has to do.

The use of the camel as a beast of burden dates back to earliest history. When Moses lived in Egypt many centuries ago long caravans of "ships of the desert" carried the rich stuffs and gold and spices from the East to Egypt, and Egypt's commodities in return to the far East.

You can see from the illustrations how nicely one may travel on a camel's back. The camel always has to kneel down for loading and unloading. His joints work like hinges, and they double up so quickly sometimes that if you were riding one you would be apt to plunge off head-first without much ceremony. It was one of the most amusing things at the World's Fair in Chicago to see the funny descents people made who were not used to riding camels.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

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1.—Numerical.

I sat at my mending one evening, and May,
My well-beloved daughter of twenty,
Sat with me, so I'd not be lonely, she said.
Oh! would that such girls were more plenty.

"How does 1 2 made such 3 4 5 6?"
Asked May with a slight little shiver,
"I just wouldn't mend those 1 2 5 6 7,
I'd toss them straight into the river."

"But, May," I remonstrated, "surely you know,
When your 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Request you to do them a favor or two,
You do it, and don't grumble, even."

SCIS.

2.—Numerical.

(Composed of 13 letters.)

10, 2, 11, 13 is to see.
6, 7, 8, 3, 9 is an adverb.
11, 5, 9, 3 is not under
1, 4, 3, 13 is not light.
12, 10, 2, 4, 13 is a garment.
The whole is a state president.

LILLAS HIATT.

3.—Homophonus Blanks.

Fill the blanks in each sentence with words of unlike spelling and meaning, but the same pronunciation. (Example: great, grate.)

1. The sun's —— —— vapor to the clouds.
2. Did he —— the lesson in the —— way?
3. Harry lost a —— on the —— as he was watching the ships.
4. I would —— visit the ——.
5. She —— the book with a —— cover.
6. John was reading a —— about —— foods.
7. The wind —— the clouds from the —— sky.
8. —— the boat, far out on the ——!
9. He drew —— and went under a tree to escape the ——.
10. He tried to —— the —— with a —— of scissors.

E. W. B. F.

Answers to Puzzles of June 18.

1.—Puzzle.
2.—Idolatry.
3.—He would be a-thinking (a thin king.)
4.—1. Advertisements. 2. Politeness. 3. Honesty. 4. Kindness. 5. Alertness. 6. Shrewdness.

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Chicago, July 23, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

The Hand That Casts the Ballot.

A BISHOP of the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken exception to the old refrain "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," insisting that the undue influence of women in our churches and in our Christianity weakens them, and urgently pleads with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew for big, masterful men to counteract this debilitating tendency. While the women of our land may feel an almost uncontrollable inclination to propound to the bishop a few questions relative to what would have been the status of certain departments of church work—for example, missionary, home and foreign; social and benevolent work—if this weakening influence had been withheld during the last half century, nevertheless the bishop is so pertinent that they gladly add their entreaties to the bishop's for more of the eternal masculine in our Christianity and our civilization. The Christian Church has not been lacking in those feminine attributes of loving-kindness, mercy and tenderness to the sick and suffering, and there never can be too great an emphasis placed upon such qualities in this world of sin and pain. It would, however, be strengthened by certain purely manly characteristics.

First, the Christian Church needs to assert itself with all the force of its basso profundo voice on every question that concerns the deepest moral interests of humanity, not alone from the pulpit, but in legislative hall, market and street, and this self-assertion should find expression in the masculine language of conviction, denunciation, and condemnation, where necessary. Too long has the church sat in the background, an interested observer of affairs, fearful of elevating its voice above a whispered protest. When the world, the flesh, and the devil come to understand where the Church of Christ stands on these vital questions, they will have been half conquered.

And, second, it is the right and privilege of the Church of Christ to assume the position of protector of the weak, to go out as did the knights of King Arthur's Round Table and champion the cause of those whose arm is feeble, whose will is a reed shaken by the wind, who are manacled with the chains of appetite. If the Church were to stand forth in righteous wrath and say to the liquor interests of the land, "The cause of these victims of yours is my cause, their wrong is my wrong, and their enemy my enemy. I am their advocate. Hereafter you must reckon not with their weakness but with the might of my millions in the church militant, and millions upon millions in the church triumphant." If such were its attitude, the bulwarks of evil would fall to the ground as the walls of Jericho at the sounding of the trumpets.

Thirdly, this is a Christian nation, and the Church of Christ, as a body and by its individual members, has a right to dictate on certain questions which vitally affect the lives and character of its people, and with its million-tongued voice to demand of the common councils of our cities, the legislatures of our states, and our national Congress that vicious legislation shall be dropped, that wise and beneficent laws shall be framed, adopted and enforced, and that corruption in places of authority shall be done away with. The Church of Christ, as a unit, casts a large and powerful ballot, and wields as well a mighty influence in the forming of public opinion, and its demands will not be ignored.

Gladly, thrice gladly, will the women welcome the day when the Church, clad in the masculine virtues of courage and valor, its strong right arm muscled with justice and righteousness, shall proclaim itself as the defender of the wronged and tempted and the dictator in affairs ethical.

Child Labor in Georgia.

BY a vote of 89 to 75 the lower house of the Georgia Legislature defeated, on July 8, the bill restricting the employment of children in "factories and establishments." Nothing new was brought up against the bill with the exception that one speaker attempted the twofold patriotism (!) of stirring up sectional prejudice and using it as a weapon. He declared that the movement started in New England and originated in jealousy of the South, just as when, years ago, New England discovered that slave labor was not profitable in that section, she began to preach against slavery in the South. For the rest, the arguments were those usually presented by the opponents of the measure; that it is sumptuary legislation; that it is the first step toward the establishment of a paternal government; that it is an infringement upon personal liberty.

In so far as these arguments represent honest opinions, they are expressions of a false conservatism—the Chinese kind of conservatism which effectually blocks progress by refusing to "lop the withered branch away." "Individual rights," of which we hear so much in these discussions, and which meant so much to our ancestors, have to a large degree, under present conditions, become individual serfdom, because to-day the individual no longer struggles against individuals, but against great combinations.

The right of the individual to sell his own labor on his own terms is not liberty, but slavery, when combinations of capital make the individual helpless before its demands. The only hope of the individual laborer lies, then, in combinations of laborers who shall give up their individual right to dispose of their labor, and shall pledge themselves not to sell their labor below a living wage.

The right of the parent to sell the labor of his child has become the most oppressive tyranny under present conditions. With our modern machinery, much work can be done by children which once required the trained skill of an adult. Child labor is of course cheaper, and merciless combinations of capital refuse to pay for this work more than child's wages. This produces the abnormal conditions of throwing the parents out of employment and leaving the family dependent upon the labor of the little children. When such a condition is reached, it is time for the state to interfere. If the parent cannot prevent the physical, mental, and moral destruction of his child, the state must. No more sure and terrible form of race suicide can be imagined than this destruction of children in mines and factories, and the state, by the laws of self-preservation, is bound to prevent it.

The truth most important for our modern statesmen to recognize is that our free institutions are, like everything else, in a state of constant evolution. That the past is secured only by going forward to its natural development in the future. A new movement, therefore, is not necessarily antagonistic to liberty because it is destructive of some institution or custom which in the past served the ends of liberty. On the contrary, it is probable that this institution has become an instrument of tyranny and must be lopped off.

"Each hard-won freedom withers to a bond,
Freedom forever is beyond—beyond."

An Hour of Grace.

IT does not take a field of wheat to tell which way the wind is blowing, nor a cloud of witnesses to evidence the growing supremacy of the liquor interests in our municipal affairs. One little incident of a Chicago justice shop is sufficient: Five saloonkeepers being prosecuted for repeated violations of the midnight-closing ordinance appeared before the magistrate and pleaded guilty. The magistrate, with a logic which claims notice solely because of its absurdity, decreed that inasmuch as the courts allowed an hour's grace after a case was called, saloonkeepers should be allowed the same privilege, and have an hour after midnight in which to clear their saloons.

By such circuitous mental processes are the misdemeanors of this specially privileged class of lawbreakers rewarded with further license. There is no class of citizens who are allowed to play with our city ordinances and state laws in such a reckless and insolent manner. In how many dramshops is the ordinance regarding the sale of liquor to minors observed? How many saloons make any pretense of closing all their doors on election day or legal holidays? How many concern themselves as to the restrictions regarding public gambling? How large a proportion can be trusted to close at fixed hours when not watched?

An eminent English student of sociological conditions in this country once said that the greatest danger threatening our civilization was our large and easy tolerance of social and political evils; our disposition to submit to injustice and wrong rather than to involve ourselves in the trouble necessitated in facing it. Doubtless this characteristic, which every observing American must admit, is an outgrowth of a truly admirable national trait of character—a large-hearted charity which withheld from no nationality, nor creed, nor sect freedom of thought, speech, or action, and which has made us unique among the nations of the world. That charity, however, has become so diluted by indifference and inertia that it is now nothing more than a pale, colorless, vapid tolerance, lacking strength and power.

It is not necessary that a city or community be steeped in crime and corruption; that its officials and a majority of its voters be scoundrels and villains, in order that the ruin of that city be compassed. As in the physical universe, so in the social and political, a mere neglect to fight evil at every turn, a cessation of effort to encourage the process of evolution to a higher type of municipal life, a lazy sufferance of things as they are—these things are sufficient to open the way for the operation of the law of degeneration, and at every step the impetus downward makes it more difficult to regain lost ground.

"How shall we escape," saith the scriptures, "if we neglect"—that is all, and the warning is for society no less than for souls.

Progress in Russia.

SOME reforms recently instituted by the Czar of Russia prove anew the humane tendency of the autocratic ruler of the darkest land in Christendom. The world cannot but rejoice over the welcome news conveyed by a late telegram that the Czar has abolished the harshest punishments of barbaric times. According to this edict, the horrors of the "knout" are a thing of the past. There is to

be no more castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine-tails, chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines.

Castigation with cat-o'-nine-tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death, and was one of the harshest forms of the death penalty, being death by torture. Only the most hardened prison administrators could stand the terrible sight of the death of human beings under the measured blows of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

As a result of the Kishineff horrors the plan for the formation of a new police force to maintain order and assure security in the rural disticts of forty-six provinces of European Russia will be carried out immediately in fifteen of these provinces, but owing to the large expenditure involved, $2,250,000, six years will be allowed for its complete execution in the other provinces.

Also, in furtherance of the proposed domestic reforms, a new law has been promulgated, giving factory employes the right to appoint delegates from the co-workers to represent their interests in conferences with the factory inspectors.

So it seems that even Russia moves.

Our Next Convention. With the passing into history of our great World's Convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, June 9-11, our thoughts turn involuntarily to our next National gathering, to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13-18. This convention will be of extraordinary interest, as the Crusade State is the mecca of all white-ribbon hearts, and "Mother" Thompson, the leader of the first praying band, hopes to be able to greet all those who join in the pilgrimage to Hillsboro. THE UNION SIGNAL will present a series of crusade sketches and illustrated articles on the convention city during the next few months. Let each reader consider herself a member of the committee on convention arrangements and help to insure a large attendance by calling the attention of non-subscribing members to these special articles. Incidentally ask them to take the official organ and learn what the W. C. T. U. is doing all the year round.

The Young People and Temperance. Temperance was given a very prominent place on the program of the recent great Christian Endeavor convention at Denver. Eleven rallies devoted to the cause were held on one evening in as many different churches. All were largely attended, and the People's Tabernacle was literally filled to overflowing. Eloquent speeches were made by prominent people in the Christian world. Veritable thunderbolts of facts were hurled at the appreciative audiences, and burning denunciations of the liquor traffic stirred enthusiastic response. The same gratifying program was repeated at the Epworth League convention held a few days later at Detroit. With literal millions of Christian young people pledged to temperance work surely another generation will not pass away before the legalized curse shall have been swept from existence.

EXPERIENCE CORNER

DEAR COMRADES, ESPECIALLY DISCOURAGED ONES:—Two or three touching appeals have come to me lately. It's easy to talk over things we want different—with our mother. That is why, no doubt.

One is from a certain Far-West president, who wonders if anybody could teach Eastern workers the peculiar difficulties of her region; of a land where no unions can come in touch with each other, for the settlements are so far apart; where railway rates preclude visiting, even by state officers, with their chronically empty treasuries, and where a generally unsettled state of society prevails, because nobody is so very sure the family will stay more than a year.

Three propositions inside of one hard problem! But, far-away worker, you may take this comfort to your soul:

When a woman really does come into a sense of her duty in your part of this dear old green earth, she is pretty apt to get up and do something. Inertia doesn't inert "way out west," at least not permanently.

Let me whisper what somebody has lately told me. It's a National woman, one of our very own, whose business it is to introduce new ideas. And what do you think she says, you half-disheartened friend? That all thru the west our folks take hold of her notions better than anywhere else. Seem to have a perception that something ought to be done, and so something shall be done. It's real legitimate W. C. T. U. business, but there are sections where they think the questions would better be dreamed over a generation or two before anybody moves—much.

I am sure you have noticed, too, that the four states which lead in placing woman politically where she belongs lie toward sunset, beyond what used to be called the Great American Desert. Now hearten up, comrades, hearten up!

Coincidences are not all in novels. It is less than a month since a letter came to me in which an official we all know and honor, particularly the staid old conservative state where she resides. She is almost bewailing the dearth of helpers who are willing to take up a line of temperance activity heretofore neglected there. This Corner has a note of cheer for her. When once that department of work does enter into the inner consciousness of those people to the degree that it is adopted, every wind of heaven will strengthen it. It is not only there; it is there to stay.

The meadowlarks that sing to me from the orchard this morning sing the song their forefathers sang ages ago, and the song will lose nothing of its persistent sweetness in the ages to come. Wasn't it Browning who said the bird kept on going up and singing the tune over

"Lest he forget that first fine careless rapture."

That is what your generations of Eastern workers will do.

Another letter is personal, but, hiding beyond the incognito of the Corner, I must place it before THE UNION SIGNAL readers. The writer is brave. I know her. And few have been able to bury a sad past and take up a happy present as she does. But she is one of only a dozen white-ribboners in a city of twenty thousand living souls, and she gets lonesome. Born and reared there, she finds the forces that stand for individual and civic and national righteousness thru our magnificent society can be counted on the fingers of one hand. A bread-earner herself, in a community where women are more shielded than in many another city, this devout woman mourns that so few know the joy of "doing good according to a plan," and she pours out her anxious mind thus:

"Resident missionaries of our sweet faith are being sent beyond the seas to plant and nurse our principles until bearing time. Oh, will not somebody send some of these radiant beings, with a good living to keep them radiant, into such of our cities as seem to support every conceivable enterprise except this for the home? Why not? Our own folks are as well worth saving as the heathen beyond, are they not?

"In the little time I have, I have done my best. Our state officers are grand women. They have done their best, till I am afraid they will all be 'done out.' But no light breaks above our beautiful city where the omnipresent saloon, with its concomitants, goes on unchecked year after year. Will somebody sound the tocsin for us?"

I pass this on to our constituency. At least a hundred thousand Christian women may remember a number of cities on this continent where our badge is practically a stranger, and where a handful of characters who honor God and practice His laws thru both church and Union stand alone for the latter.

We all know this is one of the vexed questions for which our general officers of nation and states are trying to find an answer. Someone who holds a good deal of God's gold may furnish the means for a few special missionaries. Could even heaven hold a greater happiness than to put a living, moving, breathing entity into our friend's historic but needy city till scores of other responsive entities tingle with a desire to minister to others?

But "even God cannot use a discouraged soul."

MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIMS PROGRESS

Press on! if once and twice thy feet
Slip back and stumble, harder try;
From him who never dreads to meet
Danger and death, they're sure to fly;
To coward ranks the bullets speed;
While on their breasts who never quail,
Gleams, guardian of chivalric deeds,
Bright courage like a coat of man.

The Vine and the Branches.

By Rev. Emily C. Woodruff, National Evangelist.

READ John xv, 1-8, keeping in mind the words, "My Father is glorified that ye bear much fruit," "Without me ye can do nothing," "Abide in me."

I was leaving a home where I had been making a pastoral call when a very large grape vine attracted my attention. I began to ask questions about it. The owner of the vine took me to it and said, "See what a vine it is! See how deeply it is rooted, and what branches it can support. But I cut back every year to avoid too much unproductive growth, for I want to keep the fruitful branches well nourished from the vine. What I want is fruit, and fruit of the best quality. I wish you might see," he concluded, "what I gather from this vine, in the autumn."

That great and fruitful vine gave me food for thought. Yes, it was rooted deeply in good soil. So is Jesus, our Vine, rooted deeply in the character of God. It looked dead, for leaves and fruit do not grow upon the vine, but upon the branches; yet the vine has power to impart to the branches that vital life which enables them to grow and bear fruit. Jesus, our Vine, seems dead to the world and far away, the crucified, historic Christ only; but to the believing branch He is the risen, ever-present Christ whose grace alone enables us to grow, and grow Godward and Godlike.

The leaves upon the branches, and especially the fruit, are evidence of the life and power of the vine. The Christian's good life and power to be useful is evidence to the world that Christ lives and can give the power of his grace to save and to perfect.

There is no fruit upon a branch which is not in vital union with the vine. So Jesus said, "Abide in me and I in you," "Apart from me ye can do nothing."

The farmer cultivates his vine for grapes; the divine husbandman puts his vineyard under cultivation for fruit. "My Father is the husbandman;" "My Father is glorified that ye bear much fruit." The farmer says of the cultivation of his vine, "I cut it back; I trim and prune." Jesus says of the divine husbandman: "He purgeth it," or, "He cleanseth it" for more fruit and of the best quality.

Do the disciplinary things of life disappoint us and seem too hard? "He cleanseth it" for fruit. "He scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

He is seeeking fruit of the Spirit of the branches tempered like Christ, that in the midst of life as it is, as it must be, to us in our surroundings and duties, our relationships and circumstances he may find growing, under the power and pressure of the "purging" or "cleansing" "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

He would see us "add to our faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, love."

But he said, "Apart from me ye can do nothing;" "Abide in me and I in you."

How beautiful a parable for Jesus to teach us as he was about to come into the world again in his resurrection, to abide with us always in the Spirit!

And then the prayer that followed, asking in high priestly spirit and office, "That they all may be one," branches and true vine and husbandman, one in vital life and spirit; branches one with Christ and with each other, as the Trinity is one. Such a oneness brings fruit, and fruit is the best object lesson to the world that Jesus lives to save. "All one," "that the world might believe," "that the world might know" Jesus as a Savior.

Brookton, N. Y.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me.
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky.
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Red Letter Day.

August 3, Fresh Air Mission Day.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: It is a little early to say anything about the program for our National Convention at Cincinnati, but it occurs to me it might be refreshing these hot days to know something of what is in store for those who attend the next National gathering. We are planning to make our program handsomer in appearance than ever before and better, if possible, in its real merit. Everything is not decided as yet, but I can share with you some particulars.

You will be interested to know that one evening is to be filled by a diamond medal contest under the supervision of Mrs. Carman, National superintendent. There will probably be nine contestants, and great preparations are being made for this, not only that the recitations may be of a high grade, but the music appropriate and representative of the young people.

The annual sermon will be Sunday afternoon, and Mrs. Rounds, formerly president of Illinois, has been invited to deliver it.

One-half day will be given to an excursion to Hillsboro, Ohio, where services will be held in the Memorial Crusade Church where one room is set aside for souvenirs from the Crusade and various objects commemorative of that event. A call will be made upon Mother Thompson, and the procession will follow the line of march as nearly as possible of the Crusaders of 1873. Many intensely interesting features will be introduced into this half day, which cannot be entered into now. We are sure all of the delegates and visitors will want to go on that excursion. Cincinnati is so near Hillsboro that we hope to have Mother Thompson at the opening session, Friday. The excursion will probably be Monday forenoon.

Jubilee Night will not be omitted, on which occasion the presidents of the states having made a net gain of 500 members will be in charge of the program, and you may be sure they will not emphasize the trials of the year, but its encouragements and achievements. It is hoped they may also tell the Convention "how they did it," so others may go and do likewise.

On Platform Night our principles and purposes will be set forth by eloquent and forcible speakers.

The state presidents are to have an evening wherein each of them will be expected to tell many things concerning the work in her own particular state in one minute of time! If this "exercise" proves as entertaining and instructive as it did the last time minute speeches were tried, it will be not only one of the talking, but one of the taking, features of the program. The Cincinnati women are already at work and we may expect the old Crusade State "to do itself proud" on our thirtieth anniversary.

Suffer this one reminder as a closing remark. Much of the enthusiasm of the Convention, much of its glory, will depend upon the showing made by the organization. We are already beginning to inquire what our net gain will be, how it will compare with other years, how many states will take part Jubilee Night; and well do we know that the answers to these questions will be traced back to the action of individual unions and individual members. Dear sisters, are you alive? are you sufficiently alive to have already paid your dues? If not haste, haste, there is still a refuge for delinquents.

Yours in white-ribbon bonds,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

Superintendents.

DEAR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS: September 20 will be our next Temperance Sunday. The Quarterly Temperance Lesson is found in 1 Peter 4:1-77. Title, "Abstinence from Evil." Golden Text, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess."—Eph. 5:18 Temperance Topics, "The Evil of Intemperance," "The Christian Duty of Total Abstinence.

The quarterly supplies are now ready, and we urge our workers to order early. Help the Sunday-school teachers and adult students by a generous use of the Quarterly Leaflets. The Quarterly Responsive Reading is used much in class work as well as in the opening exercises of the Sunday-school. The blackboard exercise is unusually attractive and will add much to the program of the Sunday-school hour. The great demand for the new Illustrated Bible Temperance Text-cards proves that they are a very acceptable help to our temperance work in the primary, junior, and intermediate grades. The department will issue a series of the cards. The second of the series is ready for next Temperance Sunday. They appear in assorted colors and are attractive as well as helpful, and pupils will readily memorize the temperance texts given.

Sunday-school workers are constantly improving in their methods of work. There is now a growing interest in class organization as a means of holding and increasing the membership and creating a class spirit which is productive of good results. We wish to take advantage of this, another opportunity of stimulating the temperance and purity work in the Sunday-schools, and therefore we bring to our workers new suggestions which we trust will be put into practice in many schools.

We recommend that "Frances Willard Circles" be formed in the primary and junior departments. A circle can be formed in each class or one circle in each department. Leaders of each circle will be chosen from among the children, but the teacher or the superintendent will have a general oversight. The following pledge will be signed by all who become members of the "Frances Willard Circle:"

"I promise, by the help of God, that I will not do, say, or listen to anything that I cannot tell my mother."

The purpose of the circle, as suggested by the pledge, is to promote purity of thought, word, and deed, and mutual confidence between mother and child as a safeguard against sin. We have chosen the name "Frances Willard Circle" because we would have every child learn to know and emulate the pure and beautiful life of our sainted leader.

We also recommend that boys' and young men's classes of the intermediate and senior departments be organized into companies known as 'The Knights of the New Chivalry." The following beautiful pledge, which forms the basis of membership in this class organization, was penned by Miss Willard and intended by her to promote purity, temperance and high ideals of life among the boys and young men:

"I pledge my brain God's thought to think,
My lips no fire or foam to drink
From alcoholic cup,
Nor link with my pure breath tobacco's taint,
For have not I a right to be
As wholesome, pure and free as she
Who through the years so glad and free
Moves gently onward to meet me?
A Knight of the New Chivalry
For Christ and Temperance, I will be."

Details of these two plans for class organization are given in circulars issued by the department. These should be circulated freely among teachers; and local superintendents will find it possible to assist much in the new plans suggested. The revised manual of the department, "Hints and Helps for Sunday-school Workers," contains complete instructions for the above class work, and also many other new and valuable suggestions for Sunday-school temperance work.

The harvest time of the year is at hand. We urge all local, county, district and state superintendents to begin at once to gather in the items for reports and be sure that the state superintendent receives the same in season for her to make her annual report to the National superintendent. All state reports should reach the National superintendent by Oct. 1. Report blanks have been sent to state superintendents in sufficient number to supply all local workers. If you do not receive a copy soon write to your state superintendent and enclose stamp, and you will doubtless receive a blank by return mail.

State superintendents will please remember that our large department banner is awarded for the largest per cent of gain in local superintendents. Our bannerets are awarded for the second highest honors, the model report and the best organized department.

All pledges which are to become a part of our great National Sunday School Pledge Chain should be sent prepaid to my associate, Mrs. Dora B. Butts, 595 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Beloved workers, may I urge your best effort for the coming Temperance Sunday? I give herewith a list of the supplies which will be helpful in your work. Send in your orders early. You will be served promptly.

Pledge cards: "Willard Circle," "Knights of the New Chivalry," and red, white and blue, 30 cents per 100. Frances Willard (large) pledge cards, bearing a picture of Miss Willard, 50 cents per 100.

Leaflets: "The Pledge. What is it? Why sign it? Why Should I Abstain?" "The Sunday School Versus Intemperance," "Teachings of the Divine Savior Concerning Wine," "Scientific Temperance Truth and the Bible." "Temperance Arrows," 30 cents per 100. The new leaflet for departmental meetings, conventions, and Chautauquas, our "Round Table Leaflet" and "Questions Answered," 35 cents per 100—all postpaid.

Quarterly supplies: Quarterly Leaflet, 90 cents per 100. Responsive Reading and all circulars mentioned, 25 cents per 100. Blackboard exercise, 2 cents each, 50 cents per 100. Illustrated temperance text cards, 30 cents per 100 postpaid.

Now to the work! Remember, our responsibility is measured by our opportunity. Let us be faithful.

Yours in service,
(MRS.) STELLA B. IRVINE.
Riverside, California.

The Infant

takes first to human milk; that failing, the mother turns at once to cow's milk as the best substitute. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is a cow's milk scientifically adapted to the human infant. Stood first for forty-five years.

"SUMMER FOOD"

Has Other Advantages.

Many people have tried the food Grape-Nuts simply with the idea of avoiding the trouble of cooking food in the hot months.

All of these have found something besides the ready cooked food idea, for Grape-Nuts is a scientific food that tones up and restores a sick stomach as well as repairs the waste tissue in brain and nerve centers.

"For two years I had been a sufferer from catarrh of the stomach due to improper food, and to relieve this condition I had tried nearly every prepared food on the market without any success until six months ago my wife purchased a box of Grape-Nuts, thinking it would be a desirable cereal for the summer months.

"We soon made a discovery; we were enchanted with the delightful flavor of the food and to my surprise I began to get well. My breakfast now consists of a little fruit; 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts; a cup of Postum, which I prefer to coffee; graham bread or toast and two boiled eggs. I never suffer the least distress after eating this and my stomach is perfect and general health fine. Grape-Nuts is a wonderful preparation. It was only a little time after starting on it that wife and I both felt younger, more vigorous, and in all ways stronger. This has been our experience.

"P. S. The addition of a little salt in place of sugar seems to me to improve the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

Resolutions Adopted by the World's W. C. T. U. in Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, June, 9-11, 1903:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We believe in the coming of his Kingdom whose service is perfect freedom. We believe in the Gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man.

We thank our Heavenly Father for all the way he has led us as a World's W. C. T. U. and we pledge ourselves to a deeper consecration to Christ's service and to a renewed effort to advance our principles, based on total abstinence, purity and prohibition, and to carry on with enthusiasm and earnestness our departments of work as grouped under the general heads of Organization, Preventive, Evangelistic, Educational, Social and Legal work.

PROHIBITION.

WHEREAS, The liquor traffic in all nations is the great foe of righteousness in the individual, the home, the church, and the state, we reaffirm our belief in the principle of prohibition as the ultimate solution of the liquor problem;

Resolved, That we will not cease our efforts until in all lands law and custom shall unite to overthrow the liquor traffic.

PURITY.

WHEREAS, The purity of national life is dependent upon the purity of individual life;

Resolved, That we believe in an equal standard of purity for men and women, and that standard always the highest.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all state regulation of vice, and shall endeavor to secure in all countries legal protection for the innocent and defenceless and impartial punishment for all offenders.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our adherence to the principle of total abstinence as the corner-stone of our organization, and we are greatly encouraged by the increasing volume of scientific and physiological evidence in support of this position, which is also in harmony with the spirit of Christ's teaching.

Department Resolutions.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

Resolved, That we of the World's W. C. T. U. will make an effort, by means of pen and platform and by personal appeals to our legislators, to induce nations to submit their differences and difficulties to the International Court of Arbitration.

Resolved, That the third Sabbath in December be retained and observed as Peace Day for each National Union.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

WHEREAS, Both reason and experience prove that the universal education of the rising generation in the physiological reasons for obedience to the laws of health, including those that teach abstinence from alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, is the hope of the Temperance reform, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the Governments of the world the enactment of laws that require the foregoing study for all pupils in all schools under Government control.

SCHOOL SAVINGS.

Resolved, That, realizing the value of thrift teaching as a Temperance force, we recommend the institution of the Schools Savings and Penny Banks in the schools of all countries, and will endeavor to aid more fully in the promulgation of thrift among children.

THANKS.

Resolved, That the most cordial thanks of this Convention are hereby given to Mlle. Camille Vidart, President, Madame Dunant, Secretary, and the members of the Reception Committee and the Union des Femmes of Geneva for their exceedingly kind and gracious welcome to this beautiful and historic city; to M. and Mdme. de Budé for the delightful reception extended to delegates and visitors; to the fraternal delegates of temperance and philanthropic associations; to the Conseil Municipal de Genève for putting the Palais Eynard at the disposal of the Union des Femmes for the reception, and sending their Secretary, M. Chapuisat, to greet the Convention; to the representatives of the Croix Bleue and other speakers on the French programme of Wednesday evening; to the admirably trained choir of the Espoir for their inspiring choruses; to the quartette of the Activité Chrétienne, and that of the Association Chrétienne; to Mlle. Mavi Mercier for her sweet solos; to the local press for reporting our meetings; to the Association des Intérets de Genève for their gift of illustrated guides; and to all who have given time and service to insure the success of this Convention.

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

Miss Lilian Wood, National organizer, is at present in California. Her address is 1130 Santee street, Los Angeles.

The Casper, Wyoming, union has for years successfully carried on a reading room. This is one of the best unions in Wyoming.

Mrs. A. P. McDonald, of Kansas City, will have charge of the W. C. T. U. School of Methods at Sulphur, Indian Territory.

Snohomish and Island counties, West Washington, held a convention at Everett. Delegates from all the unions in both counties were present.

The union at Arisne. Iowa, has held ten well-attended and successful medal contests. Work in the Franchise department is now receiving attention.

Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. E. W. Soule, of St. Paul, Minn., to the officers of the state W. C. T. U.

Miss George, of Victoria, has been appointed organizer in Australia. She was one of the first women appointed in South Australia as a local preacher of the Methodist church.

Miss Belle Kearney has recently presented the Mississippi W. C. T. U. with a gavel made from a bit of a tree from the battleground of Gettysburg. A minie bullet is yet imbedded in the wood.

On account of the difficulty of securing funds for its maintenance the W. C. T. U. of Hastings, Neb., is compelled to give up the Bethany home for orphans which has been conducted for years.

The W. C. T. U. is well represented at the Devil's Lake, N. D., Chautauqua. Mrs. E. Preston Anderson, state president, is in charge. Mrs. Callie Howe, National organizer, was the speaker on W. C. T. U. day.

Mrs. Hannah T. Guild, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, spoke July 4 at a picnic in Benton county, Mo., in which seven churches united. Several members joined the W. C. T. U.

Inspired by reading in THE UNION SIGNAL of the rest room at Chadron, Neb., the union at Ashland, in the same state, is working out a like blessing for its own town. It will also care for the babies while the mothers go shopping.

The Central and South unions of Grand Rapids, Mich., united in an interesting meeting. The work of Madame Boise, a pioneer temperance worker in the city, was recalled and a poem written in her memory by Mary T. Lathrop was read by Mrs. Fox.

The newly organized union at Middleville, N. Y., has already planned for a public meeting and a medal contest. Much enthusiasm is manifested and aggressive work is promised. Mrs. G. H. Nellis, who was instrumental in the organization of the union, is the president.

One feature of the July 4 celebration at Hastings, Minn., was an industrial parade. The W. C. T. U. was represented by a temperance life-boat in white and gold, trimmed in pond lilies. The float of the L. T. L. contained thirty children. The W. C. T. U. float was awarded first prize.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, conducted a class in parliamentary practice for five days under the auspices of the Secretaries' Institute of the Y. W. C. A. at Detroit, Mich. The class was large and very interesting. It contained girls from nearly every state and representatives of many colleges and universities.

Miss May Russell, Mississippi's uniformly successful state organizer, has just formed a fine union at Wesson of twenty-three regular and twenty honorary members, to which numbers more were added at their first meeting. This is the thirteenth new union organized by Miss Russell since the middle of last October, and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman has added three others.

The Fourth district (Louisiana) annual convention met at Shreveport and was cordially welcomed by the press, the ministers, and the people of the city. The Shreveport union numbers fifty members and had made excellent arrangements for the convention. Evening meetings were largely attended and great interest awakened. Subscriptions were taken to THE UNION SIGNAL and "Crusader Monthly."

Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns, president and corresponding secretary of West Washington, have completed a successful tour of Whatcom county. Two W's and a Y were organized and the Whatcom union divided. Eighty-nine members and seventy-nine honoraries were secured. The work closed with a successful county convention at Sumas. The state convention meets in Whatcom in September.

Before returning to their home states, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Harris, and several other workers are holding meetings in and around Melbourne, Australia. Several splendid articles on the drink question have recently appeared in the "Melbourne Age." Attention has thus been called to the iniquity of employing women in bars, as well as the open contempt of the law displayed by clubs which supply members with drink at all hours and without restriction.

The Chelsea union has just entertained the first district convention ever held in the Indian Territory. This union, which was organized less than a year ago with three members, now numbers fifty, has a nicely furnished reading room, and has created much public sentiment in the community. Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, was the speaker at the convention. Mrs. Harsha, territorial president, was in attendance and the recipient of a shower of flowers from the L. T. L. children.

The eighty-third birthday of the oldest member, Mrs. Selestman, was celebrated by the McDonald union of Kansas City, Mo., not long ago. The union united with churches, schools and citizens in an endeavor to prevent the location of a beer garden in their part of the city. Consideration of the application was put off week after week, but the temperance forces could not be worn out. Then the council held a special meeting and the license was granted before its opponents knew of its consideration. Jennie Smith, National evangelist, was a very welcome altho unexpected visitor at a recent meeting.

A district union of four counties (seven unions) was recently reorganized at Towner, ... Dak., after being in a state of innocuous desuetude for seven years. A district convention was held in May and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Johnston, Velva; vice-presidents, each local president ex-officio; vice-president at large, Mrs. Brand Branton, Towner; recording secretary, Mrs. ———, Grass Lake; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Goozer, Granville; treasurer, Mrs. Turner, Bottineau. Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens was appointed press correspondent. The Towner Mary Young union holds a meeting in the church parlor every Thursday evening, and a monthly social. It has had one matron's contest, one gold medal contest, and will hold another oratorical contest in September. Altogether the district seems to have wakened up full of vitality after its long nap.

The "W. C. T. U. Evening" at the summer normal school in Monroe, Louisiana, was very successful. Mrs. A. L. Wilson, president of the Fifth district, presented the W. C. T. U. greetings and spoke of our work. Excellent music was a feature of the meeting.

The Thousand Islands.

There may be somewhere on the earth a more delightful region than that of the Thousand Islands, but if there is, it has not been discovered. It is the Venice of America, but also has good hotels that can be kept warm if there shall happen to be a cold rainy evening. It is as fine as the Bay of Naples, with 2,000 picturesque Islands scattered along the twenty-five miles of one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. You can find out a great deal regarding it in No. 10 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Thousand Islands." Copy will be mailed free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

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About Women.

Mrs. Mary Wood, of New York, has just been appointed school inspector.

The Woman's Club of Salem, Mass., maintains a free bath-house for women and girls at Juniper Point.

Mrs. Pauline Giesman, of St. Louis, has just bought a $585,000 cattle ranch in Texas. The ranch has 10,000 cattle and 200 saddle horses.

Miss Doris E. Butts, a graduate of Jennings Seminary at Aurora, has been studying electrical and mechanical engineering at Armour Institute, Chicago.

Lady Rothschild, whose husband is head of the famous family, does an immense amount of charitable work, but none of a public character.

The efforts of an Indiana woman for nearly a score of years have finally resulted in the establishment of the first medical college for women in China.

It is reported that Mlle. Sarah Broido, a woman physician of Marseilles, has been employed as a ship doctor on board a steamer plying between that city and Algiers.

Irene Waldron of Irvington, N. J., who was born without arms, has learned to sew with her toes and is succeeding admirably in learning other feminine accomplishments.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid is called "New York's brewery queen." She owns the Lion Brewery, is sole proprietor or fifty saloons, and will soon own thirty-five more.

Lady Glentworth is the only centenarian in the British peerage. She still manages her own estate at Marham, in Norfolk, every detail coming under her personal cognizance.

Three fountains are to be erected by the club women of Wilkinsburg, Pa. There is said to be practically no place in the borough where strangers can procure drinking water.

Lady Cecilia Roberts reports 217 temperance societies on British warships. She asserts that sailors are willing to give up strong drink if they have good food.

By their skill in playing two unknown women won all the money and closed the largest gambling house in Houston, Texas. Their winnings were over $16,000.

The Protective Agency for Women and Children, of Chicago, has issued its seventeenth annual report. During the year just closed the organization advised and assisted 2,700 persons.

Miss Marshall Kiser is sugar inspector for the Spreckles Sugar Company of Hawaii. Miss Kiser is a Kentucky woman and a member of the American Chemical Association.

Miss Edith B. Stevens, a New York sculptor, has received the commission for the pediment of the main entrance to the pavilion of the Liberal Arts building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting a flagpole 150 feet high at Fountain square, Evanston, Illinois. When the pole is erected the flag may be seen from every part of the city.

Mrs. Dori Lyon has purchased "The Club Woman" and will transfer the magazine from Boston to New York. The policy of the magazine under its new management is to be "broad and liberal."

The Mutual Benefit Association has reversed its former policy and will insure the lives of women who are in receipt of an income from their own work or property and who expect to pay their own premiums.

In recognition of her service as a nurse in South Africa the governor-general of Canada has presented Miss Georgina Pope the Royal Red Cross She is the first woman in Canada to receive the honor.

Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, says women are capable of managing large hotels with success. He advises that schools of domestic science extend their courses to prepare women to fill such positions.

Eliza Boardman Burnz, the pioneer woman stenographer, is dead. She taught stenography for seventeen years and at the end of that time, 1887, there were 5,000 women and girl stenographers in New York and Brooklyn.

A school of horticulture and landscape gardening for women has just been opened at Groton, Mass. The object of the school is to help women to help themselves. The course of study can be completed in two years.

Dr. Emily Dunning has been appointed ambulance surgeon in New York. She is the first woman physician who ever received the appointment. She will for six months answer the first ambulance calls at Gouverneur Hospital.

Mrs. Iva E. Tutt, of Los Angeles, is erecting two electric power plants in Arizona to supply power exclusively for mining purposes. Mrs. Tutt has entire charge of the construction work and originated the plan. The cost will be $3,000,000.

Eighteen hundred young Irish women have been cared for by Father Henry of the New York Home for Irish Immigrant Girls since January 1. Many of them have been sent to good positions while others have been kept to await funds from their friends.

Miss Bessie M. Seeley, the first woman to take the degree of bachelor of laws from Syracuse university, has been invited by prominent New York firms to take employment with them. Miss Seeley will take up the practice of law in Chicago.

Mrs. Nancy Rose, the oldest lighthouse-keeper in the United States, successfully combated a lunatic who attempted to put out the light. The only weapon at hand was a poker, but Mrs. Rose used it so vigorously that the man was glad to flee.

Miss Margaret Long, daughter of John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was one of the six women to receive the degree of doctor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University this year. Her father has taken a deep interest in her progress.

The young women employed in the Siegel-Cooper store in New York have a cottage at Long Branch. Every one who has been employed in the store for a year is a shareholder in the cottage and entitled to a week's outing. The cottage accommodates about fifty at a time.

Miss Blanche Boies, of Topeka, Kan., convicted of saloon smashing last February, has been sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of $100. Miss Boies smashed the plate glass windows of the saloons because she wanted to "mark them so the police could find them."

Miss Lillie Sullivan, who died recently, was for thirteen years chief illustrator in entomology for the Department of Agriculture. She was known thruout the world as foremost in her calling, and her drawings are regarded as models of the best type of such work.

According to the statistics 102 girls under fourteen years of age are actresses in England. A girl of ten is acting as a general shopkeeper and one of eleven is a pawnbroker. Ten little ten-year-old maids are laundresses and two girls of eleven serve at a public house bar.

Lady Glentworth, an English woman who distinctly remembers seeing the guards march away on their way to Waterloo, celebrated her one hundredth birthday recently. She has borne her present title for sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Jenny Lind Greene, the new organist and choirmaster of Calvary M. E. church, New York, has given organ recitals in all the large cities thruout the country. Calvary church has a vested choir of one hundred voices.

For the first time in its history the Chicago Medical Society has elected women physicians as members of the board of councilors. Dr. Frances Dickinson and Dr. Rachel Hickey Carr are the women so honored. The society now has 1,344 members with seventy-five applicants upon the waiting list.

Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, the only woman member of the Utah legislature, spoke at Hull House, Chicago, recently. She said that women would accomplish more if they talked less. Mrs. Coulter believes that work and endeavor always count and women can accomplish what they will if they go at it right.

Miss Ada C. Sweet has been elected dean of the woman's department of Ruskin University at Glen Ellyn, Ill. Miss Sweet intends to give special attention to the training of young women in the arts and handicrafts which center in the home. She will conduct schools of cooking, housekeeping and domestic science.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's National Press Association, held at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., was present by invitation and read a paper upon "Temperance and Journalism."

Miss Sylvia Bidwell is engaged in forming a theatrical woman's league in Chicago, modeled after the one so successfully carried on in New York. Miss Bidwell is the daughter of Burson Bidwell, inventor of the electric trolley car system, and a second cousin to John Bidwell, at one time Prohibition candidate for President.

After teaching for nineteen years in the Greensboro, North Carolina, woman's college, Prof. Lucy H. Robertson was elected a year ago to the presidency of the school. Greensboro is one of the oldest colleges in the South, being chartered in 1838. President Robertson has had a most successful year, and has the enthusiastic support of all patrons of the institution.

Mrs. David P. Kimball, of Boston, has given $25,000 to endow the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship in Wellesley College. This will be open to young women of good health, unmarried, not over twenty-six years old, and graduates of Wellesley or some other American college of approved standing. The fellowship may be used for study at home or abroad.

Dr. Elvira Castner, of Marienfelde, near Berlin, who was one of the first German women to come to this country to study a profession closed to her in Germany, has given up her profession of dentistry after many years of successful work and is devoting herself to a school of horticulture for women which she has founded. There are now a number of women dentists in Germany.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Mitchell is real estate agent for three blocks of the poorest tenement houses in Boston. She collects rents from about five hundred families and carries on an extensive educational and charitable work among her tenants. She has introduced into the section a kindergarten and a branch of the public library, and in the course of her rent collecting manages to give a good many useful hints to tenement residents.

For the first time in America a Catholic college for women has conferred degrees upon its graduates. The College of Saint Elizabeth, at Convent Station, N. J., conferred the degree of A. B. upon four young women. In his address to the class Bishop O'Connor told them that home was the proper sphere for women. "To mould the hearts of those who make the laws is immeasurably more noble than to have a vote; to be the guardian and patroness of virtue and morality is more excellent than to be a leader of an army or a ruler of a nation."

About 1,100 weekly vacations were provided by the Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society of New York. The society has two summer homes, one located at Bellport, L. I., and the other at Margaretville, in the Catskills. The society has done much good in its eleven years of existence.

No more women stenographers will be employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The reason given is that women are not fitted for railroad work. Civil service rules prevail, and every employe looks forward to promotion. Women are not considered fitted for promotion to clerkships.

Some of the finest laces being used this season come from Idria, a small mountain town in Italy with about 6,000 inhabitants. It has been for some centuries the usual house industry of the women, who formerly worked from old Croatian patterns and Slav designs. The Empress Maria Theresa sent lacemakers to India to teach the art of working in gold and silver. Modern lace patterns have lately been introduced from the Saxon Bohemian Eozebirge to improve the ancient designs. About 1,000 women and girls are engaged in the work and some of the lace sells as high as $100 a yard.

The long lost art of tempering copper has been revived by the discovery of Mrs. Carrie Renstrom, of Tacoma, Wash., who has incorporated a company to put her patented secret process into practical use. A plant is being established and already is turning out hardened and tempered copper possessing a spring not surpassed by steel. Trolley wheels constructed by Mrs. Renstrom's process have been tested by the Seattle Electric Company. The company's officers declare that one of the copper wheels in use for sixty-one days traveled over 12,000 miles, giving satisfactory use. Similar successful tests have been made in Tacoma, San Francisco and Oakland.

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is the title of a pamphlet that may aid you in deciding the perplexing question of "Where To Go" for your vacation. Copy may be had by calling at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St., or addressing C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

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COFFEE SENT HER

Back to the Country.

A young woman of Bradford, Vt., made her way to a good position in a big Boston store and gave it up because of sickness at home, but it all came out right at last and she tells the story this way: "Two years ago I had to leave a position as bookkeeper in a Boston department store to go back home to take charge of the old place, as mother's health seemed shattered and what do you suppose proved to be the cause that forced me to return?

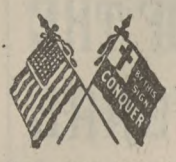
"I found her very weak, unable to sit up all day and with a dizzy feeling if she tried to move about. She had been advised to stop coffee drinking, but as she had used it from childhood it seemed as though nothing could take its place. I had settled down to stay at the farm when one day I got to thinking over the situation and concluded to try an experiment. I got a package of Postum Coffee. It was not cooked right the next morning and we were all disappointed. That was because we had tried to make it like coffee. Next morning I had Postum made according to directions and we were all delighted. In a few days you should have seen the change in mother. Since that time we have never drank coffee and now we all drink Postum twice a day and sometimes three times and think it superior to coffee.

"The change in mother's health since she quit coffee and took up Postum has been wonderful. She is once more able to take the work again, quite well in fact, with no more weakness and nervousness, no more sour stomach, no more trouble of any kind. To cut a long story short, she is now entirely well and I am going back to Boston in a few weeks, thanks to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

Among the New Books.



In his Story of the Conquest Flag, Rev. S. M. Johnson tells how our national flag in the during the unfurling of early part of the Cuban war, the thought came to him that there should be a flag for the church universal, that Christians of every name should rally about it and show to the world their loyalty to it, the Biblical, "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the trust." Out of this grew the thought of combining this flag of God with each national flag of the world, the united flags to stand for Christian citizenship. The design of the flag came as an inspiration to the author during the solemn hour of President McKinley's funeral. The colors chosen for the flag were red, white, and blue. The blood-red cross on the white union stands for Christ; the words, "By this Sign Conquer," were placed in white on the field of blue as a message direct from the living God to living men.

This Christian Conquest Flag and emblem are being rapidly and enthusiastically adopted by Christian societies and organizations of all names. They have been officially adopted by the state Sunday-school associations of Missouri, Maryland, Ohio, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Oregon, Illinois and Indiana, and by the Deep Sea Mission of Gloucester, Mass.

At least twelve other organizations are using the color print of crossed flags on stationery or in other ways cooperating in the Christian Conquest Crusade, and the movement has spread to several foreign lands. The subject of Christian citizenship is to receive special attention each year on Temperance Sunday, the fourth Sunday in November, and mighty will be the influence of such teaching on the 25,000,000 youths of North America.

There are addresses by Orrin N. Carter, judge of Cook county, Ill., and Alderman Charles Alling, the latter presenting a municipal patriotism. The last chapter of the book is devoted to a history of the stars and stripes. The book is a strong plea for the Christian Conquest movement, and this plea should be heeded by all Christian men and women. The volume is attractively bound in white cardboard showing the color prints of the Conquest Flag of fourteen nations. (Chicago: Conquest Supply Co. 50c.)

In The Woman Who Toils, Mrs. John Von Vorst and Miss Marie Von Vorst have jointly produced a book of timeliness, pathos, and power. It is timely because it is high time such facts, such industrial and social conditions as are here so vividly sketched, were better known. The pathos is only too pervading, altho there are frequent gleams of pleasanter things. The whole book is a truthful contemporary human document, a document coming straight from the heart of the women and children who toil and are burdened. It is especially a picture of factory life, in both the North and the South.

The book is a study of labor and of social conditions, but it is not at all a mere academic study; it is a study of facts at first hand, done for a purpose. Two women of culture and social standing were moved to go forth and see for themselves. It was a journey into the world, from the realm of the rich and favored into the realm of those who have to toil under conditions that are more or less inhuman. Those two brave women, touched with pity and moved to see what help it might be possible to render, were convinced that one of the first things needed was for some one to act as a mouthpiece for these women laborers, and so put into words their cry for help. In order to do this, they first of all set out to put themselves actually in their place, ... among them, in one factory after another, working and living side by side with the rest of them in factory and mill towns in New England and New York, in Chicago and Pittsburg, and in the South. It was a brave thing to do this, but it required a great deal more than mere bravery to do it as these two humanely heroic women did it. They found no little use for a fine sort of dramatic tact. And in the record of it all, as given in this book, there is evidence of admirable judgment and good taste as well as of marked literary skill. It is a book that will be widely read, as it ought to be. The spirit and motive of it cannot be too warmly commended. The story is instructive, startling, impressive. It is again the "voice of one crying in the wilderness." It will at any rate do something toward that growing sun of Christian righteousness that is surely preparing the way for better things. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.)

Studies in the Thought World, by Henry Wood, explores the realm of thought in search of definite proof of the supremacy of the mind over matter. The book deals essentially with what is called the "new thought," and that it has reached its seventh edition speaks of its interest in this line of investigation. "Man is mind" is the emphatic theme of the disquisition. The study of the evolutionary climb of man asserts that "man slumbers in the pebble, dreams in the plant, gathers energy in the animal, and awakens to self-conscious discovery in the soul of man." In attempting to interpret "what is known as to the fall of man," in the light of "metaphysical evolution" the author makes the statement that the fall, "tho from perfect material satisfaction to a constant divine restlessness, is upward—the 'Fall of Man' was a leap upward and onward." ?

Among other subjects discussed are "What is Man?" "Our Relations to Environment" and "Has Mental Healing a Valid Basis?" Under the latter head the author follows the thought of the Christian Scientist, but goes beyond the confines of the belief of the followers of Mrs. Eddy. Practical rules are given for concentrating and controlling thought energy. A devout spirit breathes thruout the book and leads to higher thinking along all lines. (Boston: Lee & Shepherd, $1.25.)

In Cliveden, Kenyon West has produced such a book as the tired mind enjoys, altho the recreation offered is far from lassitude. In fact, keeping pace with the entirely fascinating and adventurous heroine is no small feat in mental gymnastics. However, excepting an occasional incredulous breath or two, one finds himself pleasantly in harmony with the strenuous atmosphere, confident that things will somehow right themselves—else why the story? The plot centers round Cliveden, the historic summer home of Benjamin Crew, situated on the famous "Germantown road." The battle of Brandywine has been fought and the British, under Cornwallis, are in Philadelphia. The army of Sir William Howe holds Germantown, and General Washington is not many miles away waiting to fall upon Howe. Cliveden, occupied by Charles Murray and his daughter Margaret, loyal sympathizers with General Washington, by some irony of fate proves an impregnable fortress for the British, thus contributing toward the American general's loss of Germantown.

Margaret Murray's part in the tragic drama and her untimely love for the young British captain, Arthur Peyton, furnish the threads of romance that bind together this vividly portrayed episode of Revolutionary times. (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.)

In Dr. Edward Everett Hale's book, How to Live, the author of that rare classic, "The Man Without a Country," answers in his own masterful way the questions that are uppermost in the heart of every thinking being, "How does man know what is right or wrong," and "Why does he think one thing right and another wrong?" The work consists of fifteen essays regarding choosing one's calling, how to sleep, to exercise, to think, to study, to dress, to remain young, to regulate expense, to deal with one's children; on appetite and of one's duty to the church, and to the state. These fascinating essays are alive with practical, homely suggestions and are pervaded throughout with that spirit of patriotism which regards the weal of one's brother as the common weal and the universal good. Every life must be richer and nobler that draws from this inspiring fountain of thought, addressed to humanity in general, but of especial value to every true, ambitious, American. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

To Chautauqua Lake and Return

at one fare for the round trip, via Nickel Plate Road, on July 24th, from Chicago and intermediate points, with return limit of August 24th, account of Conference of Association of General Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association of North America, at Chautauqua Lake. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Books Received.

The Socialist and the Prince. By Mrs. Fremont Older. New York: Funk & Wagnall Company. $1.50.

Mr. Claghorn's Daughter. By Hilary Trent. New York: Ogilvie Publishing Co. $1.00.

Spiritual Evolution or Regeneration. By R. C. Douglas. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Transalations of the New Testament from the Original Greek. By W. B. Godbey, A. M. Cincinnati: M. W. Knapp.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers. By L. Mabel Freese. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

The Testimony of Reason. By Samuel L. Phillips. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Publishing Co.

The March of Christ Down the Centuries. By Rev. W. F. Crafts, Ph. D. Washington, D. C.: The International Reform Bureau. $1.50.

The Coming of Caroline. By Mary E. L. Brush. New York: American Tract Society.

Discourses on War. By William Ellery Channing. Boston: Ginn & Company.

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THE UNION SIGNAL
184 La Salle Street...Chicago

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

ashamed of having administered a kick to a man who was down.

"Well, it's a bad job; and the question now is, how are we to grapple with it? You said just now that the craving for alcohol was in your blood. What d'ye mean by that rot?"

"My grandparents on the father's side both drank."

"Father, too?"

"Oh, no! Strictly abstemious."

"Grandparents drinking still?"

"Oh, no; that was years ago—before my time."

"How came you to know anything about it?"

"My grandfather is living still—with us."

"Fairly good health?"

"A complete wreck."

"Know much of his history?"

"Nothing whatever until lately, when he took it into his head that he recognized his counterpart in me. It was then that I learned for the first time that, for the greater part of his life he had been given over absolutely to drink."

"Was that any reason why you must needs go and follow his example?" asked the doctor sharply, "Was your profession no safeguard?"

Hugh shook his head.

"No more safeguard in my case than in his; but for that we have only ourselves to blame."

"Do you mean to say that he, too, was a clergyman?"

"Yes."

Dr. Mann's interest deepened visibly

"Since when have you known all this?" he asked suddenly.

"Since the day of my ordination."

"And that was?"

"The day preceding my arrival here."

"H'm! I wonder whether I begin to understand," thought the doctor.

"That was pretty rough on you. Preyed upon your mind a bit, didn't it?" he asked aloud.

"Well, it wasn't exactly encouraging," said Hugh, gruffly, lest his voice should break.

The doctor spoke more kindly.

"Well, mark this, Brotherton. If your history had been known to me before, like the ass I was, I brayed aloud in praise of alcohol, I should have had a different song to sing. You've been a silly fool, and something worse than that; but after all, a man doesn't make a hopeless drunkard of himself in the course of a few months, you know."

"That is precisely the conclusion at which I have arrived," said Hugh, quietly. "I have neither tasted alcohol, nor wanted to taste it, since the affair in the mine, and I was beginning to hope that I had left my past behind me in the pit."

"Well, it's a bad business; and the question is, how are we to deal with it," said the doctor, for the second time.

"Boyd, of course, must know everything, and after that the matter rests with him. If he demands my resignation, I must go. If things hadn't gone quite so far I wouldn't have waited to be asked; but, black as the whole business is, I know that I am not such an out-and-out blackguard as I have given you all good reason to suppose; and I shall stand out, for all I am worth, for another chance."

That was far from being the spirit in which he had entered the room, but the doctor's sarcasms had gone home with bracing effect.

Dr. Mann carefully examined his finger nails.

"I'm rather afraid that Boyd may take a serious view of the facts as they stand," he remarked suggestively.

"Without a doubt he will; but you will bear out my contention that you prevented my making a full confession a month ago."

"That is true; for the sake of the woman who has planned your ruin, I urged that you had no right to speak. There I did you a wrong; but, my honor, Brotherton, I never dreamed that things had gone so far. I fancied that you had sometimes indulged a little on the sly, but with the exception of the one occasion we have mentioned, I never suspected anything worse. That was bad enough. I'm sorry, but there is no use in mincing matters. As the thing stands, I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid—that Boyd will think seriously of it."

"Of course he will," said Hugh again. "Still, unless he insists upon it, I don't budge. I've been the silly fool you called me just now, and the other things you did but hint at; but this last month has made a difference. Besides, I know very well that I can do much better than I have done yet, and I mean to stand out for a chance."

The doctor rose suddenly from his chair.

"And, by Jove, Brotherton, I'm more than half inclined to help you. Anyway, we had better see Boyd before anyone else gets at him."

He rang for Mrs. Langley's maid, and after a few words with her on the door-mat, changed his coat, and set out for the Vicarage with Hugh. At a short distance from the house they met Mr. Boyd.

"Here you are at last! I was getting into no end of a state. Come along, both of you. The wife and Rose have gone upstairs; but there are coffee and sandwiches to be had."

As he spoke, he slipped his arm thru Hugh's and something in his manner of doing it told the young man that the worst was known.

"Have you seen Mrs. Langley?" he asked, suddenly.

"No; but she has sent me a long letter. I still have to hear your version of the incidents she mentions."

"I have no doubt her version is substantially correct."

"It was a great shock to me, but after thinking it out, I—I feared so. Let's go home and have a talk about it."

Yet manifestly he still hoped that Hugh would be able to refute some of the more shameful details of Mrs. Langley's story, for when the written statement of her suspicions and discoveries was handed back with a simple, "It is all true," his face fell noticeably.

Dr. Mann hastened to put in a few words of explanation and theory.

"Yes, yes; I see the force of all you say, but when the mischief first began, if you had but felt that you could have made a confidant of one or the other of us," said Mr. Boyd nervously to Hugh.

"He was hardly likely to make a confidant of me," put in Dr. Mann.

"And I was always so sure that it would not happen again," groaned Hugh.

"Ah! and in that respect the situation is practically unchanged."

Hugh saw his blunder and hastened to retrieve it.

"I don't think so," he said eagerly; "then you were in ignorance of the facts; now I shall know you to be continually on the watch. You can impose upon me any restrictions you please, and I shall have no right to complain."

"Brotherton, you will, I know, believe me when I say that, for your sake as well as for our own, I am anxious to see this thing as you and Mann see it. But, in the first place, would it be fair to the parish?"

Hugh lifted a haggard but obstinate face.

"Why need the parish know anything about it?" He turned abruptly to the doctor. "Not so long ago you told me there was a time when a man had no longer any right to proclaim his sin. If that has ever been true, it is as true as ever to-day. For the sake of one, you made me refrain from speaking. For the sake of many why should I not refrain from speaking now?"

The doctor and the vicar exchanged glances of perplexity.

"But even if we could consent to keep your secret, there is still Mrs. Langley," said the vicar quietly.

"Mrs. Langley need not be taken into consideration," interposed Dr. Mann. "It will be impossible for us to remain here. When once she breaks out to this extent, she never stops until she has made herself and me notorious. By the way, I don't blame Brotherton for this outbreak. For years hers has been a practically hopeless case. It is only lately that I have been fool enough to cherish any ideas to the contrary. We habitually fix our residence in out-of-the-way places, and live in as much retirement as possible until each place in turn becomes too hot to hold us. Then we move on. We shall move on from Pitsmoor without loss of time. Meantime, I don't think that Brotherton has anything further to fear from her. It was thru my fault that she was left to find him out, and I shall make it my business to see that she does him no further harm."

Mr. Boyd looked harassed and distressed.

"But consider the risk. Even for Brotherton's own sake."

"I have kept from it for a month, with no one to watch me," interrupted Hugh.

"That may be so, but—"

"It is so," said Dr. Mann. "I have kept my eye upon him."

"Oh! I didn't for a moment mean to imply a doubt," and Mr. Boyd colored distressfully. "But what I do feel is that, on reflection, you will both acknowledge that, under all the circumstances, the risk both to the parish and to himself is very great. Brotherton," and his voice shook, "my own personal feeling is entirely with you, but I can't help seeing it."

"If you insist upon my going I must go," said Hugh desperately, "but if, in your opinion, Pitsmoor owes me any consideration in return for Billy Seller's life, I ask for one more chance."

His two hearers stared at each other. Not until that moment had either of them realized the impossibility of dismissing the idol of the parish from his post in the zenith of his fame. Without explanation, his dismissal was a manifest impossibility. Explanation seemed to be more impossible still.

Mr. Boyd's distracted eyes were arrested by the hands of the clock.

"Half-past two, and we breakfast at eight. Mann, you can stay all night if you like, but I'm going to bed."

The other two rose at once.

"If there were any good at all in saying that I was sorry," began Hugh, hoarsely.

The affectionate pat of Mr. Boyd's hand upon his shoulder threatened altogether to break him down.

"I've seen for some time that you were sorry; I feel now that I ought to have divined long ago what it was that you were sorry for. By the way," added the vicar, recollecting something "what advice did you give the other day to young Sam? Didn't I understand him to say that you told him not to lose heart, but to have another try? After all, why should we refuse the same chance to you?"

"It's different," said Hugh.

"Yes, it's different. I—I'm glad that you see that, Brotherton. Still I hope very much that we may be able to see our way to giving the chance you ask for, all the same."

(To be continued.)

—An exchange lays an unerring finger upon a trait of human nature witnessed in every newspaper office in the land when it says: "If this paper was printed on gold with ink of silver and the subscription price 50 cents per year, some poor deluded specimen of humanity would kick because there was not a diamond set in each corner of the page and want the subscription reduced to only a quarater."

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ELLA S. STEWART,
National Superintendent.

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Subject for July Reading,
Organization and the Memorial Fund.
By Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry,
National Cor. Sec'y.

Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,
184 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The News in Brief.

FOREIGN.

Pope Leo XIII Died July 20, aged ninety-two years.

Russia emphatically refuses to receive the Jewish petition on the subject of the Kischineff massacre.

Cuban senate ratifies all the treaties with the United States excepting the Platt amendment treaty.

Czar abolishes punishment of prisoners with cat-o'-nine-tails, cudgels, chaining to the car or shaving the head.

James McNeill Whistler, the painter and author, died July 18 in England. He was born in the United States and was a graduate of West Point.

British North Borneo Company claims possession of the islands seized by the United States in the Philippine archipelago.

Slaby-Arco wireless telegraphy system adopted by navy; stations will be established at Capes Elizabeth, Ann, Cod, Montauk point, Highlands, and Newport.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, widow of Republican leader, died at her home in Augusta, Maine, aged seventy-six years.

Russia and China yield to the United States and agree to the open-door policy in the province of Manchuria.

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company will lay a cable from Manila to Shanghai, and surveys for the work will shortly be made.

P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died at Winnipeg, Man., while making a speech at a banquet of the union.

Epworth league convention at Detroit discussed negro problem from standpoint of the church and speakers argued for civilization thru religion.

Lease of coaling and naval stations to United States confirmed by Cuban senate and latter's title to Isle of Pines confirmed; opposition offered by some senators.

Deaths from lockjaw due to fourth of July accidents total 207; fifty-two persons killed on fourth; victims number twenty to twenty-five daily, and are likely to continue for another week.

The state Supreme Court of Utah has decided a man is under moral but not legal obligations to support his plural wives and educate his children by such unions. The Supreme Court holds that, "notwithstanding plural marriage is one of the essential tenets of the Mormon church," in the absence of a definite legal marriage agreement the legal status of marriage cannot arise.

Enjoins Local Option.

WACO, TEX.—Judge Marshall Surratt has granted the publication of the local option election result in Robertson county, which was recently held. The writ was granted on the allegation that voters against local option were intimidated and were forcibly restrained from expressing their choice. It was stated in the petition that more than 150 persons were kept away from the polls and this number would have changed the result. The names of 150 people who alleged that they could not vote were given in the petition.

In granting the injunction, Judge Surratt said that he did so from the appearance and allegations that the law had been flagrantly violated and that these allegations should be investigated.

Columbus Citizens Unite in a Temperance War.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 15.—The latest step in the temperance war here was the organization tonight of the Civic League of Columbus, the specified object of which is to compel the absolute enforcement of all city and state laws, with special attention at present to saloons and houses of ill-fame.

The organization starts with fifty representative voters from all walks of life, with a number of leading manufacturers at the head. A strong defense fund was subscribed and active work will begin at once.

Prohibitionists Point to Law.

BAKERSFIELD, July 11.—Notices are being posted around the city by the temperance workers calling public attention to the law prohibiting the sale of liquor or tobacco to minors. This provides a fine not exceeding $100 for supplying tobacco to any person under 16 years of age and a fine of $300 or imprisonment for more than 150 days in the county jail, or both, for selling or supplying liquor to any person under 18 years of age.

Momorial on Saloons.

Authorities Asked to Prohibit Liquor at Union Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A committee representing the Anti-Saloon League and other societies called upon the commissioners in board session yesterday morning to present a memorial to the effect that the vicinity of the new union station should be free from saloons and places where liquor might be sold.

Those present were James L. Ewin, president of the District Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; F. M. Bradley, representing the Sons of Temperance; H. C. Metcalf, secretary of the District Christian Endeavor Union; F. K. Israel, president of the Washington District Epworth League; A. N. Canfield, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League; Rev. C. H. Butler, president of the Lutheran Young People's Union, and S. W. Russell, representing the District Good Templars. Mr. Ewin presented the memorial. Rev. Butler made a few remarks, stating that the churches were interested in this movement. Mr. Israel pointed out that if the consummation desired should ensue, visitors to the city would have the impression that the District was a temperance city in some parts at least.

The commissioners promised their visitors to consider the matter. Later in the board session the commissioners decided that the matter would come under the authority of the excise board, and the memorial will accordingly be forwarded to that body with a request by the commissioners for their careful consideration.

Black Rock

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NEW FEATURES.

Beginning with October 1st, Dr. James M. Gray will contribute a department of "Questions and Answers on Bible Problems and Difficulties," that will be of rare practical interest and value to every Bible student; bringing the student in direct personal relations with one of the greatest Bible teachers of the age.

Beginning also October 1st Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, will conduct a Prayer-Meeting department in the Union Gospel News that will be a great help to every pastor and regular attendant of the prayer-meeting, who follows its interesting development.

A new family department, new and strong special articles on a variety of timely subjects are being prepared for Gospel News readers; and on September 1st the paper will come out in an entirely new dress, will be printed on a high quality of book paper and will show many mechanical improvements that will place it in line with the best and most progressive of the high-priced religious weeklies.

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UNION GOSPEL NEWS, Caxton Building CLEVELAND, OHIO

Women to Take a Hand.

Wilkinsburg W. C. T. U. Joins in Crusade Against the Druggists for Sunday Selling.

Women are to join in the fight against the druggists of Wilkinsburg who persist in dispensing soda water and tobacco on Sunday. The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who have heretofore been inactive in the crusade, have called a meeting to be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg to-morrow evening for the purpose of taking an active interest in the closing movement.

The druggists who were sued for selling luxuries on last Sunday will be given a hearing before Burgess John A. Keys to-night. A bitter fight is expected.

Giving an account of some of his interviewing experiences in the one thousandth number of Great Thoughts, Mr. Raymond Blathwayt says: "I was always fond of Miss Willard, a delicate dainty little woman, reminding one of a piece of Sevres china. A woman from the Far West and with all the enthusiasm of the West about her. Full, too, of humor, and a fanatical teetotaler. I sat down to luncheon with her once: "What will you take to drink?" said she. "Well, a glass of whisky-and-water or a glass of beer," I innocently and airily replied. "Ginger beer or tea," said she; "you will get nothing else at this table, I can tell you." I grinned feebly, and chose tea as the lesser of two great evils."—Temperance Record.

A Sunday school teacher recently told her class about the cruelty involved in docking horses. "Can any little girl tell me," she said, "of an appropriate verse of Scripture, referring to such treatment?" There was a pause, and then a small girl arose and said solemnly, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

Signal Notes

Laramie, Wyoming, has formed an Anti-Saloon League.

The Sons of Temperance will hold its next national convention in Philadelphia.

Rev. Brooks Lawrence of Ohio has taken charge of the anti-saloon crusade in Wisconsin.

The citizens' committee of Sour Lake, Texas, has started a war on the saloons and gambling houses.

Justice Kruse, of Carlton, N. Y., has decided the local option election was legal and the town must run on the prohibition plan until a year from next fall.

A sharp contest between the temperance and saloon forces in Lyons, Indiana, has been carried on all year. Already five applications for license have been defeated.

The mayor of Frankfort, Indiana, has interdicted all slot machines and will stop card playing in saloons. The saloons are compelled at least to pretend to obey the law.

For the first time in ninety-one years Pike county, Indiana, is without a saloon. The last wholesale liquor house has agreed to go out of business if the eleven indictments against it are nolled.

A new $100,000 hotel with 240 rooms especially for the moral, religious traveling public is one of the latest projects in Indianapolis. It will be without bar or billiard room and card playing will not be allowed.

Sixteen of the prominent clubs in Chicago were notified of the necessity of taking out a bar-room license for the sale of liquor. They were also reminded that the midnight closing ordinance must be obeyed.

The city council of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, has violated a state statute by granting a license for a saloon to be located within 200 feet of the high school. The school board will carry the matter to the courts.

The county commissioners have refused to grant any saloon licenses in Roxboro, N. C. The action was somewhat unexpected, but was sure to follow the vigorous work being done by the churches and citizens.

Many members of the American colony of Chihuahua, Mexico, have signed a protest to John Hay, secretary of state, against the retention of W. W. Mills as United States consul. Mr. Mills is said to be unfit for the position.

The hottest fight against saloons since the Crusade is now being waged in Wabash county, Indiana. In the township where the fight centers there are 1,200 voters and already 657 of them have protested against saloon licenses. It is thought 1,000 names will be signed to the protest.

The Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia is offering a special form of policy to those who are physically sound and who abstain from alcoholic beverages. The mortality experience of the temperate is to be kept separate from the company's general experience, and full credit given the non-users of alcohol.

By the will of Joseph B. Chandler, of Chicago, his $60,000 estate is to be held in trust by his widow and at her death one-fifth will be given to each of the following societies: Western Society for the Suppression of Vice, Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago Home for Incurables, Chicago Home for the Friendless and Chicago Old People's Home.

While Rev. A. L. Morse, Right Worthy Grand Lecturer of the I. O. G. T., was speaking at an open air meeting in Ada, Minnesota, an effort was made to break up the meeting. This so incensed the law-abiding people that a committee of fifty waited upon Mr. Morse and invited him to remain and speak again, promising there should be no further insulting treatment.

Publisher's Notes.

Nineteen Beautiful Years.

This sweet story of the life of Miss Willard's sister Mary loses none of its original interest with the passing years. The new edition, just issued, is one of the most attractive ever published; its delicate binding of blue and gold exceedingly appropriate.

Wonderfully true are the words of John G. Whittier, who said:

"The impression made upon me by the perusal of the first edition of this little book has not been weakened by the lapse of time. It seems to me now, as it did then, a very sweet and tender record of the exceptionally beautiful life of a young woman, whose rare natural gifts and graces were sanctified by a deep, but cheerful and healthful, religious experience, free from cant, affectation, or bigotry. It is an attractive picture of the 'sweet reasonableness' of Christian development—a lovely human character flowering into the beauty of holiness." Price postpaid 60 cents.

Organization and the Memorial Fund.

Organization is the keynote of the temperance reform, and most exhaustively has Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, our National corresponding secretary, written on the subject of "Organization and the Memorial Fund" in the July responsive reading, which is of interest to every white-ribboner. Valuable information and data about W. C. T. U. organization and the why and how of the Memorial Fund are given. It will greatly help our work if each union thoroly understands the facts so clearly presented. This reading should be given careful study by every member of the W. C. T. U. and the topic taken as a subject for a regular meeting of the local union. Price per hundred 50 cents.

A Fight Against Odds.

"A Fight Against Odds," by Kate Anderson, presents in a rarely forcible manner the insidious growth of the cigaret habit. Claude, the youngest son of the Kilgour family, is a boy of loving disposition and brilliant mind. Unknown to his family he becomes a slave to the cigaret. The unavailing efforts of mother, sister, and brothers, and even the poor boy himself to free him from the curse, the influences which worked against them and the sad termination are thrillingly told. The interest of the story is absorbing and well sustained. "A Fight Against Odds" appeared as a serial in The Union Signal. We are glad to offer it now in attractive book form, well illustrated and with a handsome cover. Cloth, 75 cents.

Chalk Talking Made Easy.

In "Blackboard Helps for Loyal Temperance Legions," by Mrs. Linnie Gee Finney, we have twelve striking lessons on alcohol and tobacco. The page outline given for each lesson can be easily transferred to the blackboard by one little skilled in drawing. Opposite each picture we find appropriate questions, suggesting the talk which should accompany the use of the illustrations. This is a book needed by every leader of a Legion. The suggestions will be valuable to those who prepare blackboard lessons for Sunday schools and other societies. Price 25 cents.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 13-18, 1903

What Iowa Workers are Doing.

Clara P. White, Correspondent.

Volga, Ia., July 25—Owing to illness in her family our state president was obliged to cancel appointments for Chariton, Osceola, Woodbine and Murray, to her great regret. She hopes, however, to be able to complete the unfinished work at an early date.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise, our new corresponding secretary, is abundantly qualified for her new duties. She is also the president of the Sixth district W. C. T. U., and has done fine service in arranging for able field workers, as well as by personal work in different ways and places. She has about decided to devote her entire time to white-ribbon interests in the year to come.

MRS. IDA B. WISE.

MRS. MARION H. DUNHAM.

MRS. DOLLIE D. BURGESS.

Mrs. Dollie Dick Burgess, state secretary of Y department, is aiming to secure twenty new Y's before state convention. An encouraging number of these have already been gained. She has arranged routes for Miss Eunice Cusick, and also helped in planning for Miss Van Vleet. Altho not a public speaker she is a gifted reciter and holds matrons' medal contests.

Our Satella Penman, president of the Eighteenth district, enjoyed the merited privilege of serving as delegate to World's Convention in Switzerland. She hopes to visit several countries before returning to Iowa, which will be in time for her district convention at Marcus.

Miss Hattie Dickson, state superintendent of Purity work, has recently visited Dubuque Rescue Home for Unfortunate Girls, which is doing a beneficent work. They need baby clothes, bedding and white spreads. They are in need of money to purchase chamber furniture. Unions looking about for ways to do good are invited to help this institution.

District Conventions in Minnesota.

Interesting Papers and Discussions—New Unions.

Mary E. Hoover, Correspondent.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—District Twenty-six embracing Dakota, Goodhue and Rice counties, held its annual convention at Red Wing. Many delegates were present and the reports of unions showed substantial advancement. "Domestic Science," "Duty," "Why Women Want to Vote," "The Public School a Moral Factor in the Nation," and "The Opium Monopoly in the Philippines" were the subjects of the papers and discussions. Miss Annie Robbins, National lecturer, lectured the first evening on "Some Mother's Boy," and the second evening gave her illustrated lecture on "Life in Manila." Mrs. Abbie Church and Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake gave inspiring Bible readings and talks. Literary and musical numbers given were delightful. All enjoyed a two-hours' carriage drive over the city of Red Wing and were privileged to peep into the sanctum of Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, editor of the "Minnesota White Ribbon," and district president. The full account given by the convention reporter pictures a most profitable meeting, the well laid plans of which will have a beneficent influence in many communities thru the years to come.

The convention of the Fourth district, held at St. Peter, was attended by about twenty delegates from five unions. An increase in temperance sentiment was shown wherever the work had been kept up, but three unions have died and this loss is keenly realized, tho one new union is doing good work. "Giving," "The Church and the W. C. T. U.," and "Purity and Mothers' Meetings" were subjects considered. The state secretary of the Y branch made a strong appeal for Y work. An evening meeting addressed by Mrs. B. L. Scovell, state president, closed the convention. The departure of the former vice-president, Mrs. I. F. Randall, for the state of Washington, is mourned by the district, but the work her heart has planned and set in motion will still go on.

The second convention of the First district was held at Stockton. Reports of unions indicated excellent work in most places organized. Papers on "Woman's Sphere as Defined by Scripture" and "Intemperance" and a talk on "Proportionate and Systematic Giving" were much enjoyed. The convention will meet next year in South Troy.

Twenty-two delegates attended the convention of the Fillmore-Houston district at Rushford. Reports were given by seven unions and from eight departments. Three new unions and thirty-eight new membrs have been added since May 1. Rushford has a thriving Y of twenty-two members. Miss Annie Robbins will spend September in the district and Mrs. B. L. Scovell October, which insures added zeal and the spread of the organization.

Twenty-two delegates from three unions attended the Eighth district convention, held at Litchfield. One union has been added to the district, and as a comfortable sum was in the treasury it was decided to employ a state organizer for a few weeks. "Systematic and Proportionate Giving," "Anti-Narcotics," "The One Thing Needful," "The W. C. T. U. and Aid to Mothers," "Women in the Church and the World," "Woman, the Guardian of the Nation," and "Personal Consecration" were discussed. The next convention will be held at Atwater.

The convention was profitable as well as enjoyable. The uplift gained by the interchange of thought brightens the picture for the workers who thru weariness and toilsome effort have gathered for the harvest rejoicing, and all departments are inspired with new strength for the many duties of a W. C. T. U. woman's life.

Stearns district convention was enlivened by papers, discussions and exhortations so excellent as to make it a luxury to report, says Mrs. A. C. Blaisdell. The feature of the convention most helpful of all was the address of the state prohibition secretary, W. G. Calderwood, who gave a clear portrayal of the illogical position of license advocates and the righteousness of the cause of prohibition. Twelve delegates were in attendance. The papers were on "Scientific Temperance," "Good Citizenship," "Health and Heredity," and kindred subjects. Special work was planned for the department of School Savings Banks, Mercy and Scientific Temperance Instruction.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

In the Fifth district a new union was organized by Mrs. Josephine Princell; also, one at Ostrander, in the Fillmore-Houston district.

Mrs. A. D. Partridge, of Fair Haven, Minn., has been appointed state superintendent of Art and Science of Cookery, and Miss Mary Forsberg, of Kasola, state superintendent of School Savings Banks.

Helen Salisbury, Y. W. C. T. U., Minneapolis, gave an ice cream social for the benefit of the ice water fountain at the World's Fair, and the Eighth Ward W. has sent a donation for the same. This union has thirty-seven subscribers to The Union Signal and the paper is taken in clubs, so that seventy-five or eighty members of the union and their families have the reading of it.

Interesting News from Alabama.

Criminology and the Race Problem—Good Reform School—Manual Training Needed.

Mrs. Maria R. Douglas, Correspondent.

Bridgeport, Ala., July 27.—It is midsummer and an unusual number of our workers are laid aside by sickness. Our state president, Mrs. Martha L. Spencer, has been quite ill, but is slowly recovering.

Our state secretary, Mrs. Jeffries, is busy and deeply interested in her work for newsboys in Birmingham. Much of the work of Mrs. Maude L. Greene, the incomparable chalk-talker, has been in new fields. In some places the W. C. T. U. or Frances Willard had never been heard of.

The report of our superintendent of Prison and Jail Work, Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, who is also secretary for Alabama of the National Charities Corrections Conference, is replete with facts and suggestions as to work. She says: "To those who are interested in the subject of penalogy Alabama is a study. She has in custody as criminals one in every 700 of her citizens, and this percentage increases yearly. The prisons and jails have a constant average of 25,000 inmates in a population of less than two millions; of these convicts less than one-eighth are white." (One of our good women has provided a home for the juvenile criminals of our own race.)

"The board of convict inspectors are going to do all in their power under the new plan to benefit those who come under their care, especially the young. They will separate them from the adults in such a manner as to have practically a reformatory for negro youths."

The reformatory for white boys has proved a great blessing to the state. The legislature has just appropriated $8,000 per year for its maintenance the next four years. Private benevolence is about to erect another dormitory.

Miss Tutwiler gives some practical suggestions for our work on this line of reform and recommends that we give more attention to prevention than cure, by establishing classes in manual training in connection with the negro public schools in each county, also the use of the Bible in public schools. "It is in the rural districts, in the fifteen black-belt counties especially, that there is crying need of this work. I have seen the need and have pondered much on methods of meeting it, and I believe our organization can do more to stem the rising tide of crime than even the state herself."

Words like this from one who has been for many years working in prison missions, added to the fact that Miss Tutwiler is president of the Alabama State Normal College, should stir us to action. We hope to help to banish from our state the county convict system, which is a blot on our civilization.

Temperance Sentiment Growing.

Saloons Objected to by Manufacturers—Pledge Signing Campaign—Coming Conventions.

Mary E. Hopper, Correspondent.

Chicago, Ill., July 28.—Sunday-school work, particularly pledge signing, is making rapid headway. Nearly fifteen thousand pledge cards have been circulated this year. Many new unions are being formed, sixty already reported, fourteen of them Y's. The state has been literally covered with literature, oragnizers have been afield and the results are very satisfactory. Many members have been added to the unions, and a very conservative estimate for the year is a gain of two thousand. Temperance news is at a premium, the great dailies of Chicago putting forth vigorous efforts to obtain the facts relating to the public sentiment. Powerful influences are at work against the saloon, all of which should and does encourage our workers.

The managers of the Joliet steel works are protesting against the policy of putting dramshops near their mills, and the city council is having trouble over an application to put a saloon at the wire mill gates. The people are protesting and the officers are earnest in their opposition from economic and business interests.

Our state president, Miss Brehm, will take a well-earned vacation at Nantucket, with Vice-President Mrs. Tyng, from August 1 to 19, when she will return for some Chautauqua work and county conventions. Plans for the state convention, to be held in Chicago October 13-16, are maturing. The many and unusual attractions in connection with it will be given in later letters.

Systematic Medal Contest.

Eager to Join Classes—Four Hundred Medals Won—A Thousand Children Trained.

Eva Munson Smith, Correspondent.

Springfield, Ill., July 27.—Over one thousand children and young people have received gratuitous instruction and have participated in the medal contests at Springfield during the past thirteen years. Nine hundred of this number have come into the contests since the W. C. T. U. system was inaugurated. Of course one incentive to enter the classes is that the lessons are free. But probably the main inducement lies in the fact that the successful ones are taken thru the entire course, which at last gives them a diploma along with the diamond medal—a certificate testifying that the holder has spoken acceptably from the public platform the selections from our temperance books and papers, in the four grades, silver, gold, grand gold, and diamond; not that he or she is a finished elocutionist by any means, but that our temperance truths, along various lines, have been presented publicly in a pleasing manner.

Springfield is the only place in the United States where anyone under twelve years of age has been awarded a grand gold or a diamond medal, unless it has very recently occurred. Among the six diamond medals won here, the last one was awarded a year ago to Pearl Taylor, ten years old. We are very soon to hold our second diamond contest with a class under twelve, and later on another with young ladies and gentlemen in their teens.

It has been noted frequently that there is trouble getting persons to enter in those places where only silver and small gold contests are held. Unless the children and young folks are given to understand that they are to be taken through the course as rapidly as they will prepare themselves, they are averse to entering Class 1. Springfield young people are now wearing about four hundred medals—six diamonds, thirty-five grand gold, sixty-nine gold and the rest silver. We never have to seek pupils. I attribute the eagerness to enter the contests principally to the reasons named.

The Frances E. Willard Hall Dedicated

Kansas W. C. T. U. at Ottawa Chautauqua—Memorable Day—Success of "Congress of Reform."

L. B. Smith, Correspondent.

REV. EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON.

MRS. L. B. SMITH.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 27.—The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary July 15. Many noted personages were in attendance and made characteristic addresses. Among them were Dr. McArthur and Prof. Geo. H. Vincent of New York City, Dr. N. P. Butler and Prof. H. L. Willetts of Chicago University. Recognition day was conspicuous because of the presence of these great leaders of modern religious and educational thought.

Another great day in this assembly was July 11, when we dedicated the Frances E. Willard Memorial Hall, our new W. C. T. U. building at this Chautauqua. The dedication was made memorable by the presence of many national and state celebrities, the heads of every department in the assembly, and a large audience. The dedicatory services were conducted from the spacious upper balcony. The assembly orchestra and the assembly chorus occupied the lower floor. It was truly inspiring when the great throng sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president, was in charge of the program. After the singing, prayer and scripture lesson Rev. C. S. Nusbaum, secretary of the assembly, spoke of Willard Hall as an educator, standing the year round as a character builder. Most tenderly did he speak of Miss Willard's life among us in the great world, and how the atmosphere of every home, of every society, of civilization itself, had been sweetened and purified by her living. Mrs. Ella W. Brown, of Holton, a former state president, presented the building to the state officers from the local unions of Kansas. Mrs. Hutchinson responded, accepting the gift and telling the great audience many of the ways in which the devoted women had raised the money for the building. The keys were turned over by the chairman of the building committee, Mrs. S. C. South, of Burlington. The dedicatory address was given by Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist, a pioneer in the Kansas W. C. T. U. work.

The W. C. T. U. class work at this assembly is carried on under the head of "Congress of Reform." It was this year a series of magnificent lectures, and as Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, said: "These lectures are better than some of them that have been delivered over in the 'big place'" (the Tabernacle). Among the gentlemen who aided us were Hon. Willis Gluee, of Topeka, whose subject was "The Truest Political Economy"; Rev. Homer Wark, "Prohibition in Kansas, Past, Present and Future," and Dr. C. H. St. John, "Dangers that Beset Our Race." Margaret Hill-McCarter, Ella W. Brown, Jennie L. Kinmore, Mrs. McVean Adams, Miss O. P. Bray and Mrs. S. C. South were speakers as well as workers during the ten-day session.

The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly has closed one of the best year's work of its popular existence, and when we remember that this assembly is considered as second only to the mother Chautauqua, the prominent position here of the W. C. T. U. means much to our work. Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson conducts the "Congress of Reform" in Beloit and Lincoln Park Chautauquas. Excellent programs will be given at each place.

Willard Hall Notes.

Mrs. S. C. South was hostess at Willard Hall. She with her aids made the interior "a thing of beauty."

Miss Genevieve Colby, state superintendent of Flower Missions, presented for her department a beautiful picture of Miss Willard.

The W. C. T. U. gave a reception to Mme. Tsilka. Over one thousand persons attended. Light refreshments were served and beautiful floral souvenirs given.

The old-fashioned fireplace in the building is a tribute to Miss O. P. Bray from the First district, of which she is president.

One of the beautiful columns was placed there by A. O. Grubb, of Chanute, husband of our late Sophia Naylor Grubb. The column bears her name.

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president, was presented a book, "God's Out-of-Doors," as a birthday souvenir, by her devoted friends.

Large double windows with beautiful transoms were given by friends and admirers of Rev. E. F. St. John in the Fifth district; also, for Mary E. Haines, from Fourth, and Gladys Johnson, from Minnie Johnson-Grimstead. The Y's of Kansas furnished one window; another was presented by the Priscilla Club of Ottawa. The main entrance doors bear the name of L. B. Smith, from the Second district, of which she was for many years president, and the L. T. L.'s of Kansas put in the door leading out to the upper balcony.

New Unions in West Virginia.

State Convention Plan—County Conventions.

[Mrs. V. E. Mohler, Correspondent.]

ST. ALBANS, W. Va., July 27.—Miss Anna Quinby, of Edenton, Ohio, and Miss Ella Poe, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, have closed a most successful campaign of six weeks in as many counties in this state. They organized eight unions, one Y, six L. T. L.'s and reorganized four unions, gaining a large membership. Several hundred signatures of anti-narcotic and Sunday-school pledges were secured. Medal contests, with free training for contestants, and elocution recitals were used to open the doors for the W. C. T. U. This plan is quite a success, and all of Miss Poe's time is engaged until the state convention. A large number of the unions in the state have raised their dues to one dollar a year, so as to enable every member to become a subscriber to the state paper.

At the midsummer meeting of the state executive committee plans were made and considered for the state convention, which is to be held in Fairmont October 13 to 15. Twice before, at intervals of eight years, has the city entertained the state convention. The largest and most modern church has been secured for the meetings, and Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi is to be the speaker for the convention.

Our state president, Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, has been taking a much needed rest at Mountain Lake Park. County conventions are now in order, and our women are busy, as they have planned with greater care and more than usual earnestness for these meetings. Mrs. Morrow will attend a large number of them. She is to attend Elkins, Barbour county; Keyser, Mineral county; Grafton, Taylor county; Amos, Marion county, and several tri-county conventions for which dates have already been arranged. Miss Poe is to be the speaker at Shinnston, Harrison county, and visit a large number of places from that time until the close of this year.

Some Delaware Doings.

Lila Wilson Aron, Correspondent

WYOMING, Del., July 25.—Flower Mission day was quite generally observed thruout the state. The jails and almshouses were well remembered. The Dover, "Camden and Wyoming," and Little Creek unions joined in the services at Kent county almshouse. In Smyrna a special service was held, and while the program was being rendered others were making bouquets which were distributed early the next morning. At Little Creek a Sunday evening service was held in the church, where flowers were in abundance and children took a large part, the state president closing the program with an appropriate address.

Georgetown union held a very pleasant social some time ago, the chief feature being a little entertainment called the "Business Meeting." It was quite a success socially and financially. The Y's of the same place also had a basket ball social, which was fine.

Newark union was visited lately by Mrs. Jackson and Miss Hardcastle, from the Girls' Industrial School, which resulted in the union sending a box of groceries to the school valued at $20.38.

Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, New Castle county president, has organized three new unions in and around Wilmington, the "Thacher" union, May 19; "Frances E. Willard," June 2; and the "Anna A. Gordon," June 19.

"Camden and Wyoming" union have just closed a rummage sale, which was held in a tent for about one week, realizing over $18.

Thurman Convention Reports Progress.

S. M. Stevenson, Correspondent.

MRS. S. W. POPE.

MISS M. A. LYNCH.

MRS. ANNIE VANCE TUCKER.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 24.—The Thurman W. C. T. U. of North Carolina held a most successful convention a few weeks ago at Statesville. Saturday morning Miss Lynch, the president, gave the annual address, followed by the corresponding secretary's and treasurer's reports, which showed an increase in dues, members and activity. Sunday afternoon a large mass meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. A Paper, "Moderate Drinking a Destroyer of the Home, the Race, and the Nation," was read by Mrs. S. M. Stevenson. An earnest discussion followed. Sunday evening Prof. L. G. Drayton, of Biddle University, Charlotte, preached an inspiring sermon from Rev. 12:15-16.

The departments of Flower Mission, Purity, Medal Contest, Mercy Work, Sunday School Work and Anti-Narcotics showed the greatest amount of work done. One local union obtained nearly 1,000 anti-tobacco pledge signers.

Mrs. E. R. Crosby, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, reported that one union had mothers' meetings for a month, in a community among the lowly mothers, and that much good had been accomplished.

Reports showed a most gratifying increase in both Y and L. T. L. Branches.

The report of Mrs. S. W. Pope, superintendent on Securing Homes for Homeless Children, was pathetic, as she told of her struggles for the past six years to get money to build a W. C. T. U. hospital for orphans at Oxford, N. C. There is still $225 to be raised before the building can be started.

The Y's and L. T. L.'s held interesting silver medal contests. The awarding of the prize banners in the evening closed one of the best Thurman conventions yet held from many standpoints. Prof. J. E. Aggrey, of Livingstone College, Rev. M. J. Marable, of Statesville, and Mr. Saunders, of Charlotte, N. C., became life members.

Mrs. Annie Vance Tucker, lady principal of Livingstone College, and treasurer of the College Y numbering exactly 100 girls, collected and forwarded dues to the state for 100 per cent of the membership, $25. Mrs. Tucker is also contest superintendent and has conducted, as far as can be ascertained, more contests than any other colored woman anywhere. Gold, silver, L. T. L., musical, regular series and Demorest medals have been won. Her classes are rapidly working toward grand gold, diamond and grand diamond medals.

Mrs. S. W. Pope of Shaw University, state superintendent of Homes for Homeless Children, is the founder of the proposed W. C. T. U. hospital for orphans soon to be erected at the Oxford Asylum.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH

Conducted by Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright, General Secretary.

Y's at the World's Convention.

MY DEAR COMRADES OF THE WORLD'S Y: The great World's Convention of 1903—the first held in a foreign-speaking country—is over! And I doubt not that those of you who could not be present will all be glad to hear specially of the "Y" doings during that eventful week in Geneva.

First, tho, the journey thither, which had its own interesting and amusing points.

Imagine a whole long train of women of various nationalities—for most started from London—likewise a steamer full rolling about on a somewhat uncomfortable channel, which gave some bad moments to many; then again, the train to cross all the long length of France into Switzerland.

The night was spent in trying, more or less unsuccessfully, to sleep; but during the day we amused ourselves by picnic meals both on and off the train, boiling the kettle on our knees when no safer place could be found!—in visiting our comrades up and down in the various "classes," and, on nearing Switzerland, with the glorious panorama of mountain and valley which gradually opened out before us. At last we drew into the fine old historic city of Geneva, and then what a scene of bustle and confusion while two or three hundred women, more or less acquainted with the French language, tried to explain that they had "rien à déclarer," and to rescue their luggage from the *douaniers*.

The fine Hotel Bellevue, where stayed the World's officers and most of the white-ribbon delegates, W's and Y's, was beautifully situated, right overlooking the blue waters of Lake Leman, with the grand mountains of the Mont Blanc range towering in the background.

The day after our arrival was Sunday, and it was very literally a day of rest to us all, finished up by a musical hour in the salon of the hotel, when Miss Munroe Hall, of Maine—the one and only Y from the United States—gave a foretaste of all the inspiration and help she was to be to the convention by her beautiful singing, and favorite hymns were sung, all joining in.

I am sorry to say the Y delegation was only small, being considerably under a hundred, and with very few exceptions—three or four from South Africa, one or two from Canada, one representative from Australia, and so forth—they were all from Great Britain.

Monday was the Devotional Day, and many of our Y's attended. At a later stage the suggestion was brought to the Y conference that at future conventions there be one devotional hour arranged for the young women only. I, as your only official Y representative present, was honored with a seat on the World's Executive Committee.

Monday evening several delightful hours were spent at a reception given by Madame Budé at her country house outside Geneva. There my time was chiefly occupied interviewing all the Swiss young women I could reach, and getting them to promise to attend our Y conferences, etc.

Tuesday morning the Y's were early at work, and a goodly number turned up for the first conference at 9 o'clock. It was occupied chiefly with formal business—minutes, messages, appointment of committees, and the like. We had loving greetings from Miss Kara Smart and from our Y leaders, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Parrish-Wright, whose absence was so keenly felt—indeed, it seemed to some of us as tho a World's Convention could not go forward without the one whose winning personality has led the young women attached to our great union from the very beginning.

At 10 o'clock we adjourned into the Convention. What a magnificent hall it was held in! The picture of it will appear in our next year's Y Almanac; but without the coloring and light only a slight idea can be given. The dear, familiar flags and banners hung round—quite conspicuous among them being the beautiful Y banner so soon to travel across the Atlantic. It could not be that we should not feel the blank, which every World's Convention seems but to intensify, and yet it was a grand and comforting thought that Frances Willard's work still grows, and will go right on to victory.

Wednesday morning's Y conference was most successful. Many young women of Geneva were present who kindly gave glimpses of the work being done for and by young women in that progressive city. We also had an interesting discussion on the White Ribbon Band work among girls' clubs, which has been so successful in England, and it was almost with reluctance the Y's adjourned at Convention hour!

Wednesday seemed specially Y day. The last hour of the Convention was given up to the young women, Mrs. Stevens presiding for them in most kindly fashion. First came the resolution of deep regret at the resignation of our World's Y leader from active service, and expression of satisfaction that her health is sufficiently restored to allow her to remain with us as an honorary officer. The resolution was proposed in an appreciative speech, and seconded by a Canadian Y. Then there followed addresses from several young women of different countries; that by Miss Tinling being specially appreciated by the Swiss friends present, it being addressed to them in their own language.

Wednesday evening's meeting was entirely in French, and your assistant secretary had the great honor of presenting the young women's work to a large audience of the Genevan public. As an outcome of this, an informal meeting of young Swiss women was called for the following afternoon, when questions were answered, and seeds sown to the best of their ability by Miss Tinling and your correspondent. It is good to learn since that several then present have joined the newly-formed W. C. T. U. of Geneva.

Thursday morning the Y's were again assembled in conference, and greatly appreciated the kindness of Miss Elizabeth Gordon, who opened with prayer and spoke a few words about Miss Willard, and what she was to young women. And a little later, we were gladdened by a visit and talk from Miss Anna Gordon, who presented the work of the L. T. L. to the conference. Many questions were asked by the Swiss young women present who reported very active work for temperance being done among the children of their land, by means of the "Espoir." After reports from the committees, resolutions, etc., the Conference formally adjourned till 1905.

There were many delightful incidents and interludes during the convention week, but as they did not affect the Y's, and as you will read of them elsewhere in our SIGNAL, I will not describe further.

I fear my letter is already long enough, but I want, before closing, to tell you of the World's Y demonstration which was such a great success at our Annual Y Meeting of N. B. W. T. A.

Twelve members of the representative Y Committee took each a country, and by beautifully carried-out costume and interesting speech, demonstrated the White Ribbon work being done in that country. As each came on to the platform, she was introduced by the superintendent, and attached by a long White Ribbon, and at the end the picturesque group sang, "All Round the World." It is good to know that undoubtedly, interest in the World's Y work is deepening rapidly among our British Y's.

And now let me earnestly exhort you, one and all, dear Y comrades, to begin right away to plan for having a share in the inspiration of the next great World's Convention; and in the hope of meeting very many of you there, and that we may all have grand progress in our respective countries to report then, I am, Always sincerely,

AMY A. SWANKIE-CAMERON.

26 Queen's Mansions, Westminster, London, Eng.

Report of Y Branch in Formation at Lausanne, Switzerland.

I HAD the joy of being present at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Geneva, June, 1903, and of hearing Mrs. Swankie-Cameron, Miss Gordon, and Miss Kingsbury speak about the Y's other work among the young. I saw the usefulness of white ribbon work, and came home to Lausanne, before the party in Geneva had dispersed, to invite some girls to a Y tea. Knowing some had accepted my invitation, Miss Kingsbury came from Geneva to speak to them and start a Y Branch.

At the Convention I had asked Miss Anna Gordon whether, if a Lausanne Branch were founded, the girls might sign the pledge on the understanding that they do not pledge themselves for life. After consideration she consented to the Lausanne Y's signing for one year to begin with, and if a member leaves the society and gives back her pledge card she is free from her promise. I asked for this concession because I think it so dreadful for anybody to break a pledge, and that, as St. Paul says, it is better not to make a vow than to break it.

At this meeting on the 14th of June Miss Kingsbury read a paper explaining the objects of the union, after which discussion followed, I acting as interpreter. Miss Kingsbury let us sign as it is done in the Swiss Band of Hope, for as long a time as we belong to the branch. Out of nine working girls, five signed the pledge. Several of them have been brought up in temperance views, for the Band of Hope ("L'Espoir") founded in our house by Mr. Gustave Regamey, ten years ago, as well as the Blue Cross and other societies, have been hard at work in our town for many years.

The girls were pleased to belong to the Y's, preferring to keep that name just as it is in other countries, rather than have it translated.

An invitation for the next evening given by Miss Kingsbury was responded to by twenty girls. Six new pledges were taken, and missionary badges presented. Having no white ribbon songs in French as yet, we use those of "L'Espoir." I told the girls the Lausanne branch will belong to the World's W. C. T. U., and is the first in Switzerland. My father, Pastor Charles Byse, who came in at the end of the meeting, closed with prayer. I have two officers: a secretary, Mlle. Vallon, and a treasurer, Mlle. Ravessoud, who is very enthusiastic, but who may unfortunately have to leave us in the autumn. I have to act as president until someone else can be found. The Italian and German clergymen of the Methodist Wesleyan church have been very kind to our little band, lending us the room and the crockery we needed.

Two young artists are ready to play the violin and sing at our social teas, and we hope to start a White Ribbon choir, and hold fortnightly meetings. The Lique Antialcoolique, to which Mlle. Ravessoud belongs, has a good library, which is most useful to me.

MARIE BYSE, President.

Valentin 23, Lausanne.

Y Gleanings.

South Dakota has six new Y's with a membership of 110.

The Y Almanac for 1904 went into the printers' hands July 20.

On her way north this month, Miss Rhena Mosher organized a Y at Ft. Smith, Ark.

Miss Bertha Able and Miss M. J. Adams, two South Carolina Y's, are afield this month.

Miss Alice H. Moore, of Maine, will be in the field continuously for the next two months.

The British Y's have just sent $25 to Miss Smart to pay for the translation of literature.

The Livingstone College (North Carolina) Y has an even one hundred active paid members.

Colorado Y's are to have a reception at "Rest Cottage" one day during the Chautauqua season at Boulder.

As a result of the World's Convention going to Switzerland, that country now has a Y. W. C. T. U. at Lausanne.

Indiana has two new Y's organized by the state secretary, Miss Clara M. Sears; one at Indianapolis and one at Phlox.

Miss Berthe Bowers, former Y secretary of Iowa, is now a resident of Missouri, and is much in demand as a speaker at Chautauquas, etc.

Miss Margaret Bilz, Michigan's new Y secretary, has organized two more Y's recently, one at Lake Odessa, and "Josephine Y," in Ottawa county.

Miss Christine Tinling, of England, Miss Marion Ferguson, of Scotland, and Miss Anna M. Cummings, of South Africa, were made Y associates at Geneva.

Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, of New York, set her "stint" for fifty new unions this year. As she now has thirty-eight we predict that she will reach the desired number.

President Scovell, of Minnesota, has just organized two Y branches—one at Cleveland and one at Warren, and Miss Annie Robbins has organized a Y union at Olivia, that state.

Miss Gertrude Rumsey, Y evangelist of New York, is in great demand by all sorts of societies and great spiritual awakenings, and large numbers of accessions to the church follow her labors.

Mrs. Minnie E. Kirtland, Texas' new Y secretary, says: "I shall be satisfied with nothing less than 500 new members for next year!" If only every state secretary would "set a stint"!

The World's Y Banner will probably remain in storage at Boston until the time of the Cincinnati convention. How would it do to let the state making the largest increase in membership (not per cent) hold it?

The new Marlboro (N. Y.) Y will entertain the county Y's at an all-day conference in September. This local union hopes to increase its membership to at least one hundred by that time, and they have certainly taken the right method to do it.

Missouri has three new Y's; at Maplewood, Donivan, and Hannibal. The last-named will help entertain the state convention which meets at Hannibal in October. Maplewood and Donivan were organized by state president, Mrs. Belle C. Kimball.

Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, Y secretary North Carolina (Thurman) union, was elected state corresponding secretary at the recent state convention. A larger number of young women were present at this meeting than at any previous convention.

The state officers of Minnesota have made it possible for Miss Helen Salisbury, Y secretary, to visit every Y union in the state before the convention in September. She will be given time to do personal work in each place. It is the ideal.

During her western trip Miss Hollister organized the first Y in Idaho. One at Emmett with fifteen members, and one at Idaho Falls with twelve. Most cordial indorsements of Miss Hollister's work has come from leaders in all states where she has labored.

THE CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS' HOME

BY PAULINE E. YOUNG

THE large red brick structure at 141 Wood street, which since 1871 has housed 7,353 of Chicago's unforunate babies, suggests at a glance its true nature—that of a comfortable and hospitable home. If one should happen to spy a stray infant in his garbage box, or in answering the unceremonious ring of his door bell to find on his threshold an atom of humanity wrapped in its father's overcoat (as has occurred), he would take a sudden and unusual interest in that same nicely kept building.

In the earlier days of Chicago it was not an easy matter to dispose of unowned babies, and infanticide was one of the most frequent of crimes. The question of caring for deserted little ones had long perplexed Dr. Shipman. He met them constantly in his practice, and it was also rumored that one, and frequently more, was brought daily before the coroner. At first it seemed impossible to interest anyone in his plans, many persons opposing them on the ground that they would only result in sheltering and increasing crime. Unaided, except by his wife and children, Dr. Shipman made the plunge alone, and on Jan. 30, 1871, he opened the home in a frame building on Green street, near Madison, with a capital of $177.38, which was wholly used in furnishing the institution.

This was the beginning of very hard days for the Shipman family. They had started alone to solve a problem that was full of difficulties. Helping hands were few, money was scarce, and nothing was plentiful but babies. Three hundred passed thru the home during the first year, many being left in a basket which was tied to the door for that purpose.

The question of nourishment was a serious one, made more difficult by the sick, diseased, and abused condition many of the little tots were in when brought to the institution. The more delicate ones were taken to Dr. Shipman's own private residence, and it was no uncommon thing for his children, upon coming home from school, to find a miserable, wailing little object on their beds, waiting to be cared for and amused.

In these days there was an average of from sixty to eighty babies on hand at one time. Anyone who has seen twins safely thru the first two years of their lives can fancy what the work of the home amounted to in caring for so many, not to mention the nerve-distracting chorus that accompanied it. The death rate among the foundlings was very high, being sixty-four per cent of all received.

In 1883 it was decided that the mothers should remain with their children and assist in their care. This was unquestionably a step in the right direction, as the mother, while taking charge of her own child, could also extend her care to some other little one. The death rate was thus decreased to 14.3 per cent., and the responsibility the mothers were forced to assume was of vast benefit to them.

With experience and a constant struggle to find out what is best for the babies, deaths among them have now been decreased to between five and six per cent. of the whole number. When one considers the condition that many of the little ones are in, and the exposures they have passed thru in taking up their new quarters, this result is most remarkable.

Perhaps the greatest work the home is at present accomplishing is the bringing of wayward girls to see the error of their ways and to prevail upon them to rear their own children. To this end both mother and child are given every possible assistance until the mother can find work that will support her child. Rarely is she allowed to leave her infant without remaining herself, and no mother can return to the home if guilty of a second offense.

Some of the foundlings belong to families who are unfortunate and are kept until better times come to their parents, while others who are given up and abandoned are almost without exception adopted. The person adopting a child must agree to rear it as his own and prove that he bears a good character and will give the child a Christian education. There is no charge for adoption, but the home reserves the right to recall any of its small inmates who are ill treated. In this manner 1,631 babies have found new parents. The only requirement an applicant must fulfill is to be a baby; no questions are asked as to color, race, or religion.

The problem of caring for these abandoned little ones is not the knotty one it was at first. Since its incorporation in May, 1871, the home has gradually made its own friends until now the present building, free from mortgage, testifies to the regard people have for the good work done within its walls. It depends entirely on donations for its support. The county buries the dead that the burial fund will not cover, and the home is under obligation to the city only for its supply of water (Chicago water), which is furnished free of charge. The financial affairs are managed by a board of directors or trustees, who also invest the funds belonging to it.

The institution always has been practically managed by the Shipman family, and its success is solely due to their untiring efforts. The original founders, Dr. and Mrs. Shipman, have both passed away; Dr. Shipman some twelve years ago, and Mrs. Shipman within the last few weeks. The work is to be continued by their daughters, Miss Frances and Miss Margaret, who have it equally at heart, who have served an apprenticeship since their childhood, and who have dedicated their lives to the service.

The most noted of the foundlings is little blind Priscilla, who made her first appearance at the home when only a few days old. She was brought by a man who, when left alone in the office for a

BLIND PRISCILLA.

few minutes, seized his opportunity to disappear and leave the baby behind. When the little thing was unwrapped her eyes were found to be in a dreadful condition thru neglect. For five years the oculists vainly endeavored to save her sight.

Among the miniature guests at this "baby headquarters" there is now a daily average of forty, whose happy faces contradict a great many erroneous ideas concerning them, one in particular being that any kind of food donated is prepared by the gallon for their benefit, instead of which their individual needs are carefully studied.

Religious instruction is given at the home, and every effort is made by teaching, persuasion, and help to lead the erring girls into better ways. Perhaps the greatest proof of the good accomplished in this respect was evident at the time of Mrs. Shipman's death, when scores of these women, now leading honest Christian lives, called at the

THE CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

house to express their sorrow and their appreciation of this noble woman's efforts in her behalf.

How many of Chicago's useful citizens, men and women, owe their lives and good fortune to the efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Shipman will never be known, but the home on Wood street, for which they so wisely planned and heroically labored, is an enduring monument of their consecrated endeavors.

Chicago.

Be sure that your mere silent, willing endurance is a true act of adoration; and thus, come what may, weariness, pain, desolation, destitution, loneliness, all will carry on His gracious work in you, and, amid the sharpest pressure of suffering you will be sending up to His eternal throne the precious incense of submission and trust.—Abbe Guillore.

Poisoners-General in Assaults.

By Josiah W. Leeds.

ONE day last month—I remember very clearly it was the day following the publication of the awful account of the outrage and murder of the girl, Helen Bishop by the negro White—I stopped off at a railway junction a few miles from Philadelphia, and, during the few minutes of my detention, noticed near me a group of four lads about fifteen years old, looking over a vile illustrated weekly paper. One of the boys was a negro. Immediately my mind made the obvious connection between the seed-sowing after this kind and the dark deed of lust and murder which even then was stirring to a revengeful retribution a whole community.

Upon reaching the city, temporarily turning aside from the business which called me there, I at once repaired to the City Hall in order to urge the Director of Public Safety to suppress the exposure and sale of the corrupting sheet referred to; and, later, forwarded a formal written complaint thereabout. The matter is now pending.

What has the fiendish lynching of White for his unutterably detestable crime accomplished? In the intervening several weeks what a holocaust of such deeds! And now, this day as I write, the sickening details, surpassing everything in the way of demoniac barbarity of which the human race might be supposed capable, which comes to us from Mingo county, in West Virginia!

Thousands of perfervid editorials in the daily press, and other thousands of warning discourses from the pulpit, have told our people all about the causes of these lynchings, but what enlightenment has been shed upon the genesis of the loathsome deeds of the guilty negroes? Not many years ago, when a similar epidemic of this sort of crime and its swift, revengeful punishment, was prevalent thruout the country, the writer of this, publicly referring in print to the matter, used language which may now be pertinently repeated. It was said by him in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL: "From Florida we have had not a few cases of felonious assaults, with lynchings following. Yet from that land of the 'fountain of youth.' I remember to have had a letter two winters ago, in which the writer expressed his surprise and dismay at seeing so much sensational, crime-inciting reading-matter at the small towns and villages of the interior. The great crime of our fratricidal war grew out of a social institution in the support of which many northern shippers, manufacturers and traffickers were something more than 'silent partners.' When the story of the lynchings comes to be written in full, and inquiry be made into the genesis of the continued epidemics of vile assaults (whether South or North) the guilty hand of the unscrupulous publisher and purveyor of printed poison in New York, Chicago, etc., may be in a measure apparent."

And in a letter addressed to Governor Brown, of Maryland, touching a fierce demand for the immediate execution of six negroes accused of a capital crime, it was similarly said:

"There are those who straightway talk of summary lynching, when hanging is not swiftly accomplished, and yet probably not a man of such a mob would deem it worth his while to stir a foot in any endeavor to rid our news-stands and the mails of that vast corrupting and brutalizing mass of printed matter which is rapidly educating multitudes of our young people in the way of the robber, the outrager of female virtue, and the murderer."

Philadelphia.

Necessity of Child Training.

By Mrs. Marie Justice.

IN our modern civilization there are many aids to the church's idea of growth toward an ideal Christian character. In early times children were taught by the same methods which men used to instruct grown people, but our times are beginning to realize more fully from day to day the necessity of differentiating the education of the child from that of the adult.

The child must be fed morally on a diet suited to its tender years and mental conditions; hence we have in the temperance work the Loyal Temperance Legions, Junior and Senior, wherein the young are trained in a knowledge of the need of temperance in an interesting and entertaining manner suited to their age and capability. Another advantage in thus giving them an early knowledge of temperance facts and principles is that they are prepared to give a reason for their faith and practice to vicious companions, who are ever watching to lead them astray.

Again, as human beings are creatures of habit, if young children begin life with the custom of going to L. T. L. meetings instead of idling around aimlessly on Sunday afternoons, they early form the habit of placing their lives in line with good influences and are more easily brought to love all that is noble true and pure.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XXI.

EARLY the next morning Mr. Boyd went to Hugh's room and found it empty. He had intended to counsel him not to speak on personal matters at present, either to Mrs. Boyd or to Miss Glyn, but surmised at once that he was too late. Hugh had, in fact, risen early, after a sleepless night, and deliberately waylaid Rose in the kitchen garden. There at this moment he was stumbling thru his story in an agony of shame, that was increased tenfold by the half-conscious cruelty of the grief-stricken girl's pretended lack of comprehension. Dr. Mann's sarcastic comments had not cut so deeply as did Rose's utter inability to believe in such depths of duplicity. But Hugh's character had begun to develop under the stress of the last few weeks; and despite his misery and shame, his tone in his extremity was manly and sincere. It was by a distinct effort that Rose contrived to keep up that air of pained incredulity, but she persisted in it to the last.

"I am afraid that I must go in now, Mr. Brotherton, and indeed I think you ought to have remained quietly in your room, and allowed us to send for Dr. Mann. It is quite impossible to believe that the dreadful conduct of which you accuse yourself can be true."

She turned and walked to the house with all the dignity at her command, and how was Hugh to know that her heart was breaking? She not only made her appearance at the breakfast table, but compelled herself to eat enough to satisfy observant eyes, and to take her share, with some show of liveliness, in the conversation. Hugh did not put in an appearance, and in answer to Mrs. Boyd's suggestion that the maid should be sent to knock at his door, Miss Rose airily interposed:

"If Mr. Brotherton has returned to his room, he has done the wisest possible thing. He came to me in the garden just now, and, from his extraordinary conversation, I can only suppose him to be light-headed again. *I* think that Chris should send for Dr. Mann."

Mrs. Boyd gazed in bewilderment at the flushed young face, but her husband promptly trod on her toes, and she held her peace.

"Mann knows all about it. I dare say he will look in presently. I am very sorry for Brotherton," he said gravely; and at that Rose had as much as she could do to keep herself from bursting into tears.

As soon as they were alone Mr. Boyd explained the position at length to his wife; but thruout the day Rose resolutely refused to enter into any discussion of the subject which filled all their minds.

Soon after breakfast Dr. Mann looked in and saw Mr. Boyd alone. His confidence of last night had manifestly been shaken.

"Madam means mischief; I can see that she does," he said uneasily. "She's vexed at having prematurely given herself away, and if she can by any means contrive a scene tonight she will do it. I bet you anything you like she will manage it somehow. Luckily, her maid is to be trusted, and she has strict orders that her mistress is neither to leave the house nor to receive visitors. Still, I'm not easy. Madame does look so happy, and she possesses the devil's own gift of invention. We shall have to keep a sharp lookout. I suppose Brotherton is to have his chance?"

Mr. Boyd's shoulders expressed the sense of responsibility that was not apparent in his words.

"I suppose so. In fact, under the circumstances, I don't see what other course is possible."

"I'm glad of it. More or less, I am responsible for his first slip, and I am inclined to think he has had a lesson he will not easily forget. I know I have," and he made a wry face. "I'm booked thru for total abstinence at last, and be hanged to him! Funny thing, when you come to think of it, that Brotherton should have converted the lot of us to teetotalism while making a drunkard of himself. By the way, I wouldn't say anything to him about Madame. It may only lead to his giving himself away."

"He has already made a confession to Rose," remarked Mr. Boyd casually.

The doctor whistled.

"He has—has he? But that's a different matter. Well?"

"Miss Glyn declines to take him seriously and strongly recommends your services. She affects to treat his statements as the wanderings of a disordered mind. A tender-hearted girl can display the most extraordinary cruelty when she takes it into her head to do it, Mann."

The doctor smiled grimly. Brotherton would be none the worse, in the end, for a taste of such treatment; and there was not much fear, he thought, that Miss Glyn would be able to persevere in it to any great extent. He did not yet know Rose.

The day passed heavily enough for the occupants of the Vicarage, all the more heavily because of the perverse light-heartedness with which Rose ignored the existence of trouble. It was a relief to the rest when, early in the afternoon, she took herself off to the parish room, with the smiling remark that the coffee supper must be prepared, even altho Mr. Brotherton should assure them all by-and-by that the rescue of Billy Sellers was, after all, nothing but a disgraceful piece of sham. When she had gone Mrs. Boyd addressed herself to the task of nerving Hugh for the task that lay before him. To that end, while allowing him to unburden his mind of its remorse, she kept steadily before him the fact that the function of the evening was purely intended as a parochial recognition of an act that had no connection with his fall, and that, consequently, he must submit to have it dealt with by Pitsmoor folk on its own merits. She was flattering herself that her representations were having the bracing effect at which she aimed when the little housemaid appeared bearing a salver on which lay a card which she presented to Hugh.

"The gentleman is in your study, sir," she said smilingly.

"Thank you," said Hugh quietly. "My father!" he added despairingly as the door closed. "I wrote to him last night, and he must have come off by the first train."

He went at once, and the length of the ensuing interview prepared Mrs. Boyd for what he, at last, came back to say.

"It has been an awful blow, and he won't hear of any compromise. He insists upon my throwing up everything and going back with him to-day. It might be for the best. Who knows? But, of course, it means ruin. I don't know what to do!"

"There's Chris!" exclaimed Mrs. Boyd joyfully, as she heard the fall of the latch. "I must go and help Rose. She has been alone long enough, poor girl. But first your father must have some tea, and he will see, when I have explained it to him, that nothing can be done before to-morrow. You owe to-night, at any rate, to Pitsmoor."

She explained it with such entire conviction to the stern, sorrow-stricken solicitor that, perforce, he acquiesced, and further accepted, without audible demur, her assurance that Pitsmoor folk would feel honored by his presence at their homely gathering. Some protest he did attempt to make against her assumption that he would, of course, remain as her guest, but her calm decision triumphed over his reluctance, and she left the three men together under orders to come to the hall in good time.

Rose was directing two or three helpers with more than her usual brightness, and turned at once to rally her sister upon the sly policy of delaying her appearance until the work was nearly done.

"I should have come earlier, but I had to bring poor Mr. Brotherton to reason; and when at last I was thinking of coming, his father arrived."

"His father?"

Rose spoke sharply and her face paled.

"Yes. It seems that Mr. Brotherton wrote to him yesterday. No doubt it was a terrible shock, but I hope he will give himself time to thing before ruining his son's life. He wants to take him away at once."

"And what does Mr. Brotherton want?" asked Rose harshly.

"I don't think he cares very much, at this moment, what happens."

Rose went off for a fresh supply of flowers.

"What does Chris say?" she asked coldly, on her return.

"Chris, poor man, is in sore straits," said his wife, with a little laugh, "but I look to see him act with decision before all is done. *I* say that the rescue of William Sellers is a thing apart from the rest of Hugh Brotherton's life, as, for that matter, it is apart from the rest of Sam Widgery's. When tonight is done with we can consider what it is our duty to do next."

Rose said nothing, but the look of tension on her face had certainly relaxed.

When supper time arrived Mr. Boyd excited some disappointment, and a compensating degree of interest, by announcing to the overflowing company that, in consequence of the unexpected arrival of his father from the south, Mr. Brotherton was unable to join them at present, but that he hoped to do so before long. As a matter of fact, the trestle tables were being removed and the benches rearranged to face the platform, when a sudden burst of applause bore witness to the fact that Hugh had quietly entered the room. So great was the interest aroused by the tall, spare stranger by his side that the extraordinary pallor of the younger man passed almost unnoticed. Having first introduced Sam Widgery to his father, Hugh looked round for Dr. Mann, and for the next few minutes the reluctant solicitor was busily shaking hands with the warm-hearted admirers of his son.

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When the reserved—not to say "stand-offish"—visitor was at last permitted to take a seat, Tummas Windle at once caused himself to be wheeled into such close proximity as would enable him to impart as much reliable information to the distinguished guest as the intervals in the proceedings would allow. For the solicitor's protection Rose was installed in the chair next to his on the other side. Mrs. Boyd's presence was required in several parts of the room at once; Mr. Boyd and Hugh had, of course, to ascend the platform, and Dr. Mann preferred to stand about in the vicinity of the door.

When the audience had at last settled itself into an attitude of attention, Enoch was the first to get upon his legs, and with rough but heartfelt pathos he at once began to thank the Lord "who sent his dear young servant to us in our need." For five minutes or so Hugh bore it, keeping his conscience-stricken face well behind the broadest back on the platform. Then he signalled to John Broadbent a command to pull Enoch's coat-tails. Full well did Enoch know that, at this inexorable sign, he was bound in honor to give place to the next speaker, but, overflowing as he was with his theme, he held his ground, alternately praising the Lord and Hugh, until his overcharged heart had been emptied of all that was in it. John Broadbent followed in the same strain, and after him, to the surprise and delight of those present, Sam Widgery rose in his place and voluntarily floundered thru a blushing tribute of admiration and affection for his new leader and friend. Hugh, still behind that back, but not out of Rose Glyn's sight, had recourse to his pocket handkerchief, and the girl's face flushed suddenly. The flush deepened when Dr. Mann, from his station near the door, added his tribute to the chorus of praise. He confined himself strictly to the brave rescue of Billy Sellers from the flooded mine, and emphatically coupled Sam's name with Hugh's; but to have compelled the cynical doctor to admit his "admiration" for "a brave and unselfish deed which, to the end of our lives, we shall be proud to remember," was felt to be a triumph indeed for a curate of teetotal principles. Hugh emerged from behind that friendly back to give the doctor a grateful look, and the elder Brotherton shot a keen glance in the same direction. Mr. Boyd followed briefly—all too briefly for Hugh, who, as the vigar resumed his seat, must needs rise and reply.

It was at this moment that a sturdy youngster, swelling with self-importance, stepped forward from a side bench near the platform and put a sealed envelope in Enoch's hand. Had the doctor been less intent upon watching the door he would have recognized a younger brother of his own errand boy. While Hugh, in tones that trembled, was gratefully thanking those who had expressed such kindly feeling toward him, and protesting to a smiling and dissenting audience his abiding sense of his own unworthiness, Enoch was staring horror-stricken at the open paper in his hand.

"Friends," he said, stumbling to his feet as the cheering ceased, "Providence—or some other power, I can't rightly say which—have laid most unwelcome dooty upon me.

"I'm fair capped, that's what I am," continued the poor old man, in what was evidently genuine distress. "This here dockyment which have this moment been put into my hand 'from a true friend of him who we are all so proud to call our friend' (meanin' Mr. Brotherton), *con*tains what I am bound to say looks to be the most insultingest questions one Christian man could put to another in a public meetin'."

The stern-faced stranger, who hitherto had kept his eyes fixed straight before him, turned them up to the speaker in grim anticipation of something in the nature of a sensation, and Hugh, coming suddenly into view, looked steadily into Enoch's face.

"One moment, Mr. Light," interposed Mr. Boyd from the chair. "If, in your judgment, the document contains matter of an insulting nature, is it desirable to give such insults publicity?"

"In my humble opinion, Mr. Chairman," pronounced Enoch slowly, "it *is* desirable, for, see here, this is how the dockyment begins: 'If Mr. Light, as a sincere friend and admirer of Mr. Brotherton, desires to hear him clear himself from a scandalous imputation, let him put the following questions to him before the close of the meeting. This is the advice of a true friend.'"

"Is that the only signature?" asked Dr. Mann, from his place at the door.

"That is the only signature," replied Enoch, after an elaborate examination of the paper on both sides.

"Then, Mr. Chairman, I, for one, protest against the publication of an anonymous slander," said the doctor decisively.

"That is emphatically my own position," agreed Mr. Boyd.

But Pitsmoor had never tolerated the rule of the chairman in its public meetings, and Enoch, undisturbed, glanced over his spectacles in the doctor's direction.

"That is a very proper observation for to make, and comin' from the quarter from which it do come, I'm sure we all appreciate it," said he approvingly. "But this here dockyment says: 'If you want to hear Mr. Brotherton clear himself from a scandalous imputation,' and that, I take it, friends, is what we all are bound to want—"

He was interrupted by a burst of frantic applause, to which succeeded the strained silence of attention.

"One moment, Mr. Light!" interposed Dr. Mann this time, as Enoch seemed about to resume reading. "I have reason to believe that this interruption

(Continued on page 14.)

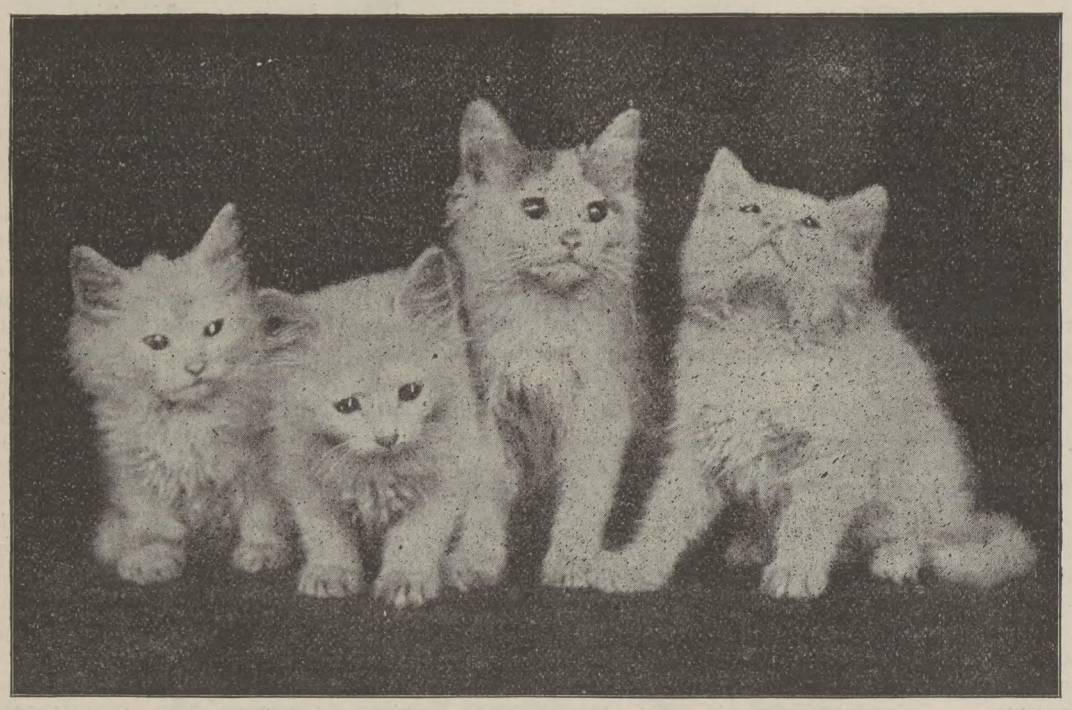
Children's Cozy Corner

THE PICNIC THAT WASN'T SPOILED.

"AUNT MEG, did your children ever get disappointed over a picnic?" asked Beth.

Aunt Meg looked about at three unhappy faces—yes, four, for the cat looked anything but happy, as Tom was showing his disappointment by teasing her. Jessie was curled up on the couch in a forlorn little heap, sobbing. Beth had stood at her post by the window since early morning. It did seem as tho, if she kept looking, a few sunbeams must reward her.

Drip! drip! drip! splashed the drops from the iron conductor on to the stone beneath. Patter! patter! patter! they sounded on the tin roof of the piazza.



FOUR LITTLE WHITE BEAUTIES.

"Sniff! Oh dear! Sniff!" came from the curled-up heap on the couch. "Mee-ow!" wailed the poor cat.

"My children had an indoor picnic one day when they couldn't go to a real one," said Aunt Meg. "I will show you how as soon as Jessie stops crying and Tom lets the cat alone and Beth gives up looking for the sun."

In a second the three children were gathered about their aunt, for they were all tired of what they had been doing. The cat settled down on the rug for a nap, with her tail tucked well beneath her. That tail hanging out might tempt Tom!

"In the first place, we will tell mamma not to unpack the lunch and to put in a few lemons besides," said Aunt Meg.

Tom did this, while Beth looked up a hammock and Jessie got the game of ring-toss. Aunt Meg locked the sitting-room doors and let no one come in. When she had gotten things ready they all put on their hats, took up the lunch baskets, hammock, games, shawls, cushions and umbrellas and started out. Aunt Meg led the way upstairs, thru mamma's room, back into the hall, down the back stairs to the kitchen, round thru the woodshed, up again to the attic, and all the while they talked and sang as if they were really on the way to a picnic.

At last, after taking them all over the house, up and down and around and back, till Tom's arms ached in real picnic fashion, and Jessie had forgotten that she had had anything to cry for, Aunt Meg stopped at the sitting-room door.

"We will now let down the bars into the picnic grounds," she said, unlocking the door and throwing it open. Most of the chairs were gone; all the plants of the house had been brought in, and, with the green carpet, gave quite a woodsy look to the room.

"Here, let's swing the hammock," said Aunt Meg, and she soon had it firmly fastened to two stout hooks which even mamma had forgotten were there.

The children got into the spirit, threw down their wraps, put their lunch-baskets carefully under the shade of a palm, and began to play ring-toss, while Aunt Meg arranged a cosy-corner with cushions and shawls, and read to mamma, who lay in the hammock. It was the hammock that made the room seem so very different from a common sitting-room and so much like a picnic ground.

Tom fixed the couch into a splendid boat, and with brooms for oars they went for a long row, even mamma consenting to go, too, which was more than she would have done in a real boat. After the boat ride was over, and Tom had landed all his passengers carefully on a footstool dock, Aunt Meg said it was high time to commence getting dinner, and that the children must hunt about for wood to build a fire. They came back from the woodshed with great armfuls, which they pretended had been gathered from under the trees, and Aunt Meg soon had a little fire, with a row of apples toasting before it. Mamma made the lemonade, and the children helped spread the tablecloth on the floor and unpack the food.

"It's nice not to have the spiders and bugs," said Jessie, biting into a sandwich.

"After dinner we'll play, sitting down on the grass," said Aunt Meg, "quiet games such as one feels like playing after eating."

Drip! drip! patter! patter! sounded the rain, but nobody cared a single bit.—Frances Weld Danielson, in Sunday School Times.

Answered Conundrums.

What is the name of the fisherman's wife? Nettie.
What is the name of the gardener's wife? Flora.
What is the name of the minister's wife? Mary.
What is the name of the pianist's wife? Octavia.
What is the name of the upholsterer's wife? Sophia.
What is the name of the milliner's wife? Hattie.
What is the name of the humorist's wife? Sallie.
What is the name of the porter's wife? Carrie.
What is the name of the sexton's wife? Belle.
What is the name of the civil engineer's wife? Bridget.

Nonsense Jingles.

"Heard the News."

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire,
And said to his mates: "I declare,
If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue
We'll all have to sit on the air."
—McLandburgh Wilson

The Boy and His Box.

I know a boy—a horrid boy—
Who does his family annoy,
He has a box—a horrid box—
Aud creeps up sly as any fox,
And with a click and horrid laugh
He shouts: "I've got your photograph!"
—E. S. Tucker.

Blowing Bubbles.

Bobby Boy is blowing bubbles,
Blowing big, bright, bouncing bubbles.
Bobby Boy had many troubles;
Mamma said: "Come, let's blow bubbles:
Blow your troubles in the bubbles.
Troubles go as bubbles do;
Bubbles vanish—troubles too."
—C. R. Hoagland.

Ten Things.

THERE are ten things for which no one has ever been sorry. These are:
For doing good to all.
For speaking evil of none.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For holding an angry tongue.
For being kind to the distressed.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For being patient toward everybody.
For stopping the ears to a tale-bearer.
For disbelieving most of the ill reports.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

1.—Charade.

My FIRST is to advance a bit;
NEXT fain would shield us from vexation;
The WHOLE is, you will clearly see,
A relative by annexation.

2.—*What I Can Do.

1. If I were to enter some shops, they would become mere tales.
2. If I were to fly into a passion, a lady would appear.
3. If I were to step into a round flat dish, it would cause suffering.
4. If I were to enter a heavenly body, it would become a step on which one might begin to approach it.
5. If I were to enter an article in the writing desk, it would be rewarded.
6. If I were to enter a shell fish, it would become an expression of ownership. E. W. R.

3.—*Transposition.

A vital organ once transpose,
The home of mortal man disclose.

Once more transposed, 'twill bring along
One who dislikes with ardor strong.

One letter drop, transpose again,
And have a sign of grief or pain.

To transpose once again proceed,
And you will have a noxious weed.
ETHYL.

4.—Rhyming Decapitations.

Gustavus took his charming ——
Into the country for a ——.

The afternoon this happy ——
Spent, gladly, in the open ——.

But, as the night fell softly ——
They came back to the home they ——.

So pleasant did the journey ——
They said they often thus would ——.

Gustavus' "days off" are not ——
But yet, they're better than not ——.
S. S.

Answers to Puzzles of July 2.

1. The letter T.
2. 1, Typewriter. 2, Book-keeper. 3, Play-wright (play right). 4, Tailor (Taylor). 5, Grocer (grow sir). 6, Blacksmith. 7, Carpenter (carp, enter). 8, Mason. 9, Joiner. 10, Plumber. 11, Rumseller (rum cellar).
3. Campfire.
4. Bayard Taylor.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND

The UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

NATIONAL and WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Official Organ of the WORLD'S AND NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Chicago, July 30, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A Word About Advertisements.

SOW a taste, and you reap an appetite. Sow an appetite, and you reap self-indulgence. Sow self-indulgence, and you reap a passion. And sow a passion, and you reap a ruined life.

Taste is the beginning of it. The downward course of every drunkard who reels thru the streets can be traced back to the time when he acquired a taste for the poison. The liquor traffic counts much upon inherited tastes and appetites for its custom. At the same time, thru brandied concoctions and alcoholized patent medicines, it seeks to instil these perverted tastes. Ignorance has made this process of cultivation of abnormal appetites easy. People who could not be prevailed upon to touch an alcoholic stimulant, if so labeled, thru such agencies develop a craving for liquor.

To overcome this lamentable ignorance the Non-Alcoholic Medication Department of the W. C. T. U. has carried on a campaign of education. Its investigations have disclosed that a sufficiently large proportion of alcohol is to be found in the patent medicines sold thruout the land to stock many a dramshop. Such a revelation makes apparent the reason of the growth of the saloon. The exhilarating tonic is easily followed by the stimulating malt extract. This gives way to the beer which is guaranteed to build up the system, to be in turn succeeded by the brandy and the wine that produce a temporary false feeling of well-being; and the work is done.

The members of the union who live in the rural districts often imagine that their affiliation with the work is little more than nominal; that because of their distance from saloon centers they are limited in their opportunities for temperance work. There is one department of the union's work which no other class of women are so well able to control as they.

It is self-evident that the soul of the patent medicine business is advertising. In the farming districts this advertising is done largely thru the defacing of barns, fences, and outbuildings with unsightly lettering and pictures. Without considering the pathetic side of the question, which is interesting enough to warrant discussion, there is an ethical side which is deserving of the attention of every woman who controls a barn, a woodshed, a milk-house, or a high board fence.

In the course of an interesting article by Mr. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, he incidentally suggests the relation of the farmer's wife to the question. He says advertising firms find it far more difficult to secure the permission of the women than of their husbands to post their advertisements, and it is not uncommon for a woman to refuse indignantly to permit such defacing of the premises. The representatives of the malt and beer enterprises find it especially difficult to secure her consent to the posting of their advertising material; but, strange to say, these same women will often consent to the exploitation of a patent medicine which contains thirty-eight per cent more alcohol than did the beer. He quotes the words of a painter of one of these patent medicine advertisements: "It always makes me smile when I am painting one of our advertisements on the side of a temperance woman's barn. If she only knew what was in the stuff!"

Sisters of the rural homes, will you let such an imputation of ignorance rest upon you longer? The union has no power by which it can control individual members, and the assertion of Mr. Bok that zealous members of the W. C. T. U. and earnest advocates of the temperance cause are thus becoming allies of the liquor traffic thru ignorance cannot be disputed, altho we are confident the number is small and is daily growing less. It becomes us as individuals to pass along the warning to every other woman—that she who lends her name or her barn to the advertising of a patent medicine of whose ingredients she has no knowledge brings reproach upon the organization.

The suggestion made by Mr. Bok that women of the rural districts exercise their club spirit and ambition in organizing "landscape clubs" for the protection of their buildings from the advertising fiend might be made effective along temperance lines. There is a fine opportunity to do real educative work in bringing their neighborhoods to a realization that in permitting these advertisements to appear upon their premises they are not only doing themselves and their property an injury, but they are becoming partners in the enterprise which they thus advertise. It therefore behooves them as honest men and women to thoroly investigate the merits of the goods recommended, lest unwarily they cause a brother to stumble and fall, and even perish, by their carelessness.

The cities are replenished from the country. The population of the metropolis is yearly augmented by the youth from the rural districts. If the tastes of the country people are perverted, what must we expect when these same individuals become a part of the temptation-thronged cities? Never was there a finer opportunity for strategic work than is offered to the members who control these distributing points.

A Campaign of Education.

THE proceedings of the eighth annual convention of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, as chronicled by the trade journals, furnish entertaining and, in some respects, useful reading to the outsider, the names and portraits of the leading lights of the organization supplying suggestive, if not flattering, commentary.

The chief work of the Association is centered in its Protective Bureau, established only last year, and the report of this bureau contains much that is of interest to temperance workers. Its activities have extended over twenty-two states, and more than seventy per cent of the contests in which it has participated have, so says the report, "been brought to successful issue." The rejection of prohibition by Vermont and New Hampshire is attributed to the work of the bureau. It has helped in 181 local option elections and in 144 of these, results of which are known, the liquor forces have met defeat in only forty-one. The report offers explanation of their overwhelming defeat in Texas, admitting that sixty-four per cent of the bureau's total expenditure for the year was made in and for that state. (Congratulations again to the temperance host in Texas!)

The Protective Bureau confines its efforts almost entirely to educational work thru the medium of the printed page This is, it wisely points out, "the most important work which can possibly be done because the final decision of all questions at issue depends upon public sentiment," and the committee is "glad to report that the trade thruout the country is rapidly awakening" to the value of tracts and leaflets as an educative force in saving communities from the "blight of prohibition." The bureau has, during the year, published 2,515,000 "pieces of literature," and of these 1,355,500 have been mailed directly to voters in separately addressed envelopes. It has also prepared and sent out 1,808 typewritten pages of special arguments for use in special cases, and has secured the publication of ninety-two columns of newspaper matter.

In view of the work done in the first twelve months of its organization, is it not wise for us to consider how best to meet and counteract the new and powerful influences of the liquor men's Protective Bureau?

A campaign of real education prohibitionists have no reason to fear, but they do have every reason to fear a one-sided presentation of the subject to the unthinking. It is well to be informed concerning the plans and tactics of the enemy, and in this systematic, extensive, and centralized distribution of literature may not the temperance societies see a valuable suggestion?

The Impure Vision.

AMONG the barbarous tribes children are sacrificed to deities of lust and passion, and it is called religion. In this country we do worse. On altars of indifference and carelessness we sacrifice our youth, and our cities tolerate and license it under the name of recreation.

The case in point, which needs no eloquence of language to drive it home, is found in the busiest thorofare of Chicago. It has its counterpart in every large city in the land. A keen-eyed woman reporter for a Chicago paper discovered it and sounded a note of warning. It is nothing more than a "moving picture" parlor. Its innocence of name and exterior makes it doubly dangerous. Music from a rich-toned organ and scores of really fine views of natural scenery provide an atmosphere of respectability. The newspaper woman was attracted by the remark of a young boy to his companions: "Come upstairs; there's a dandy there." She followed, and as the lads each deposited a penny in the picture slot machine she observed their faces—"a study in curious animalism—in each boy was the possibility of a first-class levee wonder." They were first shocked, then guiltily curious, finally shamelessly inquisitive for more of the unthinkable, unspeakable vision. These enterprises for the expenditure of a cent and a few minutes of time guarantee to fill the innocent mind with the concentrated impurity and immorality of a life-long roué. What does it all mean? The correspondent logically and courageously traced it out to its tragic conclusion. It means that the levee, the saloon, the gambling-houses and unmentionable resorts are being filled from such material faster than any city police force can clean them out.

There is one law of chemistry that no student in the laboratory dare overlook. To ignore it is to fail. It is the law of purity. In this branch of natural science purity is power. The elements will refuse to combine if an impure acid be used in the experiment, and the care and skill of the chemist are of no avail. Not otherwise is it in the laboratory of life. In homes, in schools, in institutions of reform, men and women are working night and day, spending thousands of dollars trying to secure such a combination of wisdom and righteousness as shall produce strong, true men and women. Yet thru the medium of these abominable places of so-called entertainment in an idle five minutes is precipitated into these characters in process of formation an element of impurity. In that little space of time the love and devoted efforts of fathers, mothers, and friends are defeated.

Impurity of thought seeks expression in impurity of speech, and impurity of speech hastens on to immorality of action, and power and virtue have gone forever.

To permit this crusade of vice among our children is to insure moral paralysis for the society of the future.

The outlay of an hour in faithful investigation and examination of places of this character in every city and town may do away with the necessity for years of reformatory work. In the name of innocent childhood and pure-minded, chaste youth, is not such an outlay worth while?

The Passing of Leo XIII.

THE matter of greatest interest to world-wide Christendom during the past few weeks has been the illness and death of Pope Leo. He was especially dear to the Catholic church, as he was easily one of the most illustrious pontiffs that has occupied the chair of St. Peter. Under his wise and beneficent reign the church has gained greatly in prestige. The Pope was deeply interested in the workingman and his welfare, and, in fact, he advocated and fostered all that made for the good of humanity. Indeed, in the immaculateness of his moral character, his deep spirituality, and his wise and conscientious rulership he was an ideal priest and leader.

As a politician he was to be reckoned with as a world power. An intellectual giant and wonderfully sagacious, he must be classed with Gladstone and Bismarck. He had the utmost horror of war, and his influence was always used on the side of peace and conciliation. He was without doubt one of the greatest men of his century.

The Protestant world has yielded a generous recognition to Pope Leo's transcendent qualities, and has frankly admired his brilliant intellect, his exemplary life, and his undoubted goodness. But it was his goodness that gained its greatest admiration, thereby proving that man, in the final test, loves goodness better than he does greatness.

His life is an unanswerable temperance argument. Of delicate health, yet by extreme frugality and simplicity of living he prolonged his life to the great age of ninety-three, having lived a career of ceaseless activity, and preserved his brilliant intellect undimmed to the last.

A Distasteful Appellation.

TO the sensitive ear of temperance women the word "punch" can but be exceedingly distasteful. It savors too strongly of alcohol. And to people who are non-temperance it carries instinctively the same suggestion. Perhaps it has struck us all unpleasantly, but our aversion has not crystallized into a formal protest against its use for non-alcoholic decoctions. To the temperance women of Nebraska belongs that honor. In a report on that subject the state correspondent pungently says:

"The Nebraska W. C. T. U. have become much in earnest over a desire to do away with the existing evils resulting from Christian women serving in their homes and entertainments a fruit drink which they and every one call 'punch.' According to Webster, punch is a 'drink containing intoxicating liquor.' Therefore, where Christian women serve punch, and it is so reported in the papers, it certainly has the 'appearance of evil,' tho it probably is the most harmless drink in the world. * * * Something should be done, and we hope to do it. The state union asks any one to send a short, catchy, yet suitable name for the fruit-juice drinks served without liquors, and by Christian women. A prize of $5.00 is offered for the most satisfactory name sent to our president, Mrs. D. V. Wheelock, Superior, Neb., by October 15. Any person, whether a member of the W. C. T. U. or not, is at liberty to respond. Send with your name its meaning or whatever about it recommends it to your thought. It must be short and catchy, and preferably have a meaning which makes it appropriate—that of a distinctively non-intoxicating fruit drink."

We cordially commend this Nebraska plan to the consideration of W. C. T. U. women everywhere. There *is* a great deal in a name!

A Texas Victory.

WE are rejoiced to be able to record the welcome news that a tidal wave of prohibition is sweeping over the great state of Texas. One hundred and thirty counties have voted total prohibition, and fifty-nine others have partial prohibition, that is, the country precincts have total prohibition, while in the larger towns only—like Dallas and Fort Worth—is the sale of liquor permitted. In only fifty-nine counties—chiefly sparsely settled border counties—is the sale of liquor unrestricted. Several other large counties are to hold elections within the next thirty days, and prospects are good for more sweeping prohibition victories.

The prohibitionists within the Democratic party are organizing a campaign to give a prohibition majority in the legislature to be elected next year, in order that a strictly prohibition amendment to the constitution may be submitted to a vote of the people in the state in a special election in 1905. Governor Lanahan is a strong prohibitionist and will certainly help the movement along.

Evangelistic Echoes.

WE were holding a series of gospel temperance meetings and one night I preached on the true value of a soul. In referring to influences that lead a young boy astray I said: "Give a boy a dog, a gun, and a fast horse and he will soon find the road to ruin."

In front sat a young man who owned a fast horse—one just fast enough to lose him money on the race track. He had been offered $800 or $900 for him, but thought he was worth more. That night the sermon seemed directed to him, altho I had no knowledge of him or his habits; but he was so impressed that he offered his horse for less price and sold him that week.

Two years after, as I was sitting in a chair car speeding westward, a tall young man slipped into the seat beside me and made no comment. I thought him rather abrupt when he turned and said:

"You do not remember me?"

"No, I do not recall your name."

"Well, I am the young man who had the fast horse, the dog and the gun. Do you remember? (naming time and place), and I did just as you said—sold my horse, paid my debts, and secured this position. I have begun to build me a library. I saved the money I would have used in tobacco and other foolish things, and now I own quite a collection of books. I wish to thank you for those W. C. T. U. gospel sermons. They saved me to a sober and useful life."

One other incident to show how we may sow seed by the wayside:

Five white ribboners were on our way to a district W. C. T. U. convention. One of the brakemen looked uncommonly neat and well dressed. He stopped by the seats we were sitting in and addressed a pleasant word to us occasionally as he called out the stations. Finally he said: "Are you going to a convention?" We answered "Yes."

"Well," he said, "I should like to tell you a little story. Two years ago I drank hard, and my boss (the conductor) was going to turn me off if I had not quit, and I should not have quit if it had not been for a lady who wore the white ribbon like you. I guess the boss must have spoken to her, for he introduced me, and she chatted away about young men who were successful in life. This made me think how I had done. I had such a good father and mother in an eastern state. They trained me all right, but I came west to make my fortune. But I got in with wrong companions and got to drinking. When she was talking I thought of all this and how I had $65 a month wages and owed for my clothing, which was then seedy and worn out, badly in debt, and growing worse. She said it was a sad sight to see a strong young man give his all for a paltry glass of beer—his good name, his business, his chances for the future. I swore off then and there. I said I'd never go inside a saloon again, and, ladies, I've kept my pledge. I am out of debt. I wear good clothes. I am going to be married this fall and settle down. I have $400 in the bank toward my little home. So you see I honor the white ribbon and wear it. The boss is just as glad as I am, and he is a teetotaler."

I had taken out my pad and pencil and jotted it all down, when he looked at me, saying, "You were the lady that gave me the talking to."

Thus we sow and someone gathers the harvest. If our thousands of workers over the land could know of the many saved thru their efforts, how it would gladden their weary hours. Keep on sowing. God will find the harvest, and in his own time we shall know the good work done.

EUGENIA F. ST. JOHN.

"A LARGE UPPER CHAMBER, WHOSE WINDOW OPENED TOWARDS THE SUN-RISING. THE NAME OF THE CHAMBER WAS PEACE." PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

The high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man, is to be born with a bias to some pursuit, which finds him in employment—whether it be to make baskets or broadswords or canals or statues or songs.—Emerson.

***

Still, as of old
Man by himself is priced:
For thirty pieces Judas sold
Himself, not Christ.
—Coventry Patmore.

***

Never be discouraged because good things get on so slowly here; and never fail to do daily that good which lies next to your hand. Do not be in a hurry, but be diligent. Enter into the sublime patience of the Lord.—George MacDonald.

***

If I am asked what is the remedy for the deeper sorrows of the human heart—what a man should chiefly look to in progress thru life as the power that is to sustain him under trials and enable him manfully to confront his afflictions—I must point to something which in a well-known hymn is called "The old, old story," told in an old, old Book and taught with an old, old teaching, which is the greatest and best gift ever given to mankind.—William Ewart Gladstone.

***

My Desire.

"The bread that giveth strength I want to give,
The water pure that bids the thirsty live:
I want to help the fainting day by day;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

"I want to give the oil of joy for tears,
The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears;
Beauty for ashes may I give alway;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

"I want to give good measure running o'er,
And into angry hearts I want to pour
The answer soft that turneth wrath away;
I'm sure I'll shall not pass again this way.

"I want to give to others hope and faith;
I want to do all that the Master saith;
I want to live aright from day to day;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

***

The Need of the Spirit.

By L. D. Dyer, National Evangelist.

THE great need of the church as well as individuals to-day in the work of the Master is the gift of the Holy Ghost. God's appointed way always being the best, Jesus tells his disciples in Luke 24:49; "But tarry ye in Jerusalem until ye be endowed with power from on high, or until ye receive your Pentecost, your fitting for the work that will be given you to do. Do not go in haste, but wait until I send you." They were converted and saved, but had not the power to cope with the adversary nor that intense desire for lost souls that a more perfect knowledge would give them.

In the past few days it has been my privilege to see timid, shrinking souls who had little courage to speak for Jesus, after receiving this baptism of the Spirit, daring to stand before a large congregation and boldly declare, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." And when God had given them a clean heart, their first work almost invariably was to go out and try to bring others into the blessed experience. If we have not been accustomed to the work we will be surprised to find how many real hungry and thirsty ones there are. In Isa. 44:3 we find he is ready to enrich the needy ones. Water is typical of the Holy Spirit. As drooping nature is revived by a shower of refreshing rain after a severe drouth, just so our souls, which have been thirsting after God, have been refreshed by copious showers of divine grace. The question comes to us, Are we fitted to receive? If we are filled with the world to the extent that we have no room for Jesus, and our prayers have settled into a dull formality, we have great cause for alarm and need for self-examination. Neglect of prayer, craving more for the things of the world than for the unseen and hidden things of God, hide the Spirit from our gaze. Let us heed this command of God, "Be filled with the Spirit," and we will know there are results, whether we see them or not.

Middlebury, Vt.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

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Red Letter Day.

August 3, Fresh Air Mission Day.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

With the Treasurer.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Willard Memorial Fund received since last report as follows — $2 except as noted:

ILLINOIS: Capron, Yorktown, Lostant, Metcalf.

MAINE: Limestone, Shawmut, Fairfield, Pittsfield, Skowhegan, Madison, Kingfield, Farmington, Wilton, South Durham, Salo, Biddeford, Thomaston, Fort Fairfield Y, North Troy, Otisfield, Newhall, East Windham.

MASSACHUSETTS: North Attleboro L. T. L. $1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Chapins.

LOUISIANA: Ruston, Iota.

NEW JERSEY: Glassboro.

KANSAS: Goodland, Brownell.

DELAWARE: Laurel.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Gary, Erwin, Garrettson, Wakonda, Mitchell.

CONNECTICUT: Thompsonville, New Haven No. 1, South Manchester, Southington, Danbury, Milford.

OREGON: Portland (Sunny Side), Turner, Riddles, Newberg, Forest Grove, Scio, Dayton, Milton, Plainview, Mt. Scott, Philomath, Brownville.

OHIO: Vienna, Roseville, College Corner.

PENNSYLVANIA: Lawrenceville.

WEST WASHINGTON: Seattle Y, Seattle Central, Burlington, Avon, Ferndale, Bellevue, Auburn.

NORTH DAKOTA: Thompson, Fargo (Scandinavian), Reynolds, Hope, Drayton, Forest River, Bethel, Grafton, Maza, Leal, Park River, Crary, Mrs. Mattie Manson.

NEW YORK: Wolcott, East Auburn, Henderson W and Y $2.50, Watertown, Philadelphia, Sacket's Harbor, Johnson's Creek, Ridge Road, East Syracuse, Brewster, Briar Hill, Penn Yan, Copake, Pleasant Plains, Stapleton No. 1, Tottenville Y, Nichols, Newark Valley 15 cents, Spencer.

INDIAN TERRITORY: Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND: East Greenwich, $1.

VERMONT: West Rutland.

WEST VIRGINIA: Ravenswood, Clarksburg.

MICHIGAN: Holly $1.

ARKANSAS: Heber $1.47.

WISCONSIN: Oshkosh.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Walhalla, Manning.

VIRGINIA: Treasurer $10.

INDIANA: Oxford, Meridian.

NORTH CAROLINA: No. 2, Treasurer $3.

MARYLAND: Talbot county $6, Forest Hill, Wilna, Oakdale, Fairlee, Levering Y, Fayette St. Y., Waverly $1.50.

EAST WASHINGTON:—Forest Park.

Dues have been received from District of Columbia, South Dakota, Indian Territory, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Florida, Colorado, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, Connecticut, North Carolina No. 2, Maryland, Oregon and West Washington.

Mrs. Louise C. McKinney was made a life member by North Dakota. Virginia and New York send contributions to the Y Missionary fund. Dorchester sends its quarterly donation.

I trust all treasurers will bear in mind that the National Treasurer's books must close November 1 and the auditor will go over accounts at once. So all dues must be in hand promptly, or they will fail to be reported.

HELEN M. BARKER.

Convention Calendar.

INDIAN TERRITORY, Talequah, September 2-4.

VIRGINIA, Charlottesville, September 30-October 2.

NEW YORK, Stamford-in-the-Catskills, October 6-9.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, October 14-16.

INDIANA, Hartford City, October 16-20.

MISSOURI, Hannibal, October 20-23.

TENNESSEE, Morristown, November 4-6.

West Washington W. C. T. U. will hold its twentieth annual convention at Whatcom, in the First Baptist Church, September 11-15.

MARGARET B. PLATT, Pres.
MARGARET C. MUNNS, Cor. Sec.

The annual convention of the Ohio W. C. T. U. will meet at Canton October 7-9. Miss Belle Kearney will be the speaker. An all-day meeting of the executive committee will be held Tuesday, October 6.

FRANCES H. ENSIGN, Cor. Sec.

The annual convention of West Virginia W. C. T. U. will be held at Fairmont October 13-15. Miss Belle Kearney will be with us.

N. R. C. MORROW, Pres.
FRANCES P. PARKS, Cor. Sec.

The District of Columbia annual convention will be held October 27 and 28 in Calvary Baptist Church, Washington.

MRS. CLINTON SMITH, Pres.

Superintendents.

School Savings Banks.

AT the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in Geneva a resolution was passed approving of thrift-teaching thru the School Savings Banks as a basic temperance measure and recommending that our unions employ more active measures to introduce it into all the schools within their reach in the world. Arrangements have been made for issuing leaflets on the subject in different languages, and I will be glad to hear from officers or members of unions in any country, whom I have not seen personally at Geneva, relative to this great and important work.

The Penny Bank is being employed as a method of teaching economy and self dependence in many parts of Great Britain, with fine results. In Bradford and some other cities the collections are taken in Sunday-schools as well as in the public schools. A superintendent of a Bradford Sunday-school told me he considered this penny saving of intrinsic value to the boys and girls, and that he himself kept their individual accounts.

A teacher, in a Paris public school, said, when I asked of its effect on the scholars there: "We don't raise children to be paupers. We teach them to save their pennies and help themselves. We have no poor-houses. Poverty and drunkenness go hand in hand." There is no better path to virtue and clean lives than that of trained honesty in the employment of time and money.

On shipboard, where I write this, I have read Dr. Smiles' excellent book on "Thrift," which I found in the library of the "Mesaba." He gives many instances of the advantages of early saving, one is: "When a Penny Bank was established in Putney and the deposits were added at the end of the first year, a brewer, who was on the committee, remarked, 'Well, that represents thirty thousand pints of beer not drunk'." Again he said: "Children have no inveterate habits of expenditure to get rid of; they can be taught economy just as they can be taught arithmetic. The standard of enjoyment of the man who saves and is self-respecting, just and generous, is high, while that of him who wastes in drink that always tends to brutalize him, is very low. Upon industry and frugality our well-doing depends. It is not great talents, but steady application that is required to lay up provision for a rainy day. The virtue of temperance is the direct result of saving pennies." I hope this book has place in many of our libraries, and that it will be generally and carefully read. It is a work of 380 pages, published in London.

Though it is now vacation let us remember that the autumn cometh soon, and by the time the schools open for the fall term, especially in the United States, have the school directors and teachers so fully informed on the advance and success of the School Savings Bank movement, that they will be ready to adopt it in their several districts. All the unions are cordially invited to make some appropriation for literature and see that it is carefully distributed to educators at summer meetings and at the coming teacher's institutes. Address Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, 1905 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Work Among Miners.

DEAR CO-WORKERS:—Your superintendent has just returned from a three-months' trip in the west. I had a most delightful journey, visited five different states, forty-five towns, organized nine unions, gained 203 members and enrolled 100 names of those who are willing to receive and distribute literature for our department. Our white-ribboners are ever ready to help and full of enthusiasm and earnestness; truly these women of the West are doing a heroic work against great odds.

Now, dear superintendents, attention! Remember, the time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to report. Blanks will be sent out by September 15, and it is urged upon you as an important duty to report on time. To have an infinite capacity for taking pains and a lofty purpose withal will bring great success to our department. Nothing which has been done in the name of the Master and in humanity's cause is too small to report. Try it this year. Gather up the fragments, focus the items of interest, add the widely separated units of value with a determined effort to place Work among Miners in the front rank at our National Convention.

The new banner is in preparation and will be presented to the one sending the most complete report, if it is on time.

MARY E. KUHL.

4602 Lake ave., Chicago.

Organizers.

DEAR FRIENDS:—After a visit at home longer than usual I spent two weeks of March at work in the Thirtieth district of Missouri, visiting and strengthening the unions and holding some excellent meetings.

The first of April I commenced a five-weeks' campaign in Tennessee, that being my fifth visit to the state in the interest of the W. C. T. U. It was encouraging to find the unions more active than ever before, and the whole state aroused on the temperance question, in consequence of which very few towns now remain that have not voted saloons out.

Three new unions were organized, many new members secured, and at my last appointment, Union City, a very successful W. C. T. U. institute was held, and a large and elaborate reception was given in honor of the speaker.

After this, one week at home passed all too quickly, and again I was off, this time for Indiana. The state secretary, Mrs. Brand, accompanied me on a two-weeks' tour thru the southern part of the state and relieved me of the care of all business matters. I found this state also aroused, and closing saloons in many towns by means of the blanket remonstrance low. The most successful of many good meetings were held in Princeton on Sunday, when forty-nine new members were secured.

From Indiana to Maine was a long journey, but I was due in the latter state June 1, and arrived in Portland that day after a delightful ocean voyage from Boston. Since then I have been speaking constantly, and have attended six county conventions. Have visited cities, towns, and villages, have traveled by steam and electric cars, by stage and by boat, and with the exception of the fact that June was cold and rainy, I have found Maine altogether lovely. It is a joy nowhere to see the bold saloon sign and the flaunting beer and whisky advertisement. If liquor is sold it must be done secretly, in a way that offers none of the allurements of the licensed saloon. Laws are better enforced in many localities than ever before, and the people generally are determined to withstand all the efforts of the enemy to overthrow the law that has for fifty years protected the homes of the state.

My meetings as a general thing have been well attended, and pleasant features of them have been good music, floral decorations, and the reception of new members. I shall be in Maine until September 1, when I return home for a brief rest before going to North Dakota.

With loving greetings to all the white-ribbon comrades,

Yours for victory,

CARRIE LEE CARTER.

DEAR COMRADES: It is rarely I trespass on the space of THE UNION SIGNAL or the good nature of its editor. As a National lecturer and organizer it it my duty to say something of the work achieved. Brevity will, no doubt, be commended.

I gave six full months to Kansas, tho many appointments were made by the Rev. J. E. Everett, secretary Kansas State Temperance Union, yet in each instance the W. C. T. U., its work, general and special, were ever at the front. The bulk of time and labor was in the interest of state, district, county and local W. C. T. U. Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president, district and county and local officers and members, with the indefatigable Mrs. Carrie Hill to make appointments that never clashed or miscarried, much profitable and thoro work was done.

I began the Kansas work Nov. 17 in Ford county and closed in Sedgwick county after the middle of May. Local unions were addressed, meetings incidental to our all-round work were held. Communities largely rural were visited. Lectures were given to large, very large, audiences in cities and villages. In one county, Montgomery, I organized four strong, efficient unions. Institutes in several counties were addressed. By invitation of many pastors pulpits were occupied morning and evening. Public schools came in for a share of attention. The Y. M. C. A. was always helpful. The Sunday-schools were never missed. Whenever duty called the response was made. The people were kind, hospitable, and generous. Never, anywhere, have we witnessed a more spantaneous spirit of cheer, enthusiasm, and hearty welcome.

I organized thirteen unions, several L. T. L's. and 300 active members were added to the roll. Over 2,000 total abstinence pledges were signed. I never missed an opportunity to vigorously present the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL, also the Messenger, the state paper. As a result of direct personal appeal Hoven, Reno Co., where I organized a union, ordered ten SIGNALS besides subscribing liberally for the state paper.

Since leaving home I traveled over 5,000 miles and not one appointment was lost by reason of illness. Good health, vigor of body, were vouchsafed me. I owe a debt of gratitude to our heavenly Father for his wonderful goodness. For all the White Ribboners I have a profound regard, and shall cherish memories sweet and precious.

(MRS.) E. T. SCOTT.

Redlands, Calif.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The union at Butler, Pa., is asking the city council for a curfew law.

Mrs. A. C. Zehner assisted in the prohibition campaign at Reagan, Tex.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, state president, addressed the Detroit union on "Our Work."

One of the streets of the Sulphur (N. M.), Chautauqua is called White Ribbon avenue.

Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, state president of Kentucky, spoke at Evansville, Ind., recently.

Fond-du-Lac and Green Lake counties will hold an inter-county convention at Milwaukee, Wis., August 11 and 12.

The Versailles, N. Y., union held an all-day meeting recently. Many interesting papers were read and dinner was served.

The evangelistic work was discussed by the Peru, Ind., union at a recent meeting. An interesting program was presented.

The three unions at Des Moines united with the one at Colfax in a picnic July 15. It was a most delightful occasion.

At the request of the management of the Bloomington, Ill., Chautauqua the Central union has charge of the sleeping tents and check-room.

A parliamentary drill, conducted by Mrs. Sloan, and a question box were on the program at the last meeting of the Homer, Mich., union.

The Batavia, Mich., union had a delightful lawn social not long ago. Twenty-one of the Coldwater white-ribboners were in attendance.

Chicago W. C. T. U. women have filed a protest with Mayor Harrison against the application of the Saddle and Cycle Club for a saloon license.

The union at Britt, Ia., entertained the mothers of the United Presbyterian church recently. A short program and refreshments was the order of the day.

The Guthrie, Oklahoma, union celebrated the July 4 Red Letter Day with a patriotic program. The meeting was largely attended, and five new members added.

The Fort Worth, Texas, union gave an interesting program with scientific temperance facts as the principal feature. Greater earnestness in studying the effects of tobacco was urged.

Mrs. Josephine Princell, a Scandinavian worker, has closed a month's work in the Fillmore-Houston district in Minnesota. Mrs. Princell was the first W. C. T. U. speaker in many of the places she visited. Two unions were organized.

There was a large attendance at the institute held in The Weirs, N. H. Miss Clara Rowell, editor of the "Granite State Outlook," was in charge of the question box. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer, gave the evening address.

Rushford, the only Y in the Fillmore-Houston, Minn., district, entertained the district convention recently. The helpfulness of these girls was a constant object lesson to each delegate of the great need of more Y's to assist in carrying on our work.

Montgomery county, Md., held its annual convention at Rockville. Each of the eleven unions was represented. Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, state president, and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, National Superintendent of Legislation, were present and delivered addresses.

The union at Dubuque, Ia., inaugurated a crusade against indiscriminate shopping Saturday night and for chairs in stores for the use of the young women employes. The chairs are in place, so all effort will now be bent to stop the Saturday night shopping.

White ribboners of Des Moines and Colfax, Ia., united in entertaining several visiting representatives from nine eastern states. The meeting took the form of a picnic near Colfax. Mrs. Wickersham, of Ohio, gave an interesting Crusade talk and several selections from THE UNION SIGNAL were read.

The list of speakers for the W. C. T. U. Day at the Monteagle (Tenn.), Summer Assembly includes the names of Frances E. Beauchamp, Lide Merriweather, Mary Telford, and Lillie O'Daniel. Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, the state president, has charge of the day, which promises to be well filled with good things.

A reception was given by the Bay City, Mich., union to welcome home Mrs. Cornelia Moots and Mrs. C. C. Faxon from their field of labor in the Philippine Islands. Many friends and members of the union were present. Beautiful bouquets of roses and carnations were presented each guest of honor.

One hundred members and friends of the Shenandoah, Ia., union enjoyed its annual picnic recently. Work at the rescue homes in Omaha and Dubuque was reported, the L. T. L. work presented, a committee appointed to secure a framed picture of Miss Willard for the City Mission rooms, the W. C. T. U. work reviewed and six new members secured. The picnic dinner was a greatly appreciated feature of the day.

The West End union of Washington, D. C., held an interesting meeting at Smitholm, the suburban residence of Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the district union. A letter was read from Miss Belle Pettigrew, who is now abroad, describing the good accomplished by the W. C. T. U. in foreign countries. The World's Convention was reported by Mrs. Grandfield and a recitation given by Myra Davis of the Anna Gordon Cradle Roll. Members of North Capital and Le Droit unions were present.

Mrs. G. H. Smith of Vancouver, B. C., formerly of North Carolina, has been working among the Scandinavians in Washington during the last few weeks. She organized an L. T. L. at Seattle and unions at Fairhaven, Everett and Tacoma. Mrs. Smith held many meetings, and without doubt a larger harvest will be reaped from the seed sowing. The Scandinavians know little of the work of the W. C. T. U., and are slow to move. One of the good pastors had never heard of the W. C. T. U.

The state convention of the New York L. T. L. was held in Hornellsville, July 6-8. It was an enthusiastic meeting and made a good impression upon the community. The state officers of the W. C. T. U. were present, and assisted in every way possible to make the convention a success. From the first evening, when a reception was given by the local legion, to the closing hour the reports, papers, and addresses were an inspiration to all. A grand gold medal contest was held the last evening, six contestants participating. The medal was awarded to Mr. W. C. Saunders of Tioga county. Two instructive papers were read by physicians of the city, one upon "Non-Alcoholic Medication," by Dr. I. Truman, and another by Dr. Clair Parkhill, upon "Surgical Treatment of Shock without Alcoholic Stimulants." Prominent discussion was given to the claims of the "Crusader Monthly" and the Required Readings were adopted. There were 152 graduates and 252 seals won.

The supreme court of New York has just decided the Clintondale liquor case in favor of the W. C. T. U. The village of Clintondale is in the town of Plattekill, which is a no-license town. The end of the street which passes thru the center of the village is in the town of Lloyd, which is a license town. Upon learning that John P. Auchmoody intended to conduct a hotel in the Lloyd end of the street the women of Clintondale purchased a small parcel of ground within 200 feet of the proposed hotel, upon which they erected a small frame dwelling in order to prevent Auchmoody from getting the consent of all the owners of property within that distance as required. In his application for a certificate Auchmoody claimed that he had obtained the necessary consents, and when the proceeding was commenced to revoke his certificate upon the ground that he had made false statements in his application, he contended that the house erected by the W. C. T. U. was a "spite" house, erected solely for the purpose of preventing him from getting a certificate and therefore did not come under the head of house property as contemplated in the liquor tax law.

Where the White Ribbon Has Gone.

By Ida May Grant.

A bow of simple white ribbon
Adorning a woman's dress—
What a symbol of aid and uplifting,
And of love and of helpfulness!

A bow of simple white ribbon
That is honored all over the land
As the emblem of woman's great mission
And the badge of the temperance band.

Yes, a magical power it has proven,
And beneficent uplift to all,
In palace and hovel and prison,
And in great legislative hall.

In court-room and general assembly
It has prayed for humanity's laws;
It has heeded the poor man's grievance
And espoused the laborer's cause.

It has entered the almshouse and prison
As an emblem of love and of light;
It has aided the poor and the needy,
And the victims of sin's fatal blight.

It has stooped to the outcast and drunkard,
To the youth on his fast downward course;
It has rescued the poor, fallen woman,
And redeemed her by magical force.

It has given its food to the hungry
And flowers to the sick and the sad;
It has awakened bright hopes for the hopeless,
And bid them rejoice and be glad.

Yet, this army of White Ribbon bearers
Has invaded e'en far-distant lands,
And established its schools and its missions,
And its Christian Temperance bands.

Its power has passed o'er the water;
Its magic is felt o'er the sea;
It has belted the earth with its blessings
Of faith, hope, and charity.

Lancaster, Ky.

—The Delawarean.

The Bible in the Kitchen.

THE Home Department of the Sunday-school is trying to do for busy housekeepers what this one did for herself. Her family was large and her "help" small. Some one asked her how she became so familiar with the Bible. The *Christian Endeavor World* gives her answer:

"You see I have a great deal of time to myself. After the children are started for school I am alone all day. And I know that at six o'clock there will be eleven hungry people who will look to me for a good dinner, so of course I have to spend a good deal of my time in the kitchen. Years ago I foresaw that the largest portion of my waking hours would have to be spent there, and I felt lonely and wanted a companion.

"So I covered my Bible with slate-colored cambric, and took it to the kitchen with me. After a while my husband put up a shelf on purpose for it, and made a little wire arrangement to hold it open, and we have had real good times together, my Bible and I. I can peep at a verse here and there, and keep thinking it over as I go about my work, and think of all the other verses I know that throw light on it.

"Ironing days are especially nice; it is long, slow work, you see, that doesn't take much thought, because I know exactly how to do it, and I can give my mind to some Bible subject that needs studying."

Promoted.

Mrs. Clara A. Babcock, president of the Derby, N. H., union, passed away July 2 after a long illness. Tho frail in body and a great sufferer she was an earnest and faithful worker, who will be greatly missed. It can truly be said "She hath done what she could."

The frail but ever busy hands of Mrs. Mary Whipple Smith, aged seventy-five years, mother of Mrs. Nora L. Brown, treasurer of the Berkshire county, Mass., W. C. T. U., were folded for her last sleep Thursday, June 23, 1903. Mrs. Smith was indefatigable in her efforts to promote our work thru the North Adams union of which she was a dearly loved member, and "the world is poorer for her home going."

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The Local Union.

Program.

Singing, "He Leadeth Me." Gospel Hymns.
Scripture, Judges XII: 1-6.
Prayer.
Roll call; responses on "Obedience."
Secretary's report.
Communications and letters.
Report of treasurer.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Intermission.
Song, "Hide Thou Me." Page 59, White Ribbon Hymnal.
Paper, "A Merry Heart Doeth Good."
Poem, "The Man at the Oars."
Singing, "Lead, Kindly Light." Page 39, White Ribbon Hymnal.

"A Merry Heart Doeth Good."

By Nettie Barker Fernald.

"HOW are you to-night, Mrs. Yates?" The questioner was a bright, beautiful girl of twenty-four, and the question was addressed to a dear old lady whose age no one knew. She was too young in her ways to be called past sixty, yet there were tall, handsome grandchildren, and surely that fact implied that the years were advancing. It was prayer-meeting evening, and these two, the grandmother and the bright girl, were drawn together by that ever powerful magnet of love.

As the older held the hand of the younger and made a place by her side, the question came naturally:

"How are you to-night?"

"Half dead, thank you, my dear."

The cheery tone, in spite of the tired look, the fact that this faithful saint had come, so weary, to the prayer meeting, there to find refreshment of body and soul, changed the current of thought in the mind of the younger. She, too, was tired. She had gone to the meeting from a sense of duty. The pastor had urged a fuller attendance on the previous Sunday, and she had gone to please him. She looked into the face of her companion, which she had come to love and trust, and saw the lines of weariness flit away. The smile of greeting was so very bright, the pressure of the hand so strong, the tone of voice so buoyant, that had it not been for the brave acknowledgment of weariness, she could not have imagined there was any. But it was that frank avowal of a tired body that helped her most.

The sudden outburst, natural and unrestrained, was like a powerful tonic to the one who was making a brave fight against a tired feeling that would creep over at her at times and which she did not quite recognize as fatigue, but was beginning to imagine was something distinctly wrong with herself. The little laugh which she gave in reply, the chatty talk, the opening hymn,

"Day is dying in the west,
Heaven is touching earth with rest"—

all this rested every nerve of her body.

The pastor chose for his Bible reading, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." He spoke briefly about the physical need of rest and then of Christ's offer of spiritual rest to weary ones tired of sinning, tired of failures, tired of mistakes.

Then followed half an hour of singing, prayer, and informal talks. With a look of infinite peace and joy the dear saint rose and told how God had led her thru deep waters to perfect rest in Him. A brother across the room told of how God had helped him in his city office in the midst of its din and bustle. A banker rose, and his voice broke as he told how the peace of God had come to him on his way home as he stood and watched the glory of the sunset from the steamboat's deck and watched the colors reflected in the deep waters of the bay. Another told of help he was able to give to an errand boy by a word in season. A timid home-maker told of the sustaining power of the Divine Hand in that day's monotonous round of busy home work.

All these testimonies came with a restful joy to her whose experience was only that of one to whom the big, wide world was an unfathomable mystery. For her and others like her this mingling of religion and practice, this application of the gospel of Jesus Christ to everyday life, gave a nearness to the Father that the Bible reading alone that day had not done. Before the meeting closed she had added her word; it was not much, but the hand at her side reached out and took hers as she sat down, and a sweet voice said "Dear heart." Then she went home with the melody of the closing hymn still in mind:

"Now the day is over; night is drawing nigh;
Shadows of the evening steal across the sky.
Jesus grant the weary calm and sweet repose,
With thy tenderest blessing, may our eyelids close."

There was a new refrain after every verse and at its close. It was not the usual "Amen," and it sounded like "Dear heart, Dear heart." She went to sleep repeating the words. A rested toiler looked from her window that night upon the starlit sky and paused as she said, "They that trust in the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint." She thought of her young friend, and asked God to make the words true to her also, and then she slept peacefully, not knowing that she had in a way answered her own prayer and that God had used her as his instrument to put new strength and hope into another toiler's life.

West New Brighton, N. Y.

The Man at the Oars.

THE rower shows a will;
The drifter, in his aimless craft, but shows
How indecision mars what might have been.
The rower will fulfill
A splendid promise into which he rows,
And every stroke announces he will win.

The rower holds his boat
Submissive to his will, and cuts the wave
Where'er his purpose laid the crystal path.
The drifter is afloat,
And with no certain landing but the grave,
He drifts into some nameless aftermath.

The rower builds great things
On some fair coast where hope has built before,
Where faith has laid the stones in colors fair.
The drifter outward swings;
Erects no future, wields no winning oar,
And is content with castles in the air.

The rower wins a place,
And makes the world his debtor while he lives;
And flags drop half-mast when he lies in death.
The drifter turns his face
To starless night, no farewell blessing gives,
And yields to bleak oblivion his breath.

All men must drift or row.
We build, we shape, we help, we bless mankind.
We raise our hats, we give the world a cheer,
Or, aimless, drift below.
Impart no blessing and no blessing find,
And leave no reason for our sojourn here.

No son of man can drift
Into the stormless city of our King,
Or reach the haven on the other side
By Faith's strong arms we lift
Each flashing oar, and, stroke on stroke, we bring
Our homeward boat across the crystal tide.

How Shall We Solve the Problem of the Drink Evil?

By Mary A. Livermore, in The Chicago American.

THE day has gone by when it is necessary to apologize for the entrance of women into the temperance reform, or to argue in favor of it, for it is conceded that women as well as men have a vital interest in all that concerns mankind. The pleas of ignorance, helplessness and occupation in other pursuits no longer excuse them from lending a hand in some department of the multiform work of the age which aims at the world's regeneration.

I shall take time to prove the statement that human progress finds its greatest hindrance and human happiness its most relentless foe in the love of strong drink which curses the world. The reports that come from prisons, poorhouses, and insane asylums, the statistics of the bureaus of labor and health, the records of the courts and the columns of the daily newspapers all tell the same story with painful and wearisome reiteration. The English House of Commons a few years ago appointed a "Royal Commission of Inquiry," which made a "careful and cautious summing up of the effects of intemperance" in England. The results were as follows:

1. Nine-tenths of the paupers. 2. Three-fourths of the criminals. 3. One-half the disease. 4. One-third of the insanity. 5. Three-fourths of the depravity of children and youth. 6. One-third of the shipwrecks and fatal accidents.

A similar "Commission of Inquiry," appointed in our country, if it did its work faithfully and honestly, would reveal equally startling facts, for the use of intoxicants is at war with the best interests of society in all directions, and crime and pauperism, disease, imbecility and insanity, youthful depravity and casualty are always and everywhere the evil fruitage of intemperance.

There is needed to workers in the temperance reform an unshaken and ever-present faith in God, and that He works for righteousness; a conviction that whoever stands for the right and opposes the wrong is a co-worker with God, and takes on something of His omnipotence, and can never, therefore, be ultimately defeated.

With faith of this heroic kind it is possible to work in this most discouraging of all reforms steadily and without depression, sure of the ultimate victory.

What are the underlying causes of intemperance?

1. An inherited appetite for strong drink, which when uncontrolled develops into an insatiable mania for intoxicants. 2. The use of food that is too stimulating. 3. The social drinking customs of society, especially among the better classes. 4. The wretched condition of the lower classes and the barrenness of their homes and lives, which drive them to the saloon for pleasurable excitement. 5. The carelessness in physicians in prescribing alcoholic beverages to patients and the immense use of those "patent medicines" whose chief ingredient is some kind of intoxicant, and which are self-prescribed for every ailment. 6. The legalization of the liquor traffic, which throws around it the sanction of law, gives it power and prestige, and debauches the public conscience as well as private morals.

What can women do, and how shall they cope with these agencies of ruin?

They must first make themselves right by adopting total abstinence as the law of their lives. Alcoholic liquors must be banished from sideboard and kitchen and relegated to their proper place—the shelf of the druggist or the laboratory of the chemist.

They have begun this wise instruction in the public schools of the land most admirably. Under the indomitable leadership of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has procured the passage of laws in the Union compelling instruction in the physical ruin wrought by these agents. In some states the laws are equal to the emergencies of the situation, and children are taught scientifically that drunkenness is a disease as well as a sin; that the reformation of the inebriate may be thoro and permanent, but that no moral or religious agency can efface from his body and brain the physical results of alcoholic indulgence. In other states these laws lack force, because it has not been possible to induce legislators to attach a penalty for neglect or violation of them.

But the work is begun, the textbooks are in general circulation, and educators are awaking to the importance of this new instruction. The women behind the movement have undertaken it as a life work, and are certain to enlarge their operations with more knowledge and wisdom as they proceed. And ere long the community will be as well informed concerning the laws of heredity that relate to drunkenness and the physiological effects of alcohol as they now are concerning the laws that govern consanguineous marriages.

The temperance question is a large part of the labor question. The complaint of the laboring man that he fails to receive a fair share of the wealth he helps to create is undeniably true; and when his scanty earnings are diminished by the waste of intoxicants, destitution and wretchedness are certain to overwhelm both himself and family. His personal loss is a double one, for he not only drinks up his wages, but thereby diminishes his productive ability and reduces his value as a workman. He soon takes a low place in the working world and must be content with smaller wages. In the protracted conflict between labor and capital, which is not likely to terminate in the near future, there is a favorable outlook. The great chiefs of the labor reform are mainly temperate men, and strenuous in their advocacy of total abstinence. Clearness of brain and calmness of temper are essential to the success of the toiling masses in their unequal struggle with capital, and they begin to see it. Nothing would so add strength to their cause as a genuine temperance revival in their ranks which would commit them to a total abstinence from drink and lead them to the advocacy of prohibition. "An army with banners" would not re-enforce them more powerfully.

If in addition there could be established for them coffee houses, modeled after the English plan, where a good lunch could be purchased cheaply, where the tea, coffee, and cocoa should be of the best, where rooms were provided for social purposes as well as for public entertainment, with lavatories and other conveniences attached, where they could be accompanied by their families, under certain necessary restrictions, they would prove powerful rivals to the saloon, with its gross pleasures, and would eventually react on the poverty-stricken homes.

Alas, women are powerless to repeal the laws which sanction and protect the drink traffic. They are the greatest sufferers from its ravages, but no redress is afforded them. Illiterate foreign peasants, who cannot read, write, or understand the English language, and whose moral sense is deadened by alcoholic indulgence and by an appetite inherited from generations of brutish ancestors, are marshaled to the polls by tens of thousands to cast their votes in favor of the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery.

But the self-governed, Christian, cultivated women of the land, its wives and mothers, are denied the right to a voice or a vote in the settlement of the mighty question. Sooner or later in our country all political conviction crystallizes into ballots, and because women are refused their power of expression they work at a great disadvantage. What shall they do?

Let them be prompt to recognize not only those individuals but those political parties which take a stand for prohibition, tendering them, if they will, "their sympathies and prayers." But let them stand firmly aloof from alliance with any and all and seek the ballot for themselves.

For the ballot in the hands of woman will soon prove the most powerful enginery for temperance reform that the world has ever seen. Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages can never be accomplished and enforced except by aid of women's votes, and the day that witnesses their enfranchisement will behold the beginning of the end. The temperance work of women is now educational, and covers the whole field. It is a preparation for the other work on which they are to enter in the not far remote future, and that will be constructive, legislative, and judicial.

About Women.

The ladies of Marshall, Tex., have organized to promote prohibition sentiment in the city and the county.

The Charity Organization Society of New York is to open a country home for young women who are afflicted by lung troubles.

Dr. Mary Chandler, of Lowell, Mass., is said to be the only woman in America who is entitled to practice both law and medicine.

Trinity College, Dublin, is now asking for the necessary royal permit to provide for the education of women in connection with the university.

Miss Grace A. Stayt, of Chicago, has been chosen dean for women and Miss Myrtle Sherer, of Galva, director of athletics for women at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

The women's fire brigade of Windsor, Ct., saved a burning house by playing upon the roof with a garden hose. They moved out the furniture and were complimented by the firemen.

The outlook for the higher education of women in Russia is bright. Already many schools open their doors to women and there is no feeling of rivalry on the part of men students.

Miss Mary Garret Hay has been made secretary of the new Clubwoman Magazine company. The office of the paper is expected to become a center of club interests. Mrs. Dore Lyon is the editor.

Wherever Mrs. Cynthia Westover Allen, the Brooklyn clubwoman, goes she seems to organize Sunshine clubs. Recently the clubwomen of Denver banded together to follow out Mrs. Alden's plans.

Miss K. M. Courtauld has been for fourteen years a successful farmer. She manages Knight's farm at Colu Eugaine, Essex, England. She has a large dairy and does well with her flock of sheep.

Miss Carrie Styer, the Kokomo, Ind. young woman who has been so successful in closing saloons, has decided to devote her life to temperance work. She is working with the Anti-Saloon League.

Miss Helen M. Gould made the girls of her sewing class and sixteen little boys happy by a picnic at Silver Lake, New York. Miss Gould and her secretaries enjoyed the trip as much as the children.

Mrs. Dore Lyon of New York has been appointed secretary of the New York commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and lady manager of the New York state building at St. Louis during the exposition.

The Volunteers of America have established a fresh air camp at Benton Harbor, Mich., for the poor mothers and children of Chicago. Each mother and children will be given from ten days to two weeks' outing.

Among the successful candidates in the various tripos lists issued by Cambridge University, England, women played a conspicuous part. The highest honors in the second part of the classical tripos were gained by Miss Welsh of Newnham.

When the city treasurer of Leavenworth, Kan., died his wife was appointed to his place. Now it is stated that the guarantee company will not go on her bond because it does not go on the bonds of women.

The women's clubs of Hardin county, Iowa, will form a county federation August 7 at Iowa Falls. Every town and city in the county has from one to five women's clubs and the membership aggregates several hundred women.

By the will of Mrs. E. H. Walker of Park Ridge, Ill., Lombard College receives $2,000 direct and is made a residuary legatee with the University of Chicago in other property. The total may reach $15,000 for both institutions.

Miss Martha Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., gave by will $250,000 to found a home for poor children in that city. $100,000 were distributed among various charities. During her lifetime Miss Bennett was active in charitable work.

There is a strong movement favoring the opening of the French Academy to women. The woman in whose favor the current runs strongest is Mme. Severine, editor of the woman's newspaper, La Fronde. Carmen Sylvia is also mentioned.

"Federation Week" at Chautauqua, N. Y., brought over 500 club women to the Assembly. Many distinguished women were the guests of Mrs. Charles M. Dow at luncheon given in honor of the executive board of the State Federation.

The condition of women wage-earners in Japan is pitiable. Wages average three cents a day and the laborer is isolated and treated as a slave. The crown prince of Japan is taking a keen interest in the movement which aims at making life less miserable to his female subjects.

The Indianapolis Council of Women, on the roster of which appears the names of many prominent women, has been instrumental in having hundreds of trees planted in that city. The object of the organization is municipal improvement, particularly along sanitary lines.

The University of Grenoble, France, which has 500 foreign pupils, has offered the chair of English to Miss Jameson, an English woman of 25, who is professor at the college of Darlington, Scotland. This is the first woman ever admitted to the universities of France as an instructor.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance offers a prize of $25 for the best selection of passages from Scripture bearing on the training of the young in the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual spheres. Manuscripts will be received until Dec. 1 at the office of the Alliance, Room No. 709, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Mrs. Frances G. Curtis, of Boston, said at the meeting of the National Association of Charities and Corrections recently held in Atlanta, Ga., that she believed it more important to prevent men from becoming tramps than to try to make them good citizens after they are tramps. Mrs. Curtis suggests a new phase of the study of civics when she says: "It is the women of the country who make the tramps by giving meals to them. If our women's clubs in all parts of the country would take up this question and discuss it, I believe that much good would result."

The Mayor of Oneida, N. Y., has appointed Miss Florence Kirkpatrick one of five library trustees, who are to erect and afterwards manage the new Carnegie library in that city. Following his example, the mayor of Toledo, Ohio, appointed Mrs. Bissell, a prominent club woman, to membership on the Board of Library Trustees. This appointment, however, met with some opposition, the Attorney General's office even declaring the appointment illegal under the charter of Toledo. Clubwomen and others are making an earnest effort to have the appointment sustained.

The Articulation of Our Public and Sunday Schools.

By Nannie E. Newman.

ALL those who have taught in our Sunday-schools know of the lamentable ignorance of high school graduates regarding Biblical history, geography and literature, although such knowledge is absolutely necessary to an understanding of poetry, sculpture and much of our best literature.

Mythology and Grecian and Roman history are a part of the curriculum of all four-year courses in our high schools, yet they are no more necessary to a proper appreciation of literature than are incidents of Biblical lore.

I was once assisting a fourth-year girl with her lesson on a noted poem in which a reference was made to Abraham's sacrifice. The child had never heard of it, while her classmates had heard the names of Abraham and Isaac, but could not tell whether Isaac was Abraham's father or his son.

I believe nearly all educators agree that a knowledge of the Bible is absolutely necessary to an appreciation of poetry and the ordinary English literature of the most casual reader. The only real reason given for its not being in our school course is the supposed liability to sectarianism and the overcrowded condition of the school course. But, Christian men and women, "The remedy is nigh thee, even in thy hand," a school for the purpose, under church control, even now attended by a large body of the school children—our Sunday-schools—and only awaiting articulation with our day schools to make them centers of real education and of permanent benefit to the mass of our people.

Why do not all Christian people make an earnest effort to require a certain amount of Bible knowledge from those who pass from one department of our public schools to another, with the understanding that the instruction for that branch is to be secured at the various Sunday-schools or at home, as may be desired? Such a course would be an inestimable benefit to the Sunday-schools themselves, developing a better system of teaching and a course of Bible study that would equip a young person with an intelligent Christian scholarship, enabling him to appreciate the beauties of nature, art, sculpture and literature. This method would take the place of desultory, inane skipping over the Holy Book as if it were a briar patch.

The institution of grades in the Sunday-school would be a spur in securing interest, attendance and endeavor, and attendance now is sadly lacking in our Sunday-school work.

As each pupil passes from the primary to the intermediate department, a certain amount of Biblical knowledge should be required, such as knowing the Lord's Prayer and a few leading events in the life of Christ; then the next step would require a study of Genesis, with as thorough a knowledge of it as of United States history, while during the high school years history and incident of the best Book should become familiar to all who seek to complete a course. Then will the God who has promised that "His word shall not return unto Him void" raise up a generation who truly "know" their God.

Hillsboro, Ill.

Ten Vacation Commandments.

1. Resolve that you are going to have a good time.
2. Do not worry about anything.
3. Cultivate simplicity in every way.
4. Give your mind a rest as well as your body.
5. Spend as much time as possible in the open air.
6. Make friends with everyone you meet.
7. Determine to be happy.
8. Help others to have a good time.
9. Count your blessings every night.
10. Forget yourself.

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NW56

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

to our meeting may be the device of an individual whose own unhappy weakness renders any evidence from such a quarter—"

Hugh rose suddenly, and strode to the front of the platform.

"For God's sake, don't let us bring another name into the scandal. I am ready to answer—"

"Brayvo! brayvo!" shouted a stentorian voice from the other end of the room. "After all, aren't he the one to say whether or no he'll gi'e an answer to them questions, whatever they may be. Speak oop, sir!"

The solicitor sat still in his chair, and Rose involuntarily drew a quick breath.

"I am ready," said Hugh slowly, "to answer any questions that Mr. Light may think fit to put to me."

"Nay, lad—sir, beggin' your pardon," said Enoch deprecatingly. "For that matter, there aren't no sort o' fitness in it; but, accordin' to the wishes of a true friend, I would like to give ye this opportunity o' clearin' yoursen from the wicked insinooations of some enemy unknown. I do not say as it's either necessary or desirable that ye should answer to each one o' these onseemly questions, as if ye was on your trial before us, which God forbid! I'll just read them off to ye as they stand; and it will be enough for us, as knows and loves ye well, to hear one big 'No' at the end— not to satisfy us as is satisfied already, but by way of an answer to them as has had the heart to plot agen your good name."

"Brayvo! brayvo! Right you are, Enoch! Go it, old 'un!" echoed from various parts of the room.

"Once more, I protest," interrupted Mr. Boyd firmly, "that this interruption of our meeting is not only unseemly—"

"It's too late to stop it now, anyway," said an impatient voice. "Let Enoch ask his questions, and ha' done wi' it. We'll let Mr. Brotherton know what we thinks about it later on."

"Let him go on," whispered Hugh desperately, under cover of the voice. "It's all up with me now, anyway." He turned his face resolutely to Enoch, and nerved himself to meet what was coming.

Enoch cleared his throat tremulously. "On your sacred word of honor, are you truly the abstainer you profess to be?" read Enoch, and looking over his spectacles to add: "Don't make no sort of answer till I get to the end."

Cries of "Shame!" and hisses, mingled with ironical laughter, had broken out in every part of the room; and in the excitement it was not generally noticed that Hugh's eyes, gleaming dark out of a deathly pale face, held Enoch's as if by some spell. Rose noted it, and, as it seemed to her, for the first time an icy fear crept round the old man's heart. Slowly he withdrew his eyes, and fixed them upon his "document" as if dazed. The paper rustled between his trembling fingers.

"'Is it not a fact that, for months at least, you have indulged in secret drinking?'"

Amidst an angry storm of groans and hisses, the poor old man lifted his eyes shrinkingly to Hugh's, and his face grew rigid.

"'Are you not, in fact, that confirmed drunkard and hypocrite whose disgraceful history you once related?"

The question was asked falteringly, with manifest effort; and amidst renewed disorder, the old man and the young looked each other in the eyes. Then, with a gesture that commanded silence, and with fingers that trembled, Enoch folded the paper and deliberately tore it, across and across again, in the sight of the whole room.

Hugh could bear it no longer. "Do you wish me to answer the question now?"

His voice sounded unnatural and strange, and the pallor of his face was noticed at last with indignant sympathy.

"Not yet—not yet; wait a bit, lad."

Enoch turned slowly to the excited audience, and his face looked strangely flushed.

"Friends," he said thickly, "there he stands! The lad who, in the providence of God, has done more for Pitsmoor than any other man in livin' memory. You know whether or not I'm tellin' God's truth when I say that he, and no other, has been the instrument used for the conversion of the ungodly, and for the edifyin' of the saints of the Almighty. I have read out them questions at the request of one who professes to be a true friend, and he's willin' to return his answer. Ye've heard him say so. I put it to ye once for all. Is it your will that them shameful questions should be answered by him to you and me?"

The question was evidently unexpected, but the answer came with one consent.

"No!" burst in one concentrated roar from the excited crowd.

"No! no! no!" shouted Sam Widgery, in a frenzy.

"No! ye old fool!" growled Tummas Windle from his post in front of the platform.

Enoch grasped the table by which he stood as if to steady himself.

"Have a bit o' patience, friends. We mun tak' thought to what we're doin'. Pitsmoor has got this here p'int to deal with, this night, once for all. If there's a grown-up body here present, be it man or woman, as hankers arter Mr. Brotherton's answer to them questions, let him or her stand oop and say so now before us all, or" Enoch's voice grew terrible in its intensity—"let him hereafter, forever, hold his peace."

In the absolute and impressive stillness that succeeded to the solemn cadences of the old man's tones, one swift interlude occurred. The tall stranger made as if to rise from his seat, and that instant Rose convulsively clutched his arm. When, however, he turned to look her in the face, her stony gaze was fixed upon the platform.

Enoch turned his eyes slowly on Dr. Mann.

"Tak' notice," he said solemnly; "that's Pitsmoor's answer, once for all, to the party as wanted them questions put. Will ye kindly undertake to have it delivered in the proper quarter?"

The request was unanimously seconded by a frantic burst of applause, and in the excitement of the moment, it was not noticed that Enock sank, as if stricken, into his chair.

Hugh seemed about to speak, but Mr. Boyd rose hastily to his feet.

"My friends, you have returned a dignified and well-deserved rebuke to an anonymous—"

An exclamation of dismay from those behind caused him to turn sharply round.

Enoch had slipped from his chair in a huddled heap to the floor.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Assistants.

By Dora E. Millard.

Perhaps the most important problem yet unsolved in woman's world is how to obtain sufficient and capable domestic service. Housework is not so laborious, the pay is better, and, in the majority of cases, the surroundings are more congenial than work in a factory; yet where one woman is ready to do the former there are hundreds eager for the latter occupation.

There are, no doubt, several reasons why laboring women object to earning their livelihood by doing housework, but the appellation "servant girl," has much to do, we believe, with the distaste for this employment.

The fact is, American womanhood has been elevated; not alone the woman of wealth or of intellect, but woman in the broadest, fullest sense. She who keeps the house tidy for her wealthy or busy neighbor has the same rights to dignity as the man who serves his employer in the shop, who caters to his customer at the counter, or who serves his country in a political office. One is no more a servant than are the others; yet the statesman, the lawyer, or the butcher would be astonished were he habitually designated by that appellation.

The question is, why should one who does housework be stigmatized by the humiliating epithet? It certainly is not because of the unimportance of the vocation, for what could compensate for the loss of a well-regulated, cleanly home and properly cooked food? One may be served acceptably and graciously by one's political representatives, the wheels of justice and social ethics may be manipulated by the hand of skill; but if the home, the hotel, the boarding house is devoid of comfort, the effort to maintain other requisites of a desirable existence may be compared to the grim task of buying finery for the dead.

It is not that the calling is conceded as unimportant, or that skill in the employment is unappreciated, but that the work is regarded as menial, and, circumstances having combined to lift woman to a higher plane, no educated American woman will take a step downward from that place willingly.

And indeed, why should we ask it when it is just as easy to elevate our conception of the work? If this were done, and the ignominious title discarded, so that woman could maintain her self-respect as when engaged in other pursuits, the time would not be far hence when she would prefer making a study of domestic science to obtain employment in the home, rather than subsist on the pittance paid for factory labor.

Amusing Mixed Metaphors.

"The glorious work will never be accomplished until the good ship 'Temperance' shall sail from one end of the land to the other, and with a cry of 'Victory!' at each step she takes, shall plant her banner in every city, town, and village in the United States."

An Irishman in the midst of a tirade against landlords and capitalists, declared that "if these men were landed on an uninhabited island, they wouldn't be there half an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages."

A lecturer at a big meeting gave utterance to the following: "All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen Hand."

"We pursue the shadow, the bubble bursts, and leaves the ashes in our hands!"

An orator at one of the university unions bore off the palm of merit when he declared that "the British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns nor retire into its shell."

"One of our cars ran over another man last night," announced the superintendent of the street-railway line.

"Well," replied the president, "after a while the people will learn that the only safe place is aboard the car, and that five cents is a small price to pay for safety."—Chicago Post.

Do you ever look back on your life and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?

No sir. It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was brooding over what can't be helped.

Politician—I'll do what I can to get work for you.

Citizen—I don't want work; what I am after is a city job.

Hasbin—What do the letters "B. A." after a college graduate's name stand for?

Neverwas—"Bachelor of Athletics," I guess.—Philadelphia Record.

Casey—Costigan got his life insured for tin cints.

Conroy—How was that?

Casey—He borrowed tin cints av th' foreman, and th' foreman won't put him on a dangerous job as long as he owes him th' tin cints.—Puck.

The New Pastor—I am very glad to have your husband's good opinion.

Sister Hardshell—Oh, he's quite satisfied. He says what can we expect at such a salary?—Puck.

Clergyman (examining a Sunday School class)—"Now, can any one of you tell me what are sins of omission?"

Small scholar—"Please, sir, they're sins you ought to have committed, and haven't."

In all the affairs of life let it be your great care not to hurt your mind or offend your judgment. And this rule, if observed carefully in all your deportments, will be a mighty security to you in your undertakings.—Epictetus

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association,

Chicago.

Protest Against Opium Traffic.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Interesting correspondence has been sent to President Roosevelt by one of his most intimate friends in New York, David Stuart Dodge. Mr. Dodge is president of the National Temperance Society, and it is said that his influence had much to do with the action of the president in opposing the wishes of Secretary of War Root, who desired the government to legalize the sale of opium in the Philippines.

It is said that Mr. Root declared that if his wishes were not carried out in the matter, as he believed that it was for the best interest of the soldiers as well as the natives of the Philippines, he would resign. His recent visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay is said to have been in relation to the opium bills. On July 15 it was cabled from Manila that both opium bills had been tabled by the Manila commission pending an investigation which is to be made of the plan carried out by other countries in selling opium.

President Roosevelt, it is said, opposed the legalizing of the sale of opium in any way, but the army influences and Governor Taft of the Philippines, it is expected, will endeavor to secure action in congress over the President's veto, if necessary. The letter of David Stuart Dodge, which it is supposed influenced the President to take the stand he did in regard to the opium bills, is as follows:

"At the request of the board of managers of the National Temperance society I beg to lay before you their respectful remonstrances against the proposed method of regulating the opium traffic in the Philippine Islands.

"We fully appreciate the desire of the government to suppress in a large degree the use of this drug; but as it is a question of humanity and public morals as well as of revenue, and as it involves our national responsibility to an ignorant and dependent people, we venture to believe you will welcome an expression of popular opinion upon a subject in which all are now deeply interested. No one questions the wide and inevitable injury to any race or country where opium is more or less habitually consumed. This is manifestly the case in the Philippines.

"We submit that the regulation proposed by the commission is inadequate, impracticable, impolitic and immoral.

"To place the exclusive right to sell in the hands of the highest bidder at public auction, even under the restrictions enumerated, all tend to increase the trade and profits. That its use can be confined to a certain class, of a given age, and of one race is incredible; that it will demoralize, impoverish and destroy the industrial usefulness, if not the lives, of those who take it, cannot be denied; and that it is a recognition and encouragement by the government of an openly declared vice, is made plain by the nature of the contract; while an endeavor to palliate the wrong by offering to devote the income from such a source to foster certain educational objects is almost an insult to the public conscience.

"We hold that the traffic, necessary for medicinal and special purposes, should be conducted solely by responsible and salaried public officials who have no temptation to stimulate consumption or evade detection. For every class of the population the policy should be exclusion and suppression

"This policy has been successfully adopted by Japan. The opposite course in India has brought some revenue but also ruin to extensive sections of the land and the population, and lasting dishonor to the British name. Any revenue we might derive from the traffic would inevitably be small, and the evil engendered immeasurably great. It is unworthy of our nation and its Christian civilization to sanction a business which means acknowledged injury to so many; and a legal permission for some one to indulge in such a drug will only increase smuggling for the benefit of others.

"We have a treaty with China in which we agree not to connive at the importation of opium into that country, where it has proved so widely destructive. Why should we make public provision to sell it to Chinamen in our own possessions?

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

The Illinois Bar Association passes resolutions denouncing lynchings.

Fifteen thousand harvest hands are wanted in the Northwest, and the railroads are offering special inducements to men in the cities to supply the need.

Investigation of the Cayagan group of islands off the coast of Borneo shows they do not belong to Great Britain, and United States was justified in seizing them.

A disgraceful riot occurred at Danville, Ill., last week in an attempt to lynch a negro. Four companies of troops were required to quell the disturbance.

International arbitration envoys from the French Chamber of Deputies visit England, and the diminution of armament is discussed by leaders of the two nations.

Hundreds of college men, lured to Kansas by the hope of profitable employment in the harvest fields, fail to find work, and are stranded and looked upon as tramps.

Sam Davey, a thirteen year old Chicago lad, saved seven men from drowning July 19. Their sail boat had been upset in a squall in Silver Lake, and the boy-hero went out in a frail rowboat to their rescue.

Cassius M. Clay, the famous Kentuckian, passed away July 2 at the age of 93. He occupied a conspicuous place in public life, having been minister to Russia under Lincoln, a prominent abolitionist and author.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church held its sixth International Convention in Detroit, Mich., July 17-19. The attendance was estimated at 23,000, the largest in the history of this great young people's society. The enthusiasm of the great assembly was commensurate with its size. The keynote of the convention was "Waiting, Witnessing, Working," and the program was a splendid exposition of these essential elements in Christian life. It was a splendid success in every way. The next convention will be held in Denver in 1905.

FOREIGN.

China refuses to open ports in Manchuria.

James McNeill Whistler, a celebrated American artist, died in London June 17.

King Edward and Queen Alexandria visit Dublin and are enthusiastically welcomed by the Irish people.

Forty thousand workman are on a strike at Baku, Russia. Everything is at a standstill but a few bakeries.

Saloonists are Beaten.

WABASH, July 20.—The fight against the three saloonkeepers for renewal of their licenses, which has kept 200 citizens of North Manchester here the past week, ended Saturday evening when the commissioners held the remonstrance which contained nearly 700 names, a majority of all the voters in Chester township, good, and denied the licenses. It was one of the hottest fights of the kind that ever took place here. Two applicants for license in the same place are already filed for next month, when the fight, which is made under the blanket remonstrance section of the Nicholson act, will be renewed.

A New Ally.

The disorderly saloon must face a new enemy in Indiana. If the purposes of the Brewers' Association do not miscarry not many months will pass before the state is freed from objectionable places.

The Indianapolis brewers met recently at the Claypool hotel, preparatory to the trip of the members to Chicago to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Indiana association. This meeting was changed to Chicago in order that the Chicago brewers who sell in Indiana could discuss the plans against the disorderly saloon with the Indiana brewers. The Indianapolis brewers went to Milwaukee, where they held a similar meeting, with the representatives of the Pabst, Schlitz, Miller and Blatz breweries.

"We are preparing to eliminate the discreditable saloon," said President Joseph C. Shaf. "One of the evils which we recognize in the beer business is the saloon that is not run on decent lines. The best way to deal with it, the just way, is to cut it out."

Prohibition in the South.

The facts printed recently concerning the progress of the prohibition movement in the South will undoubtedly surprise persons who have not kept in touch with the developments. Usually much more is heard of the troubles the Prohibitionists have had in Maine and Vermont than of their successes elsewhere.

Ten of the southern states are shown to have local option laws, under which, apparently, a majority of the counties or cities, as the case may be, have adopted total prohibition, and many others have put stringent restrictions on the sale of liquors.

The figures for the total number of saloons in the southern states as compared with New York, which are furnished by Secretary Alonzo E. Wilson of the Prohibition state committee, tell well the story of progress. Fourteen southern states, with a combined population of about 20,400,000, have 27,000 saloons, or about one for 750 inhabitants. New York, with a census population of 7,268,000, has 34,000 saloons, or one for 214 inhabitants.

The explanation of this progress in the South as given by the Prohibitionist leaders is that the planters cannot avoid recognizing that the negroes became much more peaceable and much more easily controlled when they are kept away from liquor. Prohibition is such an unmistakable aid to law and order that in several states hopes are good for the passage of state prohibition laws.—Record-Herald, Chicago.

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Strong reasons make strong actions. —Shakespeare.

Dreams are rudiments of the great state to come.—Bailey.

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Signal Notes

War is declared on the illegal saloons at Dysart, Ia.

Dr. G. L. Tufts, has been appointed superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League work in Oregon.

A determined effort is being made by the police of Indianapolis, Ind., to rid the city of all slot machines.

The annual Methodist conference in the Maritime Provinces took strong ground against political corruption and in favor of prohibition.

All the saloons in Pike county, Ind., having been closed, the State Temperance League is now taking up the fight against the saloons in Dubois county.

Two hundred and twenty-five delegates were present at the state temperance convention in Virginia. Encouraging reports were received from forty-five counties.

A crusade against the saloon keepers who sell to habitual drunkards has been started in Marinette, Wis. Notices have been posted in the saloons and Sheriff Setright says arrest will follow any violations of the law.

At the synod of the Reformed Church of America, held in Asbury Park, N. J., resolutions were passed denouncing the Mormon church and protesting against the continuance of Reed Smoot in office as United States senator.

The last session of the Wisconsin legislature passed a law giving the health department of each city control over the baby farms. The work is inaugurated in Milwaukee, and reform methods will be established.

Franklin, Tenn., has a committee of twenty-five which is watchful in suppressing the liquor traffic. Having learned that the court house was used as a storage place for liquor the sheriff was formally requested to abate the nuisance.

The temperance people of Columbus, Ind., are rejoicing over the action of the city council, which confines the saloons to a limited district. The action will close two large beer gardens, both owned by the Indianapolis Brewing Company.

Professor Wiley, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., is to conduct a careful test as to the effect of different brands of tobacco, cigars, or cigarets on the human system. Prof. Wiley has just concluded tests for adulteration of food.

The Finnish National Brothers Temperance Association has just held its meeting in Ishpeming, Mich. The organization is established in twenty-two states.: It was organized in 1888, and now has a membership of about 13,000. One feature of the convention was a concert, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Finnish college at Hancock.

John Schact, a lumberman of Minnesota, who has been under treatment for alcoholism, has been taken to Minneapolis, that his disease may be clinically considered. Mr. Schact is turning black in patches all over his body. On his face there is a black spot the size of a man's hand. Physicians claim the discoloration is the effect of whisky drinking, and the patient thinks it is caused by the inordinate consumption of a certain brand of tobacco.

T. W. Glover, of Auckland, New Zealand, has been lecturing in Minneapolis, Minn. He thinks prohibition works better and is growing more rapidly in his country than ours. He is touring the United States and Canada, South Africa, Ceylon and India in the interests of temperance. He has already been twice around the world. His especial object in the present trip is to study the latest temperance methods used in Canada. Mr. Glover is a fervent believer in the ultimate success of the advanced system of legislation adopted in his colony. There, he says, are none such as would be considered in America as wealthy men, and there are none of the very poor. The old-age pension of $2 a week for men and women over 65 years of age he thinks a splendid institution, tho he is not sure that the law might not be improved in its details. There has not been a strike there for at least six years. Mr. Glover attributes much of the excellent law-making of recent years in that colony to the enfranchisement of women, who may vote at all elections.

Publishers' Notes.

"How to do the Work," is a new edition (the 4th) of Dr. Purington's Manual in the department of Health and Heredity. Its 12 pages cover the general subject under the headings, "First Works," "Suggestive Outlines," "Topics for Study," "Books and Other Literature," the latter including a comprehensive list of helpful publications, leaflets, magazines and books, and the publishers thereof. No worker can afford to be without this epitome of work—the best in its line, said Frances Willard. Price 5 cents each.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

Nineteen Beautiful Years.

This sweet story of the life of Miss Willard's sister Mary loses none of its original interest with the passing years. The new edition, just issued, is one of the most attractive ever published; its delicate binding of blue and gold exceedingly appropriate.

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Organization and the Memorial Fund.

Organization is the keynote of the temperance reform, and most exhaustively has Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, our National corresponding secretary, written on the subject of "Organization and the Memorial Fund" in the July responsive reading, which is of interest to every white-ribboner. Valuable information and data about W. C. T. U. organization and the why and how of the Memorial Fund are given. It will greatly help our work if each union thoroly understands the facts so clearly presented. This reading should be given careful study by every member of the W. C. T. U. and the topic taken as a subject for a regular meeting of the local union. Price per hundred 50 cents.

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In "Blackboard Helps for Loyal Temperance Legions," by Mrs. Linnie Gee Finney, we have twelve striking lessons on alcohol and tobacco. The page outline given for each lesson can be easily transferred to the blackboard by one little skilled in drawing. Opposite each picture we find appropriate questions, suggesting the talk which should accompany the use of the illustrations. This is a book needed by every leader of a Legion. The suggestions will be valuable to those who prepare blackboard lessons for Sunday schools and other societies. Price 25 cents.

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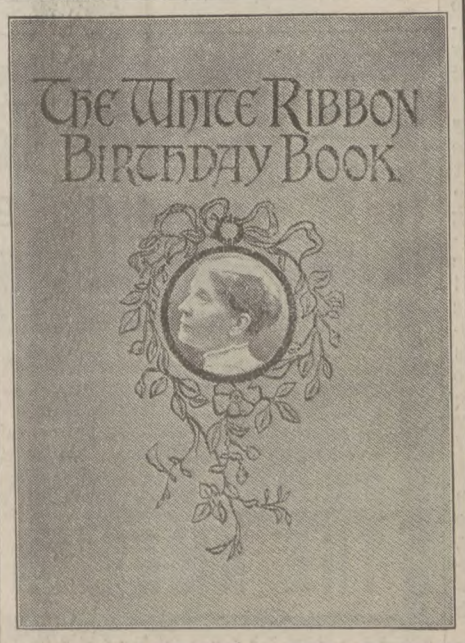

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CHICAGO

The UNION SIGNAL

VOL. XXIX. NO. 32.

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A Well-Equipped and Brilliant Leader.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—Mrs. Mae M. Whitman is the accomplished state superintendent of the department of Temperance and Labor for California, and the Associate upon whom the National superintendent, Mrs. Stuckenburg, left the care of her work, when she went abroad.

MRS. MAE WHITMAN.

Mrs. Whitman has been identified with this department in California for some years, dividing its honors only with the Evangelistic department, of which she is the consecrated superintendent in the large and important county of Santa Clara.

She has made a profound study of the vexed problems of labor and capital, and has that rare qualification for leadership, the combination of radical principles with conservative methods. Believing that reforms must move slowly and can only move surely thru the intelligence of their promoters, Mrs. Whitman has given much care and thought to the education of the people in their homes.

Every phase of the labor question is familiar to her, and she is equipped for its discussion, while her modest, winsome manner is so contradictory to the type expected of women who take up this cause, that it is realized at once that her victories will be moral and intellectual. Her many papers read before state and county conventions are always valuable. The work is indebted to her for the preparation of several platform exercises elucidating her department, one of which has been published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association as a Responsive Reading. "A Lesson in Economics, or a Glimpse of New Zealand through a Postoffice Window," is a bright dialogue written by Mrs. Whitman for the use of our unions, serving the double purpose of instruction and entertainment.

The women of California who know her so well take great pleasure in assuring the readers of The Union Signal that her appointment as associate superintendent was eminently fitting. She is one in whom all hearts may safely trust.

Great Summer Gatherings in the Old Bay State.

Louise E. Purington, M. D., Correspondent.

Boston, Mass., July 31.—Thirty thousand teachers, representing 480,000 in the United States, have considered their calling in all its aspects at the great meeting of the National Educational Association in Boston and gone on their summer way. If the subject of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools was considered, your reporter was unable to find the time and place. An adjourned meeting from Arlington Street Church to Howard Medical College upon laboratory methods in the teaching of physiology threw little light upon this subject—indeed, was quite beyond the reach of the primary or grammar grades in appliances used. The "Conference on Home Economics," the position of "Hygiene" in elementary education, "Child Study," the "Indian Problem," and the "Negro" were subjects considered at length, and none could be more important. One of the speakers said: "The United States Government is now spending more for the study of fish and reindeer alone than upon children."

Three weeks of July have been consumed by the Emerson Memorial School and addresses given daily at Concord and at Huntington Hall, Boston.

W. C. T. U. matters as such are in the lull. Massachusetts' president, Katharine Lente Stevenson, is still abroad fulfilling engagements in England. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. T. Todd, is taking her vacation in the vicinity of New Bedford, looking out to sea and plunging into it to "drive dull care away."

Mrs. Helen G. Rice—if she takes a vacation nobody knows it.

The editor of "Our Message" is in the heart of the White Mountains.

Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg is still abroad, in Switzerland, gathering courage and poise to face the lonely home-coming.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt has returned greatly cheered by her attendance upon the Bremen Congress, also by the reception her work received at Geneva.

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden is at her summer home in the Holderness region of New Hampshire, from whence she heeds calls out into the field of work.

Elizabeth P. Gordon went from the World's Convention to Biarritz, and is for the present with her sister, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick.

The Frances E. Willard settlement has its summer rest in a cottage at Halifax—a free loan by its owner, Miss Mary J. Canforth.

The summer interests will culminate at the New England Inter-State Institute, to be held at Old Orchard, Me. (near Portland), August 11, 12, 13.

Women Inspectors Will Be Appointed.

Secretary Cortelyou Notifies Mrs. Ellis of the Government's Decision in the Matter.

Margaret Dye Ellis, Correspondent.

Newark, N. J., August 1.—The following letter from Secretary Cortelyou announcing the decision to appoint women inspectors at the port of New York, will be read with great interest and rejoicing by all white ribboners:

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, No. 522 6th street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Madam:—I beg to advise you that the matter of appointing women for duty in boarding vessels with other officials of the Immigration Service, for the purpose of looking after the welfare of arriving female passengers and to assist in the detection of any such who may be seeking to enter the United States for immoral purposes, had again had careful attention.

Full consideration has been given this matter in all its bearings, and it has finally been determined that the conditions will be more satisfactorily met by the appointment of matrons to act in the capacity indicated, and to assist the regular inspection officers in the performance of their duties involving the examination of female passengers under the immigration laws.

A trial on these altered lines will be made without delay, but for the best interests of the service and to attain the highest possible efficiency, persons to be appointed will be selected from eligible lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission, due attention being given to the selection of the persons appointed, that they may be in every way qualified to fulfill the requirements and meet the ends desired by yourself and others who have become interested in this matter. It is hoped to begin this new service within a very brief period of time.

Respectfully, Geo. B. Cortelyou, Secretary.

North Dakota Activities.

Successful Field Work—A Ten Days' Institute.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Correspondent.

Drayton, N. D., Aug. 3.—North Dakota has been enjoying the services of three of our most gifted workers. Miss Lillian Phelps came in April and remained until July, working principally in the western part of the state, on what might be called the frontier. Her work was very successful. She organized unions at Oakes, Napoleon, Ashley, Bismarck, Buford and Souris.

Mrs. Nelle Burger began work in the northeastern part of the state in June, and was everywhere most cordially received. She attended several county conventions, organized a union at Crystal, but before her engagements were completed was stricken with tonsilitis and obliged to return home.

Mrs. Callie Howe has just completed five weeks of very satisfactory work in the state. Her collections were phenomenal. The last two weeks Mrs. Howe spent at Devil's Lake Chautauqua, where we conduct every year a ten-days' W. C. T. U. institute. Mrs. Howe gave a strong address on W. C. T. U. Day on the subject of "Prohibition vs. License." The state president was present four days, Mrs. Mattie Meacham, president of Cass County, taking her place for the remainder of the time. Mrs. Meacham and Mrs. Howe kept open house at Baldwin Cottage, a gift to the state W. C. T. U. from the late Rev. J. H. Baldwin. The cottage is charmingly located, and has been nicely furnished this year by the unions. Hundreds of pages of literature were given out there and a delightful reception was held during the Institute. Great credit is due to the committee, Mrs. Marvin B. Cleveland and Mrs. Mary Haig, for their excellent taste and judgment in furnishing the cottage.

Excellent county and district conventions (with one day devoted to institute work) have been held during the last six weeks.

Three new presidents have been elected—Grand Forks county, Mrs. Una B. Drummond, Grand Forks; Second district, Mrs. Euphemia Skidmore, Tiffany; First district, Mrs. Necia Buck, Cando. Mrs. Buck takes the place of Mrs. L. C. McKinney, who has removed to Alberta, B. C. Mrs. McKinney was one of our strongest women and will be greatly missed in the state work.

A promising Y was recently organized at Cooperstown by the state president.

Seed-Sowing in Montana.

Mrs. Wm. E. Currah, Correspondent.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—During the past three months Montana has been favored with several diligent and faithful W. C. T. U. workers, among them Col. C. J. Holt, whose visit to Stevensville has stimulated temperance effort at a critical time. Visible refreshment likewise followed in the wake of Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, whose special work is among miners, reaching many of that class.

Miss Emma E. Page, lecturer for the department of Mercy, and Lydia A. Irons, vice-president of the Ethical Society of the Northwest, attained grand results during a period of twenty-five days. They visited sixteen places, held twenty-eight public meetings, seven women's meetings, reaching 1,500 people in the audiences. Ten unions visited have a total membership of 217; twenty-four active members and eight honoraries were gained. One new union at Corvallis was organized with seven members. They visited and talked on humane education at 173 public schools and two universities, one business college, one reform school and the state orphans' home, reaching 8,103 pupils, distributing humane leaflets to the larger part of these. Special packets of humane literature were given to 246 teachers of all grades, the literature and talks to the pupils being received by them with many words of appreciation. Seventy-one ministers received humane literature with the request to preach at least one sermon on the subject during the year. One hundred and fifty thousand pages of this valuable literature came by favor of Sarah J. Eddy, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. L. A. Irons. The directors at both the Orphans' Home and Reform School were much drawn to the thought of establishing Bands of Mercy as an aid to discipline in these institutions. The principal of the State Orphans' Home subscribed for two copies of the "Crusader Monthly" and two sets of the L. T. L. Manual for the diploma study, also took a copy of "Heart Culture" to further the study of the Mercy Department

The Chain Letter Scheme.

Mrs. John Peacock, Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—In Philadelphia we are annoyed and made anxious by inquiries from different states in reference to a so-called "National Anti-Cigaret League" with headquarters in this city. Cards are sent in numbers requesting a copy to be made, with name and residence, that the chain be not broken. I have in my possession a letter from a lawyer in our city, stating that he understands "it was started as a joke." The matter has been investigated, and the whole thing is a fake. What use will be made of the names and addresses I do not know. Temperance women cannot be too careful in being lured into any apparently good work that does not receive the indorsement of the National, state, and other officers. I suppose I receive so many inquiries because I am a Philadelphian and the wife of a clergyman who is a strong temperance church worker. It takes time for busy women to "break the chain" by giving their reason to the sender.

A Connecticut Contribution.

A Fine Anti-Cigaret League at Danbury.

M. Josephine Lockrow, Correspondent.

Meriden, Conn., July 30.—The union at Stamford, Fairfield county, observed Flower Mission Day by a department meeting and a visit to the state Soldiers' Home." Flowers were distributed to the 180 veterans in the hospital and a service of song was held. The L. T. L. carried a potted plant to every inmate of the "Children's Home" and treated each to cake and ice cream. The Flower Mission department is also giving rides to shut-ins and invalids. The union has purchased a tin box in which to preserve its records and papers.

MRS. CLARK BARNUM,
President of Fairfield County.

Danbury, also in Fairfield county, has the Anti-Narcotic department in fine working order. The superintendent visited all the schools in the city, gave talks to the children, and formed an anti-cigaret league which has enrolled over 700 boys. They are formed into divisions, each having a president chosen from their number. Meetings are held once a week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, when either a pastor or Christian worker addresses the boys. A mass meeting was held and after addresses and music the ladies of the W. C. T. U. gave the boys ice cream and cake. A pledge signing campaign is being carried on in the Sunday schools. Gospel temperance meetings are held every Sunday afternoon in Rescue Mission hall. Services are held every two weeks in jail, hospital and almshouse. Flower Mission Day was observed by sending flowers to the above named institutions, the "Children's Home" and to shut-ins.

The Cottages. THE DUXHURST COLONY. Frances Willard Hall.

The Farm Colony at Duxhurst, England.

We are pleased to be able to present in this issue of The Union Signal some excellent illustrations of the Duxhurst Colony—a work that lies very close to Lady Henry Somerset's heart,

Lady Henry Somerset.

and to which she has devoted a great wealth of care and labor.

As is well known, England has the unenviable distinction of possessing a large number of women addicted to drink, and it was with the hope of finding some efficient way of reclaiming habitual women inebriates that this Duxhurst Farm Colony was experimentally started. The colony plan had proved successful in other cases, why not in this? So eight years ago the new scheme was inaugurated.

A farm of 180 acres in beautiful Surrey, one of the garden spots of England, was selected as the site of the Model Village, which consists of six cottages clustered around a larger house. It is a most charming and homelike spot. Here the victims of alcoholism who are candidates for reform are brought. They are separated into small groups, usually from seven to ten, and each group assigned to a cottage. Each cottage has its separate establishment, presided over by a nurse matron from the Church Army. The poor women take great delight in their comfortable "little homes," as they proudly call them, and vie with each other in a laudable rivalry as to which dwelling shall display the most spotless cleanliness and in every way be the best cared for.

The large building contains the refectory, kitchen, recitation hall, labor matron's room, and a private room belonging to Lady Henry Somerset. Immediately behind this building are the laundries, workshops, and work-rooms. Alcoholism is regarded as a disease, and a hospital has been provided for the treatment of the patients. There is no institutional character in the arrangement of the colony. Everything is pretty, homelike, and cheerful, and its attractiveness is enhanced by the lovely natural scenery.

Each patient is kept one year, that ample time may be afforded for permanency in the work of reform. Mothers with babies under fifteen months old are permitted to bring them to the colony. A very efficacious method in the plan of reform is that of constant occupation for the women, chiefly in gardening. The inmates take great delight in this employment, as the beautifully managed forcing houses and well-grown vegetables and flowers testify.

A small charge is made for the maintenance of the patients—the minimum being five shillings, or about $1.25 per week. Labor accounts are accurately kept, and where it is ascertained that anyone has earned her full keep, the extra money is placed to her credit and given her when she leaves the colony.

One bright feature of the colony, tho not an integral part of it, is the Children's Home at the Nest. The children brought here are from the slums of London, and are of the very poorest and most disconsolate. Girls and boys are entertained separately. The "Birds' Nest," as it is called, is cared for by Sister Kathleen, who has made children's work a special study.

It is now eight years since this unique scheme for reclaiming inebriate women was inaugurated, and its continued and growing success justifies its existence. Magistrates have in many instances consigned women to the colony who had been in prison scores of times, including one who had been sentenced over 200 times. However, the majority of the women who come to the colony are the wives of artisans who earn small wages—women who perhaps have not been before the magistrate, but who are wasting their husbands' earnings and making their homes desolate thru drink; servants who have lost both character and situation; and young women who have taken to drink thru excess of hard work and unhappy surroundings. All these seek the place voluntarily, and generally leave cured.

It speaks well for the success of the colony that sixty-five per cent. of the women received since the beginning seem to have been permanently reclaimed. So anxious have people been to seek its benefits that 3,000 applicants were refused in one year, and since the opening of the village over 10,000 women have been denied admittance for lack of room.

Lady Henry Somerset hoped, in founding the Duxhurst Colony, that it would be the pioneer in a new, practical, and successful work for reforming hosts of habitual drunkards. The encouraging results attending the experiment justify the hope that many similar ones will be founded. Fines and imprisonment have proved futile. No punishment hitherto tried has been in any sense reformatory. The poor, besotted creatures, after serving their sentence, are returned to the same old vicious and criminal environments, and the same degrading companionship, and are haled again and again to prison, sinking lower every time.

It was this disheartening aspect of the case that set Lady Henry thinking. The personal effort and the complete change of environment which were suggested to her have proved wonderfully effective, and have secured the attention of legislators interested in the punishment and reform of confirmed inebriates. The subject has appealed to Parliament to such an extent that a new Inebriate Act was passed which provided that "any habitual drunkard found guilty of crime may be detained in a state or certified Inebriate Reformatory for not exceeding three years."

The drunkard is now no longer free to ruin his own life and that of others. But the question is what to do with him. The Farm Colony at Duxhurst having so effectively shown what the influence of healthful work in the heart of nature can do for women thus affected, it is hoped that the government will be impressed to model their reformatories upon this plan.

The Birds' Nest.

Program for Membership Day, September 28.

L. T. L. HARVEST HOME.

By Mary D. Tomlinson.

IN the old simple days of England, the harvest home was such a scene as Theocritus might have described in his Idylls. The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon—surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressings—a presumable representation of the goddess Ceres—while a pipe and tabor went merrily sounding in front, and the reapers tripped around in a hand-in-hand ring, singing appropriate songs.

Harvest-home, harvest-home,
We have laughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load.
Hip, hip, hip, harvest-home.

Troops of village children who had contributed in various ways to the great labor, joined the throng, solaced with plum cake in requital of their little services.

The antiquity of the custom appears from Exodus 23: 16. "The feast of harvest, the first fruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in the field."

The harvest-home of Old England was obviously and beyond question a piece of natural religion, an ebullition of jovial gratitude for earthly blessings to the Divine Source of all gratitude. The harvest-home is still conducted by a general harvest festival, which usually begins with a special service in the church, followed by a feast in a tent or church. This festivity in the nature of things, teachers us that sowing is hope; reaping is fruition of the expected good. "We cannot reap a harvest where we have sown no seed nor gather where we have not strewn."

Our harvest-home is especially L. T. L. day, and there should be a grand rally in every town or county when practicable.

A procession of children, carrying their banners and our national flag; singing their marching songs from their meeting place to the church, hall or grove, will be likely to create an interest among the townspeople, many of whom will follow your way. Carry baskets of fruit, grains and grasses which can be used to decorate the platform. Miss Willard's picture should occupy a prominent position, and do not neglect to put a large bow of white ribbon, and some flowers upon the frame. It would be very appropriate to have the pictures of our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and the World's Secretary of the L. T. L., Miss Anna A. Gordon, placed on either side of our sainted leader, as they were closely identified with her in her good work, and have the best interests of the L. T. L. in mind and heart.

While you are thankful for the ingathering of the precious grains and fruit, you can also rejoice in the fact that you have been sowing precious seeds in your minds during the year, that will, if properly nourished, yield a bountiful harvest. Instead of the plum cake that the English children received, each child might be presented with a picture of Miss Willard, which would ever be a reminder of the one whose birthday they elebrate.

Program for Juniors.

Marching Song: The Children are Coming. (Marching Songs, No. 2.) Miss Willard's Annual Address before the National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Denver, Colorado, 1892, contained these words: "I suggest that we incorporate as a part of the plan of work, the organization of bands of music in the Loyal Temperance Legions, so that the children can march for the cause as well as live for it."

Welcome Song: The Harvest Home. (Marching Songs, No. 2.)

Scripture Reading. Proverbs, 3, 1-7. L. T. L. Secretary.

Prayer. President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Song: A Harvest Hymn. (Marching Songs, No. 2.)

Welcome, by a boy:

Welcome, dear friends, to our Harvest-Home Festival, for we know that you love little children, and wish us to be temperance boys and girls. We are learning temperance truths in our weekly lessons from the manuals and songs. We have good teachers, who are faithful in their work, and they are very patient with us. We love to repeat our pledge, our National and World's mottoes, and our rallying cry.

I wish that the children who lived thirty years ago or more, might have had the lessons on Alcohol and Narcotics in an L. T. L. and the public schools, that we are learning, so that there would not have been so many saloons in our land as there are to-day. We are going to fight King Alcohol, when we grow up, by voting against it.

"Vote it down, vote it down, down, down, Loyal Temperance Legion."

You may not know why we celebrate this day, so I will tell you. Miss Frances E. Willard,—who was one of the best women that ever lived, and who was the President of the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union,—was born September, 28, 1839, in Churchville, Monroe county, N. Y. When she was two years old, her parents removed to Oberlin, Ohio, and later on to Wisconsin. She dearly loved her sister Mary and brother Oliver, and they spent many happy hours in their home, and in the fields and woods. Frances was a child who thought for herself, and she must have surprised her parents with her bright remarks and her questions.

One day she cut this pledge from a paper and pasted it in their family Bible, and insisted that it should be signed by every member of the family.

'A pledge we make, no wine to take,
Nor brandy red that turns the head,
Nor fiery rum that ruins home,
Nor whisky hot that makes the sot,
Nor brewers' beer, for that we fear,
And cider, too, will never do;
To quench our thirst we'll always bring
Cold water from the well or spring.
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate."

This was her first temperance work. A few months before she went away to live with God, she recited this pledge on children's evening, during the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, in Massey Hall, Toronto, Canada, to the one thousand children seated upon the platform. She asked them to repeat it after her, giving them two lines at a time. I wish all of the children of the United States could have heard her speak; but as that was not possible, let us try to be good children at home, in school, and on the street, so that we shall grow to be good men and women, who will take a firm stand against the wine glass or the beer mug, and tobacco in any form, as that would have pleased her. Again we give you our welcome, and hope that you will encourage our teachers and us, by visiting our L. T. L. during the fall and winter.

Song, words by Miss Willard: Saloons Must Go. (Marching Songs, No. 2.)

Recitation, by a little girl:

When Miss Willard's mother was eighty-five years of age, she wrote these verses for us, the little people:

The world will be what you make it,
Little people;
It will be as you shape it,
Little people.
Then be studious and brave,
And your country help to save,
Little people.

When we walk into the gray,
And you into the day
Little people,
We will beckon you along
With a very tender song,
Little people.

If war is in the air,
When we make our final prayer,
Little people,
We will pass along to you
All the work we tried to do,
Little people.

Addresses by clergymen and W. C. T. U. women.

Recitation, by a Junior:

Strike for prohibition;
Ask for nothing less;
Labor for its triumph;
Pray for its success.

Put it in your school-books;
Teach it to your young;
Let it be the key-note
Of the nation's song.

Sound it from the pulpit;
Through the public press;
Speed it on its mission,
Every home to bless.

Waft it on the zephyrs
Over every state,
From Atlantic's borders
To the Golden Gate.

Onward let the echoes
Roll from shore to shore
Heralding the demon
Banished evermore!

—Selected.

Recitation, by a girl:

How to Do It.

The fields are all white,
And the reapers are few;
We children are willing,
But what can we do
To work for our Lord in His harvest?

Our hands are so small,
And our words are so weak,
We cannot teach others;
How then shall we seek
To work for our Lord in His harvest?

We'll work by our prayers,
By the pennies we bring,
By small self-denials—
The least little thing—
May work for our Lord in His harvest.

Until, by and by,
As the years pass at length,
We, too, may be reapers,
And go forth in strength
To work for our Lord in His harvest.

—Selected.

Song, by a Quartette: Prohibition Echo Song. Words by Miss Anna A. Gordon. (Marching Songs, No. 2.)

Two Juniors, a boy and a girl, stand upon the platform and lead while the pledge, state, National and World's mottoes, state and National rallying cries and the National salute are given.

Closing Song: Temperance Boys and Girls are We.

Benediction or The Lord s Prayer.

Senior Program.

Song: The Harvest Home. Words by Miss Anna A. Gordon. (Marching Songs, No. 2.)

Scripture Reading: Daniel I.

Prayer.

Song: Lo! The Harvest is White. (Senior L. T. L. Song-book.)

Welcome by a Senior.

I am glad that I have this privilege of saying to you to-day, Welcome to our Harvest Home. We cherish this Red Letter Day, for the reason, that on September 28, 1839, Frances E. Willard, one of the world's purest spirits, entered her earth life, to be a blessing to her home, to her country and to the world. She was gentle in her ways, strong in her convictions of duty, and fearless as a champion of the truth. She served her God and humanity with a love that never failed, and with a zeal well worthy of imitation. We are thankful that she lived, and that her life words and deeds will never die. She might have lived a more restful life, had she chosen another vocation; but she obeyed the call from her Heavenly Father—which came through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—to go work in this great organization. Although she realized that this decision would occasion prolonged absences from home, where dwelt the dear mother who must have desired to keep her only child near her; long journeys by land and by sea; exposure to storm and heat; lecturing when the frail body was weary; a sacrifice of strength in every particular; yet she gave herself unreservedly, that the women might be aroused from their indifference; that the men would act well a brother's part in defending the weak, and that the children might have a good inheritance, and be taught the effects of any wrong-doing.

I should fail in my welcome to you if I did not give you some of Miss Willard's thoughts:

"A boy may be a wide-awake, go-ahead young fellow and have 'lots of fun,' while at the same time he is trustful, kind and gentle. He need not smoke poison cigarets, nor suck cider through a straw, in order to be happy, but the sweeter his breath, and the simpler his food and drink, the more good times he'll get."

"It makes more difference what sort of comrades young folks have than what sort of teachers."

"Understand this, first, last, and always, the world wants the best thing—it wants your best."

"Life has but one problem to solve: How Self may be driven from the throne and Love placed there instead."

"The drops of wine in the banquet, have their sequel in the salt tear-drops on somebody's cheek."

"Everything is not in the temperance reform, but the temperance reform should be in everything."

"Character is habit crystallized."

(Continued on page 9.)

For the Sick Babies of the Poor.

By Emely L. Baker.

ON a bench at the Sixty-fourth street entrance to Jackson Park sat a broken-hearted Italian mother, weeping softly over her sick baby, a tiny black-eyed, dark-skinned morsel of humanity.

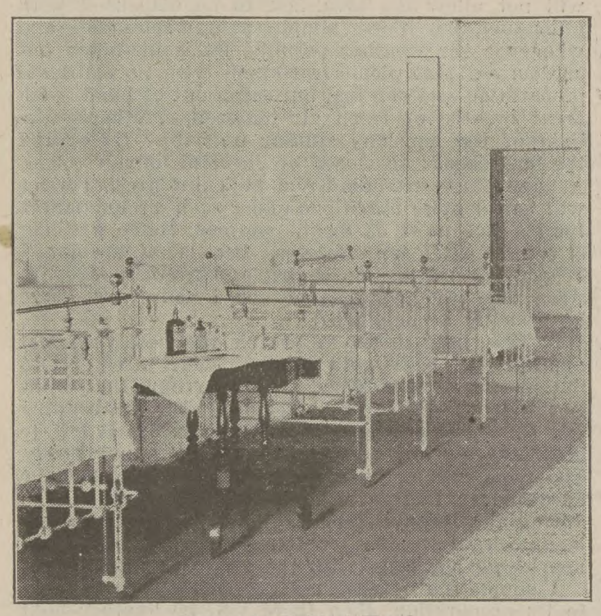
"She is so sick and so little. She's only five weeks old, and the doctor said that I should take her to the Park Sanitarium."

Just then the Sanitarium hack drove up, turned and halted in front of us. The Italian woman climbed in with difficulty, and we waited a few minutes for another woman who was hurrying toward us bearing a child in her arms.

"She's got a mighty sick baby," said the driver. "Out here yesterday with it. Doubtful if she saves it."

The child, a little girl about two years old, was as pretty as a wax doll, but the blue eyes were too bright, and the spot of color on each cheek too vivid. She lay with her head drooping back over her mother's arm and rolling incessantly from side to side.

"She has only been sick a week," said the mother, a thin, faded, young American woman in shabby finery. "The doctor says it's meningitis—worst stage," and the tone of her voice betrayed her knowledge of the desperateness of the case.



Corner in Babies' Ward.

Away to the south we drove, around and across the unfinished portion of the park, over construction tracks, between trains of tiny dump-cars mule-drawn, to the old convent of La Rabida on the shore of Lake Michigan. This relic of the World's Fair is now used as a sanitarium for sick babies during eight weeks of mid-summer when the heat and infant suffering are greatest. Here any sick baby whose parents are too poor to provide properly for the child is welcome to doctor's and nurse's care, medicine, baths, Pasteurized milk, and any food it requires.

The convent was built by people who knew how to defend themselves from the sun. Spanish houses are always built around an open court, so that the garden is inside the house, so to speak. Here grow flowers, watered by a fountain whose ever-falling spray is delightful to the eye and refreshing to the senses. Birds flit among the flowers, gathering provision for their small families up under the eaves.

All the rooms in La Rabida open on to the two corridors, upper and lower, surrounding this court. In the lower corridor walk the mothers who remain all day with their babies. On the south side is the doctor's office. The bathroom is over in the southwest corner, the diet-kitchen in the northeast corner. There are also a kitchen and dining-room for the Sanitarium people.

Sitting in the corridor was a Jewess with a sick baby and three well children.

"Oh, yes, they let the well children come for the fresh air. I come every morning from South Chicago. The doctor and the fresh air are curing my baby. I bring a lunch and stay all day. No they do not feed us, only the babies, but they give the mothers a cup of cocoa at noon."

The bedroom for nurse, housekeeper, and babies are on the second floor. Some of the babies' rooms are furnished and maintained by various girls' and women's clubs. There is no unnecessary furniture, but every room is clean, sweet, dainty fresh, and cool. A night in one of those white cribs in those airy rooms must be a blessed relief for the little sufferer, who has known only the stuffy bedroom of a crowded tenement.

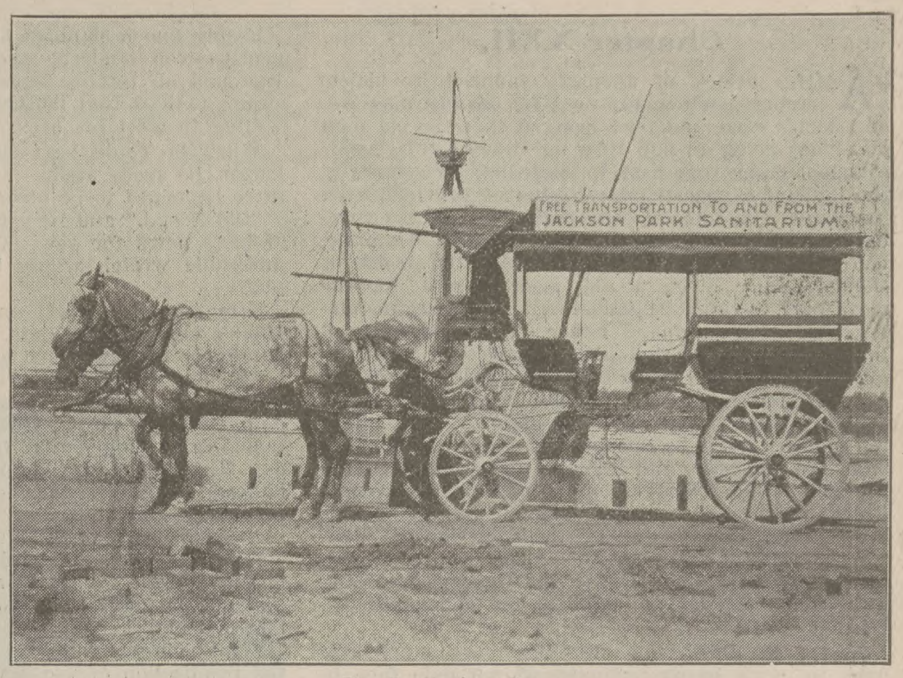
"Some of the mothers say they would be afraid to leave their babies here over night, but I am not," said a frail little mother. "They saved a boy for me four years ago, and I know they can save this baby for me, if anybody can, and I think the nurse knows better what to do for him than I do."

In critical cases the child must be left here till the crisis is past for better or worse. The Jackson Park Sanitarium is the only institution of its kind in Chicago that has accommodations for its little patients at night.

The upper corridor has the same view of the court as the one below, and it is much more quiet. It is an ideal place in which to be wheeled in one's buggy till the fretful voice grows still and the drowsy lids close over the weary eyes in sleep.

"Let me look at my baby while he sleeps. Oh, he is so much better. His father misses him at night, and he is counting the days till Sunday when he can come out to see the baby."

"The Sanitarium is supported entirely by charity. There is no endowment fund or particular patron," said one of the Board of Directors. "The women do everything they can think of to make money—and beg the rest. These window screens are the gift of the ladies of one of the hotels. We pay our head-nurse a small sum, and she is usually a recent graduate who is willing to take her pay in experience. The housekeeper and janitor, also, have to be paid. Our greatest outlay is for the hack, and we can't do without that. The driver makes a round trip (over four miles) every half hour. Those poor mothers could not walk so far, and the babies must not be kept waiting in the park in the sun. Our doctors, aside from the head interne, a woman who stays all day, give their services free."



The Sanitarium Bus.

If the truth were all known, it would probably be found that they give more than their services. For instance, the wages of the woman in charge of the diet-kitchen, a trained nurse, are paid by one of the physicians interested in the Sanitarium.

About twenty-two babies are cared for every day and three or four at night—all that one nurse can manage. What a pity that lack of means prevents this noble charity from offering to a larger number of poor, sick babies, not only the best of care, but also the healing balm of pure, fresh air by day and night!

Help The Sick Children.

By E. A. Tanner.

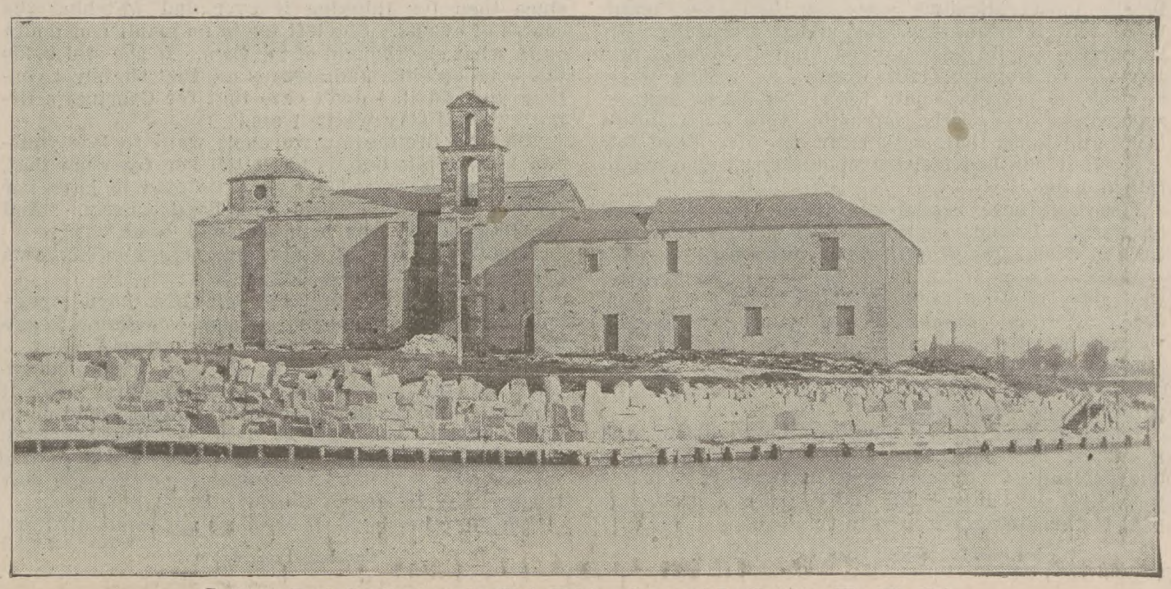
LISTEN! We can hear the children crying!
In the dreary tenements they lie,
Calling, sobbing, for their precious birthright;
Food, and light, and air, or else they die!

Shrunken forms and withered, blue-veined faces,
Sweet eyes filmed with suffering and pain;
Waxen skins, or burning hot with fever.
Captives all, bound fast in sickness' chain.

As we watch, their glazing eyes beseech us;
Little hands so thin and hot they raise;
Nay, they fain would run to us, but cannot—
Weakened, starved, thru many dreadful days.

Help them! Ah, they die unless we help them;
Die by hundreds on our city stones.
Children die, whose lives are one long anguish.
Die! And dying, raise to heaven their moans.

Chicago.



Jackson Park Sanitarium for Sick Babies, Convent La Rabida, World's Fair.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.*

By Frances Home.

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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Chapter XXII.

"A MILD attack of apoplexy induced by violent cerebral excitement," was Dr. Mann's diagnosis of Enoch's case, and once assured that the old man was "not going to slip thru our fingers this time," Pitsmoor came very near to regarding his seizure in the light of a special interposition of Providence on its behalf. One topic of conversation having been voluntarily tabooed, another, scarcely less dramatic, had been substituted in its place. For the pledge of silence tacitly given at the meeting was, for the most part, scrupulously observed. One argumentative and reckless young miner did indeed contend, in Sam's presence, that all he, personally, had undertaken was "not to mention no unpleasantness to Mr. Brotherton's face," for the rest, as he fallaciously argued, his tongue was his own. But when, ten minutes later, he turned a damaged countenance upon the company, and savagely demanded the suppression of Sam Widgery, he found, to his discomfiture, that public opinion was entirely on Sam's side. After that it was generally recognized that, for the prudent and peaceable, there was no course but to fall back upon Enoch and the author of the anonymous slander as subjects for legitimate discussion.

As for Mr. Brotherton himself, it was a privilege even to get a passing glimpse of his pale face in these days, for, from the moment when he helped to carry Enoch from the platform to his bed, he seldom left his side. One prolonged interview Hugh had with his father on the morning following the meeting, and, after it, the solicitor, shrugging his shoulders, washed his hands of all responsibility, and went home to console himself and his wife with the hope that, possibly, there was stuff in the fellow that might make something of him after all—stuff that had been altogether wanting in grandad.

Hugh marveled greatly at the forbearance he had shown, and, for years to come, no one but the elder Brotherton and Rose, to whom he had taken a marked fancy, knew by whose means he had been held back from open denunciation of his son.

The next shock to the parish was contained in the news that the doctor had decided to exchange practices with another medical man who resided in an equally retired spot, and that he and Mrs. Langley were leaving Pitsmoor forthwith. Mrs. Langley might go and welcome; so many a voice was heard to say, but over the impending loss of the lately despised doctor, Pitsmoor's lamentations were loud and deep. "It allus was the way," grumbled Tummas Windle, "whenever they happened to get a good 'un." But there was no help for it; the doctor went, and Tummas and his cronies got what consolation they could out of the gloomy pleasure of dinning circumstantial accounts of his worth, his assiduity, and his skill into the ears of his unfortunate successor.

Mrs. Langley accompanied her brother to his home, and, from that day to this, they have found it periodically necessary to "move on." The knowledge that it is so is, perhaps, one of the bitterest ingredients in Hugh Brotherton's cup. She resolutely declined to grant him an interview before leaving Pitsmoor, and he never saw her again. Nor, for some years, did he meet Rose Glyn. A day or two after the meeting, in the course of one of his frequent visits to Enoch's bedside, Mr. Boyd incidentally mentioned that his sister-in-law had been suddenly recalled to her father's house, and was already on her way home. Hugh made no comment and asked no questions, but he understood. To the very last Rose professed to be delighted to find that Pitsmoor shared her own views with regard to the most ridiculous story she had ever heard. Why, had it been true, she added scornfully, Mr. Brotherton would have proved himself to be a person too contemptible for words. As things were, he was, if possible, more than ever loved and respected. So sweetly sarcastic were poor Rose's looks and tones that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Boyd felt sorry that she had insisted upon being requested to return home.

Thru all these happenings Hugh kept his place by Enoch's bedside, waiting, between hope and fear, for the first signs of returning consciousness. After a while, by slow and painful degrees, the signs came. One after another each well-known face was pondered over and recognized; one by one, the broken threads of life were taken up. Then Hugh understood that with Enoch it was to be as it already was with Sam. With neither was he to be allowed to enter into explanations.

"No, sir, once for all Pitsmoor have spoken, and it munna be," said Sam firmly, when Hugh made one determined effort to open the subject. "That's reet, isn't it, gaffer?" he added, with a grave appeal to the broken old man in the bed.

Feebly Enoch signified his assent. Sam had spoken gently—even tenderly—and tenderly Enoch's hand was laid on Hugh's bowed head; but the unhappy curate noticed that neither of his two friends were willing to meet his eyes.

When he could bear their love and mistrust no longer, he spoke again. It was one night when the three happened to be alone together.

"Old friend," and he gently touched Enoch's hand, "I have news for you. True, honest news of that miserable wretch whose history I told you in the pit."

Sam turned scarlet, and Enoch trembled, but Hugh's tone was resolute, and they both longed unspeakably for some such news.

"He has dropped all pretense, and knows himself at least for what he is worth. Please God, by His help, he'll do better yet. At any rate, he hasn't tasted drink, nor wanted to taste it, since—since that day that Sam and I found something besides Billy Sellers in the pit. Enoch—Sam—do forgive and try to believe him!"

Enoch's hand sought his tremulously.

"Forgive him? Eh, lad! when I remember the deceitfulness o' my own ways, is it for me to be hard on another man? The Lord forgive and help both him and me!"

For Enoch was humbled to the ground, not only by the recollection of the device by which he had rescued a justly suspected man from a disgraceful but righteously deserved fate, but also by the knowledge that under similar circumstances he would not hesitate to do it again. Hence his abiding sense of sin.

Sam stretched a grimy hand across the bed.

"Mr. Brotherton, sir, it's took a load, has that news, off from me," and, once more, he looked squarely into Hugh's face with eyes that shone.

Thus, to all outward seeming, was closed the episode in Hugh Brotherton's early life when, rushing arrogantly to the verge of a fate similar to that of his grandfather, he was plucked back, not unharmed, by means of his own manhood, and (since life, after all, is not made up of outward things) was made to drink the cup of humiliation, day by day, and year by year, for his soul's good. He lost his youth in the process, and losing it, found that which was better worth having. Even Rose, last and most reluctant of those who had been his friends, was fain to admit it; but that was not until Hugh had been for three years and more in the fire. Thruout those years she visited Pitsmoor only when assured of his absence, and during such visits she resolutely hardened her heart against Sam's outspoken partizanship and Enoch's pleading eyes.

As for Hugh, as the years went on, and his manhood strengthened, Mrs. Boyd often wondered, would it never occur to him in the light of a possibility that he might win his estranged and indignant love afresh. The question was answered when, one day, Hugh handed to Mr. Boyd a letter he had just received from the patron of a neighboring living.

"I congratulate you. In my opinion, he has offered it to the right sort of man," said Mr. Boyd emphatically, as he handed the letter back.

"You will accept, of course?"

Hugh glanced at Mrs. Boyd before answering.

"I can't say. Most probably not, since it depends entirely upon what Miss Glyn's last word to me may be. I shall ask for it to-day. There's just time to run down and back before the club opens."

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd exchanged startled glances.

"Mightn't that strike her as being a little sudden?" asked the former dubiously.

"Sudden? Why so? She came to know me pretty thoroly three years ago, and has had all the time since then for thinking it over and watching the course of events. She left me in no manner of doubt as to what she thought of me then. If she still holds the same opinion, and assures me that she must continue to hold it, I don't care that for Courtney's living. I shall stay where I am."

"Oh, Mr. Brotherton, we don't want to lose you—you know that; but will you tell her from me that, if she can be spared, we shall be glad to have her for a week or two," said Mrs. Boyd eagerly. "And Mr. Brotherton, I do hope she will come."

"Thank you," said Hugh gravely. For his own part, he felt miserably doubtful.

Thruout that interminable day, Mrs. Boyd repeatedly invited her husband's opinion concerning Rose's decision, and as often scouted his cautious replies.

"I'm sure I am extremely sorry to feel so uncertain," he said, at last quite penitently, "but really it is a little difficult to decide what oneself would do in Rose's place. The question is a good deal involved. Naturally, for Brotherton's sake, and in some sense for her own, I hope—I very much hope that she may see her way to come. On the other hand—"

"On the other hand, if she does not come, all I can

(Continued on page 13.)

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The Breath of Life.

By Mary Wood-Allen.

"FRESH air for God's little ones." This is the appeal which is ringing thruout the land, an appeal which should touch the hearts of all who have a grassplot whereon some little city waif might tumble and become acquainted with the beauty of God's world.

But these words are not an appeal for the city child. I plead for the country housewife, the woman who rises in an illy ventilated sleeping room, hastens to a close kitchen, and thru the sunny hours of the day scarce sees the waving leaves or hears the singing birds—so busy, alas! in ministering to the bodily needs of others that she has no time to recognize the hunger of her own soul.

There are myriads of such women all over our land. Living in the midst of green fields, they never see the shadows of the clouds chasing each other over the verdant meadows, and dwelling in the shadow of trees vocal with bird songs, they never feel the coolness nor hear the melody. Perhaps after the birds have gone to sleep and the darkness has made all the earth one great shadow, they may sit for a few tired moments upon the doorstep before seeking the stifling bedroom for a night of heavy, unresting slumber before the toil of another burdened day. Or, it may be, they sleep only fitfully between intervals of caring for a sick or restless child.

We lay so much stress upon the food which goes to nourish the body that we fail to grasp the fact that there is food of far greater value and importance.

Not long ago a company of lads and lasses met in a singing class, and the teacher asked them if they could name the most important of all foods. The answers were as intelligent, probably, as would be given by the majority of adults. "Meat," said one, "bread," "milk," "eggs," "oatmeal," to all of which the teacher said "No." "Gluten," ventured one little fellow, remembering his physiology. "No," said the teacher; "you could live days without any of these foods, but you could not live many minutes without the food I mean." The children looked incredulous and curious, and then followed a talk on breathing, the value of oxygen, its universal presence, and the general indifference in regard to it. If the wives and mothers of our land could be induced to secure to their families and themselves as generous a supply of oxygen as they do of bread, meat, and potatoes, the average of health and happiness would rise at a bound.

A breakfast of fresh air is most vitalizing—just long, deep breaths, with lungs unfettered and blood circulating freely. If the prejudices of the family will not allow the breakfast to be dispensed with altogether, let it be simple and wholesome, and whenever the weather permits, let it be taken out of doors—a real picnic breakfast, with no elaborate preparation and serving, but eaten out of hand, with great breaths of fresh air between mouthfuls, the light of the new day shining on happy faces, and the bird chorus answered by cheerful human voices. A bowl of brown bread and milk and fresh berries will be far more nutritious under such circumstances than a hot meal of meat, potatoes, coffee and the et ceteras eaten within doors. Best of all, the housekeeper will not be too heated and tired to enjoy it. After this idyllic meal the needed housework could be speedily accomplished.

If one only dared to preach the heresy of not making the beds until night! There are certain duties that must be done, and everything that tends to vitiate the air must be removed, but the bedding can be laid smoothly over the footboard and left to grow sweeter and fresher through the sunny hours. The room will not look so spick and span, but the housekeeper will have more time for rest. Even during the forenoon she can spend an hour in the hammock under the trees "inviting her soul" and nourishing her body with the vitalizing outdoor air.

A simple dinner need not take more than an hour in its preparation, then there will be another hour in which to enjoy it, then time for rest, and still another hour left for the work. After that will be the long, lazy, sunny afternoon in which to breathe and become a living soul.

A pastoral supper, similar to the breakfast, completes the perfect day, marked by growth of body, soul and spirit, and then follows the peaceful night.

What a delight and strength would come to us toilers if we were all sojourners in tents during the summer and early autumn. If we cannot exactly sleep out of doors, however, we can let outdoors in. I saw not long ago the picture of a window that had not been closed in two years. Vines had grown into the room and made the window a bower of beauty, and here a woman was breathing herself out of that dread disease, consumption, and into health. Another consumptive traveled to California, Colorado, and Florida, and spent thousands of dollars only to learn at last that it did not matter whether she were in Maine or Mexico if she only slept out of doors, and learning this truth she grew well and stronger.

Here is a gospel of bodily salvation, a gospel that is yours without money and without price, free as air; good as gold. Let us use the Italian metaphor and say, good as bread. Yea, verily, it is bread, the great, all-needful bread of life, for we live only as much as we breathe. Let us breathe deeply that we may fully live.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Children's Cozy Corner

SWEET ELLEN .... By Emma E. Page.

"MAMMA, how do you pronounce this man's name?" asked Ellen, holding her Bible close to her mother's eyes.

"On-e-siph-o-rus," pronounced Mrs. Sweet, cheerfully.

"That is too hard for me," said Ellen. (She was only ten.) "I shall have to call him 'Onie.' I must have a name for him, because I like him. He wasn't a bit ashamed to make friends with Paul, if Paul was in prison. Paul hopes Onie will find MERCY some great day. He talks as if finding MERCY would be better than finding gold or diamonds."

"He is right," said Mrs. Sweet. "Diamonds are not to be compared with MERCY."

"I wish I could find a MERCY," said Ellen, spinning round on one toe, like a top.

"You already have more than you can count," answered mamma. "When Ellen Sweet APPRECIATES all her mercies she will be SWEET Ellen indeed."

Just then Aunt Beth called from the hall, "Is there a girl here who would like a nice walk with me in the rain?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Sweet, in answer to Ellen's swift appeal. "You are both water ducks. Run on."

And soon the two were out in the warm, soft shower, as happy as the gulls and ducks. Ellen chatted of everything in sight as they crossed the long bridge over the slender head of Puget sound. There were the houses set up on piles with the eager tide running under them. There were the boats coming and going. There were the bay and the mountains and the woods, besides the rain and the joyous gulls.

As they entered the town they suddenly came upon a crowd of men and boys at noisy sport. Aunt Beth stopped in the middle of the crossing. There was a bird with a broken wing down in the muddy street. It was one of the merry blackbirds that filled the trees, and those men and boys were counting it sport to set a little dog upon the sensitive bit of flesh and blood. At times the dog seemed ashamed and hung back, but the men and boys "sicked" him on the harder, and laughed and shouted as he pulled the dirty bunch of feathers round in the mud. The hops and flutters of the brave little bird must have challenged the admiration of many souls whose windows were open enough to see.

"Run and get the bird," said Aunt Beth. But Ellen only clung closer to her aunt and cried: "I cant! I can't! They will laugh at me."

Again Ellen heard the rude "Sic! Sic!" She made a sudden dash and caught the muddy little creature. She took an instant to smooth the broken wing into place, then swept her tear-filled eyes over the surprised company. Like a frightened deer she darted back to the shelter of auntie's umbrella.

"Sweet Ellen! SWEET Ellen!" cried auntie.

Before they had the unresisting bird adjusted under Ellen's cape the mob had melted away. But hard faces had softened. Ellen's simple act of kindness was held up, in which they SAW themselves and were ashamed. One man said, "That look of hers stays with me and makes me step over a worm."

"I don't see why you name him 'Mercy,'" said Mrs. Sweet, when the new member of the household was safe in a big cage.

"Now, Mr. Man, we're all ready."

Ellen's cheeks grew a deeper pink as she answered: "You see, mamma, I envied 'Onie' this morning the chance to visit Paul in prison. But when I had a chance to save the bird I was afraid and didn't want to. I don't know as I COULD have done it, even with all auntie's urging, if the dog hadn't barked so fierce the last time. I thought he would eat my bird right up. It was dreadful. I could hardly get back to auntie with it, but I tell you I was glad I had it. It lay all still in my hands as if it were glad, too. How dreadful it would have been if I hadn't done it, mamma. I would have missed finding my MERCY." And her lip quivered. "It was my mercy that the Lord let me help. Don't you see? MERCY must be his name."

The next day and the next the bird chirped his thanks to Ellen, but the third day she found him curled up in the bottom of the cage quite dead.

"Do you think he knew that I always meant to set him free when he was well enough to fly?" asked Ellen, as her tears fell upon his clean, glossy coat.

"I think he did," answered mamma.

* * * * * * * * * *

So the blackbird left her sooner than she thought, but the MERCY her heart found that day stayed with her always. And many friends besides her mother and Aunt Beth called her "SWEET Ellen."

Olympia, Wash.

"Tassels on the Cows."

IN the town lived little Harry,
Blooming fields he'd never seen,
And his mother often told him
Of the country fair and green.

Of the country where the flowers
Grew in many a field and wood;
Where lived birds and lambs and chickens,
Cows that gave his milk so good.

Eager Harry longed to see it;
And his little heart was gay
When one day his mother took him
To the country, miles away.

There were cows in rocky pastures
Roaming round or near the rails,
Gazing gravely, switching slowly
Flies off with their fringy tails.

"Mamma," cries the wondering Harry,
Pointing where the cattle browse,
"Mamma! why you never told me
There were tassels on the cows!"

—Abbie M. Gannett.

Jack and the Camera.

IT was the greatest fun! That visit with papa and mamma to Uncle George's. He lived on a ranch in California, and they had the most delightful time you can think of roaming over the fields and gathering the beautiful golden poppies.

But they enjoyed most of all riding on Cousin Harry's pet burro, Jack. He was the cunningest little fellow, and just as full of fun as the children. He seemed to enjoy trotting round with them on his back all day long. But he would play pranks on them. Often they would be going along beautifully, when Jack would suddenly stop, lower his head, and throw the astonished riders on the soft grass.

One day there was great excitement on the ranch. A man came along with a camera and wanted to take all their pictures. Cousin Harry thought it would be great fun to put all the little cousins on Jack's back and have them all taken together. "Nothing like having a group!" he said. So he brought Jack round, and then came the fun of packing the six children on the burro's short back. Such a time as Harry had juggling to get them all on! But at last he succeeded.

First came Baby Nell, on Jack's strong neck, holding on to one of his long ears with her tiny hands. Then came Herbert, with Hazel squeezed in between him and Walter; Beth clung to Walter, and Margaret sat up tall and stately at the rear.

Jack seemed to know what was required of him and stood as still as a statue; but he had a very sly look in his eye.

"Now, Mr. Man, we're all ready," said Cousin Harry.

"One, two, three!" It was all over.

Perhaps that rogue of a Jack didn't know it, too! At any rate, when he heard the shutter click he thought his chance had come to play a great joke.

So his heels went up and his head went down; and, presto, change! there were all the little cousins in a heap on the soft grass, and Jack standing there laughing at them, if ever a donkey did laugh.

The Real Mother Goose.—Many have supposed Mother Goose to be an imaginary character, but such a female existed in the person of Elizabeth Foster, who married Isaac Goose in 1693. She lived in Boston, dying at the age of ninety-two. Her first songs were published by Thomas Fleet, in 1716. Her home was an exact copy of an English country cottage, with its low dormer-windows and red-tiled roof.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

Puzzles marked (*) are protected by copyright. Contributors will please keep matter intended for this department distinct from other correspondence, and address same to PUZZLERS' PACKET, THE UNION SIGNAL, Chicago.

1.—*A Domestic Letter.

Ira McAne, Erin, Maine.

Dear Sir:—I am near an ice mine. Nice men are in race. Camera man came near me. Mare ran. I can remain in rain, arnica in ear. I "nae care" an ace. Amen.

SAM.

(Each word in the above rambling letter is formed from letters of a well-known English word of eight letters. What is the word?)

EYE EM ES.

2.—*A Berry Patch.

1. What berry is liked by the gamester?
2. What berry is used to make things smooth?
3. What berry is used by the seamstress?
4. On what berry do the horses lie?

3.—Charade.

Without my first, not one of us
Could walk across the set;
Without my first—you'll say 'tis true—
We'd be quite incomplete.

My next, however, is complete,
As you are well aware;
It may be books, or furniture,
Tools, teeth, or table ware.

An herb, the whole, our grand dames loved;
They steeped it for their ills;
We would do well to use it more,
Instead of patent pills.

4.—Hidden Animals.

1. She has given up music, owing to a trouble in her throat.
2. Tim thought he would like to be a Rough Rider.
3. Don't creep on your hands and knees, Ted.
4. We attended a musical festival last evening.
5. When I have the grip, I get the doctor as soon as possible.
6. It is said that Moxie is a good nerve food.
7. I will be obliged to go to Ipswich, or send, at once.
8. They have always lived on Keystone avenue.

Answers to Puzzles of July 30.

1.—Stepmother.

2.—1, Stores, stories. 2, Mad, maid. 3, Pan, pain. 4, Star, stair. 5, Pad, paid. 6, Clam, claim.

3.—Heart, earth. Later, tear, tare.

4.—1, Bride, ride. 2, Pair, air. 3, Down, own. 4, Prove, rove. 5, Many, any.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND EVERY LAND *The* NATIONAL AND WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

UNION SIGNAL

AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

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Chicago, August, 1903.

"The women that publish the tidings are a great host."

A Statement.

On August 5 the lessees of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association (The Wm. Johnston Printing Company of Chicago) made known to the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. their desire that the W. T. P. A. should release them from the publication of the official organ of the National W. C. T. U., THE UNION SIGNAL.

The lessees proposed publishing THE UNION SIGNAL once in three or four weeks until the time of the National W. C. T. U. Convention in November next.

After carefully considering the situation of the W. T. P. A., and its lessees, as well as the best interests of the National W. C. T. U., and all concerned, and because of the brief time remaining before the National Convention will meet, the General Officers feel compelled to agree with the president of the W. T. P. A., Mrs. Bailey, that the official organ may be thus published until the National Convention meets in November, 1903.

Lillian M. N. Stevens
President.

Anna A. Gordon
Vice-President-at-Large.

Susanna M. D. Fry
Corresponding Secretary

Helen M. Barker
Treasurer.

Clara C. Hoffman
Recording Secretary.

Frances E. Beauchamp
Asst. Recording Secretary.

Wanted—Specialists in Humanity.

A CHAIN is no stronger than its weakest link, nor is a social system stronger than its most inefficient department, if that department hold a vital relation to the whole system. There are positions in our large cities which can be held by mere political figureheads without serious injury to the body municipal. If, perchance, the man who controls the city's finances proves to be a thief and absconds with some portion of the treasury, no irreparable injury has been done. There are, however, other places in the civic system which if filled by inefficient, careless, or ignorant individuals, seriously menace the social health. To illustrate: The discovery is being constantly made that the average policeman cannot tell, or does not try to discover, the difference between a woman stricken with the heat and a common drunk. The case in point is a Chicago girl who, being overcome by the heat, was bundled into a patrol wagon, taken to a police station, and there cast into a cell, charged with intoxication and "disorderly conduct." The woman thus charged was at the time in a comatose state. A police matron, so the paper states, gifted with intelligence and humanity, discovered the mistake made by the policeman, and the unfortunate woman was removed to the county hospital, where she died. The paper makes the following accusation: "The average policeman cannot conceive that anyone can be ill or incoherent from any other cause than whisky. To him all cases of nervous collapse, fainting, heart disease, or apoplexy are so many 'plain drunks,' to be hustled behind the bars. How many people have died the result of police diagnosis cannot be told."

Such a deplorable void in our municipal system cannot be tolerated. The offense of a boodle alderman is insignificant in comparison. The one deals with dollars and cents, the other with lives and characters. One hesitates to think what might be the effect upon a delicate woman who, upon consciousness being restored, finds herself confined in a police cell like a common drunk.

In the instance quoted the remedy came thru a woman—a police matron. She made no profession to being a medical expert. It is quite possible that she lacked the training which enabled her to diagnose with her head the nature of the case. Unquestionably she possessed the quality of a true woman—an intuition of heart which enabled her to differentiate between a victim of vice and one overcome with physical weakness. The paper quoted recommends that a medical expert be employed at every police station, and the suggestion is most timely. But the equipment of a medical expert does not always provide for a sympathetic insight into human nature. There is needed in these places an expert in humanity, one who cannot only tell at a glance the difference between a common drunk and a case of heat prostration, but a woman who can detect the difference between a first offender—often more sinned against than sinning—and a hardened reprobate. She should be one who is able to discriminate between the broken-hearted, contrite repenter of a first crime and a hopeless incorrigible. She should be able to pierce through the air of bravado which is assumed only to conceal the despair of a defeated soul, friendless and alone. There certainly is often need for a healer for the body at these places, but there is tenfold more need for a woman who is capable and ready to administer sympathy and common friendliness, a bit of counsel which may turn a prodigal daughter homeward, a kindly warning which may check a downward course, a power to see beneath the tawdry gown, the frowzled head, the painted face, a woman's soul, and to reinforce its crushed aspirations for better things by womanly sympathy and helpfulness.

No Florence Nightingale or Clara Barton upon the battlefields, caring for the wounded and dying, ever had a nobler mission to perform than is presented to the police matron, for nowhere in life will you find a battlefield so strewn with wrecks of womanhood and manhood, scarred by gross indulgence, pierced thru and thru by bullets of temptation, and wounded even unto death by sin and wrong, than the police stations of our great cities.

⚜

Our subscribers are asked to consider the statement on this page, signed by the General Officers of the W. C. T. U., an answer to the hundreds of inquiries received concerning the non-appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL during August.

Advertising Its Own Impurity.

THE elimination of the "disorderly" and "discreditable" saloon is a perennial topic of discussion among liquor men. But notwithstanding all the wordy animadversions of their orators and the denunciatory comments of their press, the disreputable saloon still flourishes—an inevitable product of the license system. As one step toward the desired respectability and morality some of the larger dealers are insisting that the nude picture must go from the walls of the drink shop. Perhaps they have not thought that this would mean the exclusion of the special advertising designs of some of the leading breweries and distilleries. While they are cleaning the walls of the saloon we trust they will apply the cleansing process to the advertising pages of their journals. The retail man would indeed have a just grievance if deprived of the liberty—or license—to attract attention to his wares and to boom his business in the same manner as that permitted to the wholesale man. By the way, will the advocates of the drink traffic please explain why the tastes of the trade run to impurity in art—why the liquor seller regards the obscene picture and the obscene advertisement as fitting accompaniments to his business?

⚜

A Step Forward. Valuable and timely testimony anent the canteen question comes from the military nation of Germany. We are glad to see the following cable dispatch from Berlin given conspicuous place in the daily newspapers: "Count von Haeseler, lately commander of the Sixteenth Army corps and one of Emperor William's military intimates, has issued a strong protest against the use of strong liquor by soldiers. He has been an abstainer nearly twenty-five years, drinking only a quarter of a glass of champagne on the emperor's birthday. Even that, he thinks, is too much. 'The soldier who abstains altogether is the best man,' he says. 'He can accomplish more, can march better, and is a better soldier than the man who drinkes even moderately. Mentally and physically he is better. Brandy is the worst poison of all. Next to it comes beer. Each limits the capacity and lowers mind, body, and soul. Strong drink tires and only increases thirst. For soldiers water, coffee, and, above all, tea.'"

The nation that is first to require total abstinence of its soldiers will lead the world in military efficiency.

A Toast. Often from most unexpected quarters comes impetus to the cause of total abstinence. In the British army and navy it has been the custom from time immemorial to require every officer to drink a glass of wine in honor of the ruling monarch upon his or her majesty's birthday. To abstain, therefore, "teetotally" has been virtually impossible in either service. But recently King Edward dealt a death blow to this insidious drinking custom by declaring that his health "can be drunk just as well in water as in wine." God bless and save the King; may he live long to promulgate such doctrine! is the sentiment with which in nature's own beverage do we toast King Edward.

Enlightened Public Opinion. "Behind any law there must be a power for enforcement, and that the power of enlightened public opinion." The liquor papers tell the truth sometimes and this statement is one of the truest *Midas' Criterion* ever uttered. Let us supplement it by adding that public opinion is becoming more enlightened every year upon the subject of the drink problem, and that this enlightenment is due largely to the temperance propagandists, notably to the do-everything efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A New Invasion. A daily paper edited and managed by women, down to the "office boy," is an old institution in Paris, and also a very successful one. Now a similar invasion into the newspaper world is planned for New York. The new venture will be a one-cent daily "of, for, and by" women. It will aim to be representative of what a clean newspaper should be. Besides a compendium of general news, a great deal of space will be devoted to matters especially of interest to women. There will be no Sunday issue of the paper.

Personal.

Miss Alice Bishop and Mrs. Ella Wornstaff, of Ashley, Ohio, were pleasant callers at The Union Signal office. Miss Bishop, who is the president of the Ashley union, reports much temperance interest, not only in her own local union, but also in other parts of Ohio she has recently visited.

Our white ribbon comrades in Oklahoma are sorely bereft in the death of their territorial president, Mrs. Dorothy J. Cleveland, who passed away August 8 from the hospital at El Reno. Mrs. Cleveland's illness was very brief, resulting, apparently, from overwork. Her last words were given to commending the work so dear to her heart to the comrades who are left behind.

A dainty little card has reached the editor's desk, bearing this announcement: "Barnes Sudduth Wright. Born August 7, 1903." White-ribboners of this and other lands will rejoice in the new dignity that has come to the beloved secretary of our Y Branch, Clara Parrish-Wright, and join with us in heartfelt congratulations on the birth of a son whose name honors two of our number, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, first secretary of the World's and National Y Branch, and Miss Margaret Sudduth, a former editor of The Union Signal.

Program for Membership Day.

(Continued from page 4.)

"I have come to believe that it is well for our characters—those beautiful fabrics we are weaving every day—to do those things that do not make us happy, but only make us strong."

"Character is bounded on the north by sobriety, on the east by integrity, on the west by industry, and on the south by gentleness."

"I love a brave, strong character that walks the earth with a step of a king and an eye that does not quail before anything except its own dishonor."

"No open habit in word or deed that others might not safely imitate. No secret habit that one would be ashamed to have the best and purest know."

"The purity and protection of the home should claim our best and most earnest endeavor."

"To open the eyes of the blind we need temperance instruments in the form of temperance literature."

"God has given us a good world. If we will use its grain and fruits as we ought, and not make them over into drinks that spoil our stomachs and befog our brains, we shall keep our health, our wholesomeness, our happiness."

"Sow an act and you reap a habit: sow a habit and you reap a character: sow a character and you reap a destiny."

May the Legioners of every state adopt these precious words into their lives, that we may go forth in the fields that are ready to harvest, and bring in our sheaves, to help "Raise the anthem swell of victory some glad day."

Song: Some Glad Day. (White-Ribbon Hymnal.)

Recitation.

Be Careful What You Sow, Boys.

Be careful what you sow, boys!
For seed will surely grow, boys!
The dew will fall, the rain will splash,
The clouds grow dark, the sunshine flash:
And he who sows good seed to-day
Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, boys!
For every seed will grow, boys!
Where it may fall you cannot know:
In sun and shade 'twill surely grow:
And he who sows good seed to-day
Shall reap good seed to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, boys!
The weed you plant will grow, boys!
The scattered seed from thoughtless hand
Must gathered be by God's command:
And he who sows wild oats to-day,
Must reap wild oats to-morrow.

Then let us sow good seed, boys!
And not the briers and weeds, boys!
The harvest time its joys shall bring,
And when we reap our hearts will sing:
For he who sows good seed to-day
Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Address.

Song, Quartette and Chorus by the Seniors: The Army of the Overthrow. (Senior L. T. L. Songbook.)

Recitation.

The Cider Web.

I know a dingy corner where a wicked spider clings;
Where he spins his web around bottles, glasses, jugs and other things;
And I listened in the shadow, as one day I passed along,
And I heard the wicked spider, as he sang his cruel song:

"Will you take a little cider? Will you call while passing by?"
Said the wicked, crafty spider to the buzzing little fly.
"Will you take a little lager? Surely you will not decline
Just to take a drink for friendship; say, just sip a little wine."

"He is coming for his cider!" said the wicked, cruel spider;
"He is coming for his wine, and my cord shall round him twine;
While he sits and sips his lager, I will whet my little dagger;
And when he has drunk his wine he will find that he is mine!

Ha! the little fool is coming; I can hear him buzzing, humming.
He who comes to visit me, vainly struggles to be free."

"You are welcome to my parlor; I am glad to see you come.
Do not stay outside the entrance; please to make yourself at home.
Will you take a little lager while I sharpen up my dagger?
Will you take a drop of wine? then you surely shall be mine.
I will bind you, I will grind you, though you struggle, weep and pray;
I will tie your hands behind you; you shall never get away;
I will fight you, I will smite you, I will stab you, I will bite you;
I will make you poor and needy; I will make you old and seedy;
I will make you bleared and bloated, with rags and tatters coated,
And your hat will look so shocking that the boys will all be mocking;
I will haunt you till you die, then I'll hang you up to dry."

* * *

Oh, my boy! beware of cider, and of lager, and of wine,
Then the wicked, cruel spider ne'er shall get a child of mine.
Let us storm his ugly castle, let us tear his web away;
Let us drive away this spider. Heaven in mercy speed the day. —Selected.

Recitation.

Turn it Down, Boys.

If urged to lift the glass that tempts,
In city grand or humble town,
Be he that tempts the King or Czar,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

If those that ask you vex and tease,
Perhaps condemn you with a frown,
Be firm, mind not the laugh and sneer,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

If health you crave and strength of arm,
Would keep your hardy hue of brown,
Nor have the scarlet flush of sin,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

If in your trouble others say:
"In sea of drink your sorrows drown,"
Look out lest drowned the drinker be!
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!

Cold water, boys, hurrah, hurrah,
Will help to health, wealth and renown;
If urged to give these treasures up,
Quick, turn your glass and set it down!
—Selected.

Song: While the Days Are Going By.

Paper: Why Do I Belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion?

Symposium: Should the parents be interested in this branch? Should the pastors of the churches be interested? Should the superintendents of Sunday schools be interested? Should not everyone be interested?

Song: Onward. (Senior L. T. L. Songbook.)

Closing remarks by the President of the Senior L. T. L.

Temperance Doxology.

Membership Week, September 21-28.

Every day in membership week should be devoted to securing members. We can render no higher tribute to the memory of dear Miss Willard, than to increase our membership. Each union is subject to losses during the year by death, by removals, and by indifference, so it is of the utmost importance that extra efforts be made to fill the vacancies. House to house visitation by those members who can explain the purposes of our organization, may reveal the fact, that in every locality there are women simply waiting for an invitation to belong.

Membership contests have been pronounced a success by many of our workers.

Plan to hold the membership social on September 28, inviting the new members to be present. Make it a harvest-home in every particular. Decorate your rooms with grains, grasses and fruit. Serve fruit for refreshments.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention.

EVERYBODY should know by this time that our National Convention meets in Cincinnati, Ohio, November thirteen and continues through the eighteenth. Since first announcement a change has been made in the Convention church. The one finally decided upon is the Ninth Street Baptist church, between Vine and Race streets. Cars pass the doors and it is convenient to places of interest, including lunch rooms.

The excursion to Hillsboro will take place Monday forenoon, for which special railroad rates have been secured.

The following are the chairmen of the local committees:

General Chairman: Mrs. Ella A. Roller, 4338 Beech Hill Ave., Cincinnati.

Finance: Miss Emma Black, The Lombardy, Cincinnati.

Entertainment: Mrs. M. J. Booth, 3646 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati.

Reception: Mrs. John Robertson, Brittany Building, Cincinnati.

Music: Rev. C. M. Fillmore, Carthage.

Decorations: Mrs. Elmer G. Lawrence, Locust St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Flowers: Mrs. C. C. Smith, Locust St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Pulpit: Mrs McClellan Brown, 1024 Wesley Ave., Cincinnati.

Ushers and Pages: Mrs. D. R. White, Price Hill, Cincinnati.

Post Office: Mrs. Mary Reeves, 2045 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati.

Badges: Mrs. R. E. Stone, Hartwell.

Press: Miss Mary Rennick, 908 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati.

Assistants.

Mrs. McClellan Brown, 1024 Wesley Avenue, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Dr. Linkmeyer Brate, Sharonville, O.

Mrs. Booth, chairman entertainment committee, will have her headquarters during the Convention in the Y. M. C. A. building, three squares from the Convention church.

The Cincinnati women are hard at work and everything bids fair for a splendid convention in the old Crusade State.

A Convention Speaker.

A very attractive feature of the coming National W. C. T. U. Convention at Cincinnati Nov. 13-18 will be the presence of Miss Olive Christian Malvery, of India. Miss Malvery plans to reach America in time for the National Convention and to spend several months here, returning to London early in January of 1904.

Miss Malvery is a charming young woman with rare gifts as a recitationist and lecturer and captivated her hearers at the recent convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in Geneva. She is an ardent total abstainer, and while visiting this country desires to speak under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of which she is a member.

For those who desire a varied program Miss Malvery's stories, songs and sketches of Indian life written by herself will greatly add to the interest of an evening's recital. Will those desiring further information concerning Miss Malvery's plans and terms kindly correspond with Miss Gordon, addressing her at Evanston, Ill.

Railroad Rates.

A rate of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan has been announced for the Cincinnati Convention by the Central Passenger Association. The usual rules governing this plan will prevail. A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged each certificate holder, for the viséing of her certificate by the special agent. Secure a certificate when you purchase your ticket, which is to be presented to the chairman of transportation at the convention; this entitles to one-third reduction on the return ticket.

An excursion has been arranged for Monday, November 16, to Hillsboro. A special train will take the delegates and visitors, leaving Cincinnati about 7:30 a. m. and returning about 2:30 p. m. The cost will be $1.25 for the round trip. A visit to Mother Thompson, the new chapel dedicated to the Crusade and the historic town will be one of the attractions the delegates should not miss.

Attention Treasurers.

Only a few weeks and we make our report for the year. Treasurers' books close November 1, and cannot be kept open a day longer. Please see that all dues reach me before that date, so that all may have full credit.

Helen M. Barker,
National Treasurer.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE. THE WILLARD.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, Portland, Me
Vice-President-at-Large,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, Evanston, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Evanston, Ill.
Recording Secretary,
MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo.
Asst. Recording Secretary,
MRS. FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky
Treasurer,
MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Evanston, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary's Notes.

DEAR SISTERS: When you read these Notes, I shall be at Chautauqua, New York, where I go for one week. The demands of the general work will not permit a longer stay this year.

Mrs. Bullock asks me in a late letter, to make a statement in regard to our headquarters there, as she thinks the women do not understand our relation to that particular Chautauqua. In the first place, the call for the first National W. C. T. U. Convention was the result of a prayer meeting at Chautauqua, New York, which opened for the first time that same year. Later on Mr. Kellogg erected a memorial building for several different purposes, which he donated to the management. One of the express purposes stipulated was that the National W. C. T. U. should be allowed rooms for headquarters. It thereby came about that we have a nice large room in which we hold meetings every evening at 7:30 and a bedroom for whoever takes charge of these National Chautauqua Headquarters. Our room is really a very beautiful one, and we are planning to put in a new front window in memory of Miss Willard. The teachers and students in the various schools pass along this street many times during the day, and the window would be sufficiently prominent to attract much attention. The matter was presented to the National Executive at the convention last year in Portland and ruled upon favorably, and Mrs. Bullock and I were authorized to receive any sums which friends would like to give toward the window; and this opportunity is still open. We are hoping to be able to complete this work speedily, but it will depend, of course, upon those who wish to be counted in as donors to this fund. We are not sending out appeals either to unions or to individuals, believing that a sufficient number of the lovers of Miss Willard will respond as soon as this opportunity is thoroly understood.

The National W. C. T. U. is allowed from four to six temperance topics before the Woman's Club at Chautauqua every summer, and, as I have said, has this perpetual right in the Kellogg Hall building. Our National superintendents donate literature every year, and many callers make inquiries day by day and receive the literature they wish. It is really a great opportunity to bring our work to the notice of the people who throng the Chautauqua grounds, sometimes as many as 20,000 being there at one time.

A leaflet came to my desk the other day written by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer of California, for the Literature department, entitled "How to Make the Wheels Go Round." It is a bright, helpful paper, showing the results which may be accomplished by the free use of our literature and indicating some of the best methods of procedure. Miss Ellen D. Morris, our National superintendent of Literature, is fortunate in being able to furnish this leaflet, and we hope the unions may avail themselves of its suggestions. I thoroly agree with the writer that "Our literature is the lubricating oil necessary to keep in running order the machinery by which public opinion must be revolutionized and a great reform accomplished."

Several letters make inquiry concerning chain letters asking for names and addresses to be used in petitioning for a National Anti-Cigaret Law. I have spoken of this matter a number of times, but still the inquiries come. My recommendation is to put all chain letters into the waste basket. Inquiry has not been able to find headquarters or offices for any such anti-cigaret league, and the names asked for are probably wanted for advertising purposes. At any rate, chain letters are in disrepute, as all letters should be which ask people to give their confidence where there are no assurances of good standing. There are plenty of things we know to be good and thoroly well managed, without taking up with schemes having no backing.

A letter making inquiries in regard to the possibility and propriety of having associate members, and asking for a reply in this column, has been received. Some years ago associate members were recommended, with a view to securing as members those who were not ready to take an active part but were willing to pay for the support of the work. How much this recommendation has been acted upon I am not able to say, but certainly no union can have associate members who do not pay as much as the regular dues and take the total abstinence pledge. The original thought was that such members would pay something like five dollars per year for the support of the work—at least more than the regular dues. The dues of such members should be reported the same as those of the regular members, as associate members are not recognized in any of the constitutions.

One of the workers in the field begs me to say a word in regard to proper entertainment for speakers. We have heretofore in THE UNION SIGNAL columns, and in a little folder designed to instruct new unions as to the best methods of holding meetings, entertaining workers, etc., entered into this subject pretty thoroly. In that we recommend that the worker should not be expected to visit much with her entertainers as it will take that much of her vitality from her public work, but it never occured to us that any one would "board a worker around." One can readily understand how very uncomfortable it would be to have meals at different places and sleep at still another place. No worker can fail to be seriously affected by such entertainment. If it were only one week it might be endured, but remember, dear sisters, that these organizers and other workers are out in the field most of the year and that the only comfort and rest they have is what you provide for them. Please give them one place for their entire stay and have that as comfortable as possible. See that there are as few demands upon their time as is consistent with the needs of the work, and do not forget to let them have warm rooms in the winter time. A new worker, out for the first time this last year, says that she took her life in her hand many times last winter in sleeping in rooms unknown to fire and in unused beds. She is a delicate woman, and was doing very hard work both afternoons and evenings and cannot take such risks again. I am sure all who read these words will bear them in mind and lend their influence to good health, and thereby good work, on the part of those whom the National sends out to aid in temperance plans and purposes. Let us be sisters in deed and in truth.

A copy of the "Mexican Herald," received at this office, says Mrs. Addie Northam Fields is ill at her home, and that her friends all know that it is more or less the fruit of "too much work, a giant enthusiasm and a tireless ambition to be pushing the cause she holds so much at heart." The paper speaks of her movement as a marvelous one and of its having grown to large proportions and that it is too much for one woman to bear the brunt of this burden alone.

The "Herald" is starting a fund for her temperance work in Mexico, and we hope and pray it may be sufficiently large to give her the desired clerical help, and to meet all of the demands of her ever-growing work. We especially hope that Mrs. Fields may speedily be restored to her accustomed health.

Yours cordially,
SUSANNA M. D. FRY.

No Substitute

not even the best raw cream, equals Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream for tea, coffee, chocolate, cereals and general household cooking. It is the result of forty-five years experience in the growing, buying, handling and preserving of milk by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Superintendents.

Health and Heredity.

I DOUBT if I can make this communication more practical than by giving some points bearing on this department from the great meeting by the National Educational Association in Boston. This department is nothing if not educational. The W. C. T. U. is made up of a great company of educators. When the vote was taken at our last National Convention at Portland, Me., as to how many of the delegates present were, or had been at any time teachers, at least two-thirds of those present rose to their feet.

Personal hygiene, the hygiene of the home, the community, the state, are vital considerations and most pertinent to the temperance question. The subject of temperance—even the scientific teaching of the same—was not on the program, but matters pertaining to health were treated ably and at length. There were experts to consider just such objects as the department of Health and Heredity invariably stands for.

The following is from the address of Chas. R. Skinner L. L. D. State Supt. of Public Instruction, N. Y.:

"Health should not in the slightest degree be sacrificed to anything else in education. School life to-day is at the best a formal, artificial, and in many respects, an unhygienic process. With the advancement of civilization each generation knows less instinctively how to keep well. All of the influences at work emphasize the increasing importance of school hygiene.

"School hygiene should study, test, and judge the entire school environment from the standpoint of health. This involves not only supervision of buildings, grounds, lighting, heating, ventilation, furniture, books, etc., but also hygiene of instruction, arrangement of hours, recesses, alternation of activities, and all factors in the life and surroundings of the pupil.

"School hygiene should provide also for the instruction of the pupils in matters relating to health and hygiene. Hygiene should be taught in a natural way thruout school life. This instruction should be given in the elementary schools by the grade teachers. All of the instruction on this subject, however, should be under the supervision of the school hygienist; the course of study in hygiene, the progression from grade to grade, the correlation with other subjects.

"Several conditions are necessary if child life is to be protected and fostered on the health side:

"Educators and the influential public must believe thoroly and pratically in school hygiene and provide for it in the schools.

"Every teacher should have a keen appreciation of health value and co-operate with the efforts made for hygiene. Brief and comprehensive courses in school hygiene should be given in the normal and training schools for teachers."

And this from Pres. William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College:

"By introducing the school physician, by asking parents to report health and home habits of children, we are treating home and school as parts of a single, healthy, happy, useful life, and seeing that the avoidable breakdown of a child's health is murder in the first degree for which parents and school officers are jointly responsible."

The above, and similar statements, are suggestive of practical lines of work in this department, looking toward a report. Children are educated by the influences which surround them. If educated on health lines they are educated toward temperance and self-control. Habits become principles. We are engaged in a great educational campaign, and if right principles are established there will be no question of intemperance.

Special atention is called to a new issue (the fourth edition) of the Manual, "How to Do the Work" in the department of Health and Heredity. Price five cents per copy. Send to the National superintendent of Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, 184 La Salle St., Chicago.

Hoping for reports of progress from every state and territory in the union.

Yours faithfully,
LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D.

Temperance and Labor.

FOR the best article of not over 800 words, written in the interest of the department of Temperance and Labor, and which may be used as a recitation in medal contests, I will give $10.

Articles upon the following (or kindred) themes will be quite acceptable:

"Is industrial training in our public schools a success?"

"The most important factor in the formation of a happy, useful, well-balanced character."

"Avarice, not appetite, perpetuates the drink traffic."

"Skilled manual labor as an aid in the attainment and preservation of a high morality."

"Universal industrial training would tend toward the reduction of crime, and thereby greatly reduce the burden of taxation."

"Why should domestic science be raised to the level of other sciences?"

"Why do we have the department of Temperance and Labor in the W. C. T. U.?"

"Can unorganized labor better strengthen its position than by becoming a unit?"

"Advancement in the world's progress is more due to the power of love than force."

These subjects are merely suggestive. The articles may be written in the form of dialogue, story or essay, as preferred.

All articles must be sent to the state president of California, Mrs. Sturtevant-Peet, Stockton, Cal., by Oct. 1, 1903.

MAE M. WHITMAN,
Acting Superintendent.
Campbell, Cal.

WAITED 30 YEARS

For the Proper Food.

A man who was a semi-invalid for 30 years got well in about a month when he found the right food. He says: "When I was 19 years of age I had a severe attack of Typhoid fever and after almost starving to death I was left in a pitiable condition.

"My nervous system was so shattered that I had to walk with a cane for 6 months after I got on my feet and my stomach was terribly distended. This was thirty years ago and since that time I have never known health although I had tried doctor after doctor, until 6 months ago I saw an article about Grape-Nuts that impressed me so I thought I would try it.

"So I gave Grape-Nuts a trial, more as something to eat than with any idea it would help me. My improvement commenced immediately and has kept right up until now I have used 7 packages and I feel like another person. I am in better health than I have been since boyhood and am strong and contented. Grape-Nuts food helped me after everything else failed and I look on this as an evidence of the great power of proper food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send to the Co. for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

The Caddo county, Okla., union has issued a neat and useful roster for the benefit of its members.

The Fredonia, N. Y., union celebrated the ninety-first birthday of its president, Mrs. Esther McNeill.

The union at Covington, Ky., gave a lawn fete for the benefit of the mountain school at Hindman.

The Willard union of Atlanta, Ga., is raising money for the erection of a drinking fountain in the city.

The W. C. T. U., Good Templars, and Prohibition Alliance united in a picnic at Lake Park, Milwaukee.

An all-day evangelistic service was held by the Oklahoma City, Okla., union with Mrs. Neal B. Inman as leader.

"School Savings Banks" was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Helen M. Stoddard union at Houston, Tex.

A union was organized at Carterville, Mo., July 21. There is a marked and encouraging revival of temperance interests in the town.

Very helpful mothers' meetings are held by the Woodward, Okla., union. "The tyranny of children" was the topic at a recent meeting.

The unions in Rock Island county, Ill., had a pleasant picnic at Rose Hill. Miss Epha Marshall gave the address. The picnic dinner was served by Zuma union.

Westmoreland, Allegheny, Butler, Cambria, Fayette, Washington and Indiana counties, Pa., held an inter-county institute at Ridgeview Park. Many delegates were present.

The North Side union of Columbus, O., discussed "Sabbath Observance" at its last meeting. The spiritual and physical reasons for a day of worship and rest were considered.

Miss Nellie Champaign, of Wellsboro, Pa., has been awarded the first prize of $5.00 by the Tioga county union for her essay on "The Army Canteen." This essay also gained the $5.00 offered by the local union.

A well attended medal contest was held in Spencer, Ia., not long ago. Elizabeth Jones, who recited "Old Soapy," won the silver medal. Another contest will probably occur in a couple of months.

Mr. Floyd Starr, the L. T. L. organizer sent out by the Michigan executive, has succeeded in organizing a Senior L. T. L. in every place thus far visited. Mr. Starr is the new president of the L. T. L. of Michigan.

Indiana will hold its state convention in Hartford City, October 16-20. Mrs. Leonora Lake will be the principal speaker. A diamond medal contest and a chorus of 200 voices will be other features of interest.

Mrs. A. E. Anderson, vice-president of the Twenty-third district W. C. T. U. of Iowa arranged for a district rally at Oelwein,, Aug. 4. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, of Chicago, and workers from the district were in attendance.

"The Law of Habit" was the topic of an interesting discussion by the Rock Island, Ill., union at its last meeting. The local press highly commends the work of this union in placing ice water tanks about the city.

Fourth district, S. D., held its annual convention at Kimball. Mrs. Luella A. Ramsey, state president, was present and conducted a model union meeting, also speaking in the evening. Good reports were given of the work of the year.

Representative white ribboners from several states have been enjoying the pleasures of the Island Park Chautauqua at Rome City, Ind. Mrs. Mary E. Balch was in charge of the W. C. T. U. conferences. Mothers' meetings were held and much interest manifested.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National organizer, was the guest of the Dunkirk, N. Y., union not long ago. Mrs. Bullock had just returned from the World's Convention and described the picturesqueness of Switzerland and the customs and characteristics of its people.

Despite a pouring rain a large audience listened to Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, at the Mt. Gretna Pa., Chautauqua. Miss Kearney also spoke at White Post, Pa., Ocean Grove, N. J., and at a camp-meeting at Chester Heights, Pa. Her next dates are in Ohio.

An interesting program was carried out at the New Jersey School of Methods, held at Ocean Grove, July 22-23. Miss Belle Kearney, National lecturer, John G. Wooley, editor "The New Voice" and Mrs. E. U. Burgess, National organizer were among the speakers.

A beautiful silver bread tray was presented by the Watertown, S. D., union to Mrs. Daniel, who had been the president of the union for two years. Rev. and Mrs. Daniel have removed to Sioux Falls, where Mr. Daniel will be professor of Greek and Mrs. Daniel matron of the Baptist college.

During the four weeks which Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, National organizer, spent in South Carolina she spoke twenty-three times, organized two new unions and infused new life into many old ones. The work of our National organizers is opening to the W. C. T. U. many doors in South Carolina.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, World's and National superintendent of School Savings Banks, while in London en route home from Geneva was the guest of Mrs. Pearsall Smith and also of Lady Carlisle, whom she greatly enjoyed meeting. Mrs. Oberholtzer was also favored with an interview with Mr. ..ar Hall, the leader of the Reckabites.

The Sangamon county, Ill., convention which met at Loami was attended by Miss Marie Brehm, state president. A gold medal contest was held, Miss Mabel Hert being the successful contestant. Miss Margaret E. Crissey, retiring district president, was presented with a beautiful book, "Women in Song," as a token of love and esteem from her white ribbon sisters.

Paragould, Ark., is to have a street fair and carnival for two weeks in September. By request of the fair association the W. C. T. U. elected one member of the executive board, Mrs. G. B. Gordon, corresponding secretary of the Willard Gordon union, being chosen. The union will use its influence for clean attractions and will provide ice water barrels for the comfort of the public.

The first White Ribbon Cradle Roll contest in Michigan was held in Hopkins' Station, July 24, with seven contestants, all little boys. The program included the recitation of a poetic rendering of the triple pledge; the salute with the National motto of the Junior L. T. L., the march and motion songs in which little girls assisted. Master Theo. Banks, who received the medal, was five years of age.

The Paragould, Ark., union has held many interesting meetings this summer. Flower Mission Day was observed with an interesting program. Dr. Olie Wilson conducted a Purity meeting July 19. The union met July 21 to assist the Loyal Temperance Legion celebrate Anna Gordon's birthday. A nice luncheon was served to the children and several members were added to the L. T. L.

Mrs. Zara A. Wilson, superintendent of Legislation for Nebraska, whose photograph appeared in The Union Signal last month, met with a serious accident four weeks ago by walking into an open stairway at her home in Lincoln. She is still confined to her bed and, altho her recovery seems progressing rapidly, it is feared it will be months before she will be able to be out again. Remember her these sultry months as one of the "shut-ins."

Mrs. L. E. Bailey has just closed a three weeks' trip in Highland county, Ohio, where she gave nineteen lectures, held eight ladies' meetings, and addressed three children's rallies. During this time she organized two unions, secured seventy-one members and several subscriptions to The Union Signal and "Ohio Messenger." Mrs. Bailey will be in Ross county for the next three weeks, and can be addressed at Chillicothe, O., care of Mrs. E. J. Purdum.

The "Congress of Reform" at the Beloit, Kan., Chautauqua, under the management of Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president, was very successful. The audiences were large and every assistance was rendered by the Assembly management. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, National recording secretary, Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, president of Nebraska; Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, National evangelist; Mrs. Alice G. Young, editor of "Our Messenger"; Miss M. M. Southard, Y secretary, and others, were among the speakers.

A very successful prohibition rally was held at Samantha, Ohio, not long ago. This is a Friend's neighborhood, and the rally included delegations from different parts of the country, fifty people and a band coming from the historic crusade town of Hillsboro. Mrs. L. E. Bailey, National organizer, and Rev. Faulkner, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hillsboro, were the speakers. A hoop drill by twelve young ladies was a very attractive feature. The expenses of the meeting were met by the sale of ice cream and cake.

Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, state president of Kentucky, spoke at Evansville, Ore., recently. This little town, which nestles in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, is ten miles from the railroad station where Mrs. Harford was met by a delegation of white ribboners from Eagle Point. Mrs. Harford spoke three times in the school house which had been especially decorated for the occasion. As a result of the meetings thirty-eight persons joined the W. C. T. U. Many accompanied Mrs. Harford to Medford, where the Jackson county convention was held.

Notice.

There are two slight mistakes in the official letter of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of the Sunday School department, which appeared in The Union Signal of July 23. The scripture reference I Peter 4: 1-77 should be 1 Peter 4: 1-11. The price of the Quarterly leaflet is 30 cents instead of 90 cents per hundred.

Promoted.

Mrs. Lilly B. Hunter, of S. McAlester, Ind. Ter., has been called from labor to reward. Mrs. Hunter was a devoted member of the A. M. E. church. She was one of the most prominent members and L. T. L. Secretary of the Richey Union, of the Indian Territory, also superintendent of the S. McAlester L. T. L. The children were devoted to her and her place will be hard to fill.

A Novel Proposition.

When the writer was a small boy he used to be attracted by a novel advertisement used again and again by a local business man. There was the picture of a globe, marked off with parallels of longitude, and stuck in this globe, with his head showing at the North pole, and his feet showing at the South pole, was the figure of a man. In curved lines and below the picture was the inscription, "Help Me Thru the World."

The plea of this man was entirely legitimate. It was the business of other people to help him thru the world. That is what we are here for, to help each other thru the world.

But there is a far nobler plea that we can make. It is this. Let us help people into a better world. Not by helping them out of this, but by helping to make this a better one. It is our business to do this. All lesser matters in which we engage are simply done "to pay expenses."

Now if that is what we are here to do, it should be done with promptness and energy. We can not acquit ourselves in any worthy way by being dilatory or careless. In this at least we must not "put off till to-morrow what we can do to-day."—Selected.

Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance bright with smiles, and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever shining benevolence.—Washington Irving.

Even in ordinary life the unselfish people are the happiest—those who work to make others happy and who forget themselves. The dissatisfied people are those who are seeking happiness for themselves.—Mrs. Besant.

Eczema

Ordinary "medicated" soaps are nothing but soap and have no medicinal effect.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap disinfects, heals eruptions, eczema and cures itching.

One cake of this soap contains more pure sulphur than does a whole box of other "sulphur" soaps. You can be

Cured with Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

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BEFORE—267 lbs. AFTER—180 lbs.

Mrs. E. Williams, 55 Chatham St., Rochester, N. Y. lost 87 pounds, 8 in. bust, 10 in. waist, 20 in. in abdominal measure, on a 6 months' course of the Dr. Snyder Obesity Treatment.

DR. SNYDER guarantees his treatment to be perfectly harmless in every particular. No starving, no detention from business, no wrinkles or discomfort. A 40-page booklet, telling all about it, free. Call or write today.

S. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.,
21 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
or 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

FREE—One full size 25c. box, mailed once only, upon receipt of 2c. stamp.

A. J. Ditman, Astor House, N.Y.

IS YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FATHER A

Drunkard

If so, send us your name and address with 4 cts. to cover postage, packing, etc., we will send you a package of our "Secret Cure" free, in a plain package with full directions how to give it secretly in tea, coffee, food, etc. It is odorless and tasteless and will cure this dreadful habit, quietly and permanently without the patient's knowledge or consent. It is a positive and permanent "Secret Cure" for the Drink Habit, and will cost you nothing to try it. Good for both sexes.

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S. S. Smithdeal, President.

"Leading bus. col. south Potomac river."—Phila. Stenographer.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Saved From Blindness

Miss J. M. Rumsey, Norwalk, O., had her sight restored after years of blindness by Dr. Oren Oneal, the noted oculist, and **no knife was used. THE ONEAL DISSOLVENT METHOD** cures **Cataracts, Scums, Granulated Lids, Optic Nerve Diseases and All Other Causes of Blindness —positively without injury to the eye. You can be cured at home.** Read testimonials in illustrated book on eye diseases which is sent **free.** Dr. Oneal will advise you free of charge if you tell him your eye troubles.

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A New Method—No Knife or Pain—Always successful. Address all communications to

Oren Oneal, M.D., Suite 161, 52 Dearborn St. Chicago

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association

CHICAGO, ILL.

PLEDGES

Trusting in God's help, I solemnly promise to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider; from the use of tobacco in any form and from profanity

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Woman's Temperance Publishing Association
CHICAGO, ILL.

Parliamentary Difficulties.

Conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin.

QUES.—In our convention one of our most prominent ladies asked for the floor right in the middle of the vote (a rising vote) and the Chair ruled her out of order. The members appealed from the ruling of the Chair and the floor almost unanimously sustained the Chair. Now the few who dissented are aggrieved. The lady who appealed has been in several of your classes and says she knows she is correct. Will you be so kind as to settle this in next "Difficulties" sure?

ANS.—The member was quite right. If she had not already spoken to the question she was entitled to the floor. When "voted down" she should have asked permission to read the law. If she was so unfortunate as not to have had a copy of Roberts' Rules of Order she could have borrowed one of president or secretary, both of whom should always have a copy at hand. That would have settled the matter at once. There need never be any feeling over a decision on a point of law. The Manual will always decide.

Following is a question on the same line:

QUES.—When a member obtains the floor right in the middle of the vote what does the Chair do next?

ANS.—Unless other members claim the floor, she at once takes the vote. When the member relinquished the floor the question was just where it was before the former vote was taken, so of course the president re-takes the affirmative and then the negative as usual.

Still one other question rolled up by this same "wave" is most opportune just here:

QUES.—When a member has been present right thru a debate and has not asked for the floor, and then calls for a standing vote, and when the yea voters are on their feet calls out "Madam President," and demands the floor should she be given it? If she wished to speak should she not have taken her chance with the others, instead of making herself conspicuous and delaying everything by such a queer procedure? A good many of us think the Chair was wrong when she gave her the floor. This must be made very clear in THE UNION SIGNAL.

ANS.—The procedure was not at all "queer." The member was entitled to the floor even tho she had been sitting right there. Any member has the right to call for a rising vote on any question (when voting by the ayes and noes), and probably in claiming the floor the lady never once thought of 'making herself conspicuous." The chances are that she did not speak when the others were talking because she did not wish to speak at all unless necessary. When she called for a rising vote she did it to test the strength and see if she needed to talk. When from her standpoint the vote was going the wrong way, she probably considered it her duty to make a speech that would reverse the vote. (Wonder if she did.) Getting the floor in the middle of the vote is the best sort of parliamentary tactics, in a spirited discussion in which several take part, and debate at best is too much prolonged. Find whether it is necessary to talk before adding to the volume of speeches.

QUES.—(a) Please say in THE UNION SIGNAL how many paid members must be back of every delegate on the floor of the National convention. (b) How are these delegates provided—I mean how do the several states appoint or elect them? (c) Are all state officers members of the National convention and ex-officio voters?

ANS.—(a) Five hundred "paid" members. (b) Different states have different methods. The National union does not at all care how each state provides its delegates. The only requirements are five hundred members and $50. (c) Unless the state has a vice-president-at-large all the officers are ex-officio voters. There is no provision for seating a vice-president-at-large, tho there should be, and doubtless the necessary steps will be taken in the next annual meeting.

QUES.—(a) Is there any necessity for a vice-president-at-large? (b) What is the difference between that officer and the first vice-president? (c) Should state, district, and county elect both?

ANS.—Not at all. So far as I know in every state the several county presidents are vice-presidents of the district. (if they work by both counties and districts) and the district presidents are vice-presidents of the state. As you see in each case this gives several vice-presidents who are equal in rank. There might be a question as to who would act in place of the president. There could be none where there is a vice-president-at-large duly elected by the constituency over which she would preside in case of the absence of the president.

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That life is long which answers life's great end.—Young.

All things are artificial, for nature is the art of God.—Sir Thomas Browne.

By the very constitution of our nature moral evil is its own curse.—Chalmers.

Come and take a choice of all my library, and so beguile thy sorrow.—Shakespeare.

Where love is there is no labor; and if there be labor, that labor is loved.—Austin.

When true friends meet in adverse hour 'tis like a sunbeam through a shower.—Scott.

All presentiments that are confirmed by events give man a higher idea of himself.—Goethe.

He that knows how to make those he converses with easy, has found the true art of living, and being welcome and valued everywhere.—Locke.

Kernels.

Do you ever look back on your life and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?

No sir. It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was brooding over what can't be helped.

Politician—I'll do what I can to get work for you.

Citizen—I don't want work; what I am after is a city job.

Hasbin—What do the letters "B. A." after a college graduate's name stand for?

Neverwas—"Bachelor of Athletics," I guess.—Philadelphia Record.

Casey—Costigan got his life insured for tin cints.

Conroy—How was that?

Casey—He borrowed tin cints av th' foreman, and th' foreman won't put him on a dangerous job as long as he owes him th' tin cints.—Puck.

The New Pastor—I am very glad to have your husband's good opinion.

Sister Hardshell—Oh, he's quite satisfied. He says what can we expect at such a salary?—Puck.

Clergyman (examining a Sunday School class)—"Now, can any one of you tell me what are sins of omission?"

Small scholar—"Please, sir, they're sins you ought to have committed, and haven't."

In all the affairs of life let it be your great care not to hurt your mind or offend your judgment. And this rule, if observed carefully in all your deportments, will be a mighty security to you in your undertakings.—Epictetus.

CHANGE.

Quit Coffee and Get Well.

A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such a pressure of gas and such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I have been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been cured by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health, I decided to try Postum in place of coffee.

"I made the change from coffee to Postum and such a change there is in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift from coffee to Postum I got better and now all of my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off coffee and drank Postum steadily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send to the Co. for particulars by mail of extension of time on the $7,500.00 cooks' contest for 735 money prizes.

Hugh Brotherton, Curate.

(Continued from page 6.)

say is that I shall be very much disappointed in Rose," interrupted his wife indignantly. "Chris! if I did not know to the contrary, I should suspect that you had never been in love!"

Mr. Boyd raised his head in surprise, and saw her to be ruffled beyond all his experience of her sweet nature.

"My word! I hope she'll come," he said quaintly.

His wife's faith in her sister, if weak, was justified, for toward evening Rose came. She looked pale, agitated, and happy; and at once it was evident she had fallen in love over again with the grave lover who had supplanted her fallen hero of old.

Before many days had passed, the voice of joy mingled with the voice of mourning on every hand. The only consolation which Pitsmoor could take to itself in the prospect of bereavement lay in the fact that Mr. Brotherton was not going far away.

"The worst fault I ever see in him," asserted John Broadbent dogmatically, "was the disappointing line he took wi' respect to our weekly temperance meetin'. Shilly-shallyin' we might expect from Mr. Boyd, but we had a right to expect somethin' better from Mr. Brotherton. Here's a parish o' pledged—"

"Oh, shut up, gaffer!" interrupted Sam precipitately, for argumentative souls were pressing round. "He's made a teetotaller of every man Jack of us, and what more do you want?"

Sam was still a little apt to speak and act truculently, therefore, Enoch being unaccountably silent, it was not for John Broadbent to enter into combat single-handed with one who argued so deplorably beside the mark.

THE END.

Sunburn.

Many women suffer martyrdom in summer owing to sunburnt faces. Some burn red, others brown. Timely precautions may be taken which will ward off to a great extent the pain of sunburn and uncomfortable dryness that the skin experiences when it begins to peel. Buttermilk is a good thing to use, and the juice of cucumbers is a time-honored remedy. It is a good plan to rub the face with slices of cucumber, or to bathe the face in milk into which some cucumber juice has been squeezed. An Italian remedy for sunburn is the white of an egg, beaten up to a froth, applied to the face and allowed to dry on for ten minutes, after which the face is bathed with distilled water. Lemon juice is a popular remedy, and may be used with equal parts of glycerine or rose-water.

The Smithdeal Business College, Richmond, Va., is a high-grade commercial school. The president and faculty are radical enemies of the liquor traffic, the former refusing to join the Chamber of Commerce of his city, because liquor dealers were admited.

The *Practical Age*, Moline, Ill., says of him: "Professor Smithdeal is a deadly enemy of all educational shams and superficial methods of teaching." The school has been built up from the smallest beginning to one of the largest of its kind in the country, having an annual roll of nearly four hundred students, who come from different parts of this country and other countries.

The college is open all the year round. Ladies and gentlemen are admitted to all departments, and are given largely individual instruction, so that each student may make as rapid progress as possible, without reference to time or classes.

Its teachers, several of whom are authors of valuable books, are scholarly and experienced. Kind but firm discipline, practical and individual instruction adapted to each student, are some of the reasons why the Smithdeal College has succeeded, while several similar schools have failed in Richmond.

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Young men who must economize and who do not use tobacco, liquor, profanity, nor have any other bad habits, are boarded in the College at cost, $10,00 per month, including furnished room, light and heat.

Practical Talks with Housekeepers.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

Summer Desserts and Summer Drinks.

By Mrs. L. W. Mitchell.

IN the heated season the old question of "What shall we have for dinner?" so far as it relates to the dessert, at any rate, would often times better be answered by the word "Fruit," than by any other. Nature craves the cooling juices, and the mounting mercury makes the concoction of baked or steamed pies and puddings an intolerable task. Besides, all outdoors is calling: the skies are soft and blue, the parks are in the full tide of beauty, or, a little further away from the city, the real country lanes and wood-paths bid us forth, one and all, matron, maid, and child, to loaf and invite our souls.

That housekeeper is, indeed, wise in her day and generation who perceives how much more the life is than meat, the body than raiment. She will have little or none of the made dessert, but fill her fruit dish to overflowing, and sits down to partake thereof in a tranquil frame of mind, having seen to it that her fine napkins are out of harm's way, and small, fringed fruit-napkins distributed among her family. Fruit stains are a thorn in the flesh to a housewife whose pride is her table napery.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the home-made frozen dessert. If there are time and strength for its preparation and ice is cheap, it is a welcome dish on the table at meal time or almost any time between meals. But there are caterers whose products in this line are fine, and whose charges are so reasonable, that when the table can be supplied by a simple order over the telephone, in many cases it seems best to provide in this way. Individual tastes and circumstances must, of course, regulate this choice. There is no denying the feeling of proud satisfaction which swells the breast over a culinary frozen triumph served to the family on some sweltering day, a miracle of texture, flavor, and richness, won by your own brain and hand-work. I say brain and hand-work advisedly, for much judgment and care are required in producing a perfect frozen dessert. If you ever, on a very warm day, had a refractory freezer to handle, you will recall how it convinced you of the total depravty of inanimate things, and that it seemed as if one brain and one pair of hands were all too light an equipment for its subjugation.

The following desserts are suitable for hot weather, and are simple and easily prepared:

Strawberry Mousse: Wash and hull one quart of berries, mash thru a fine strainer, add one cup of sugar and one-fourth of a cup of gelatine dissolved in one-fourth cup of water, stand in a dish of ice water, and stir until it begins to get hard. Fold in one quart of whipped cream, fill into a mould, cover securely, pack in equal parts of ice and salt, and let it stand three or four hours.

Frozen Peaches: Take twelve large peaches, and mash with two coffee cups of sugar, stir in one pint of water, and the beaten whites of three eggs. Mix well and freeze.

Peach Ice Cream: Mash one pint of ripe peaches thru a sieve and sweeten to taste. Put in the freezer one pint each of milk and cream. As soon as this sets, add the peach pulp and freeze five minutes. Add the whisked egg-whites, and finish freezing.

Currant and Raspberry Ice: To make one pint of juice, squeeze and strain equal parts of currants and raspberries. Add a pint each of sugar and water. Mix and bring to the boiling point, when it should be poured on the stiff whites of three eggs. Whip well together, cool, and freeze. Substitute any fruit juices preferred.

Orange Jelly in Baskets: (These are given because, altho they take a little time and patience to prepare, they are so attractive, especially for a little folks' summer birthday party.): Beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoons of powdered sugar, add one cup of rich milk, and cook until it thickens. Take from the fire and add one-fourth of a box of dissolved gelatine. Stir and strain, flavoring with orange. Have ready some baskets cut from orange peel, and before the jelly gets too stiff, fill the baskets and set on ice. Heap with orange-flavored whipped cream, and tie the handles with ribbon.

Pineapple Tapioca Cream: Soak over night two tablespoons of tapioca in water to cover. In the morning cook in a quart of milk in a double boiler, add one-quarter of a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. After the milk has boiled ten minutes, stir in the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, remove at once from the fire, and stir rapidly to prevent curdling. Add a cup of preserved pineapple, drained, pour into a baking dish, make a meringue for the top, and brown.

Fruit Toast: Make some slices of toast from either brown or white bread, butter lightly, and over each slice pour hot sweetened stewed fruit. Plums make good fruit-toast, and plums are delicious stuffed with marshmallows, either roasted or plain, with or without the accompaniment of chopped nuts.

Fruit Meringue: Stew the fruit in a sugar syrup, skim out and boil down the syrup. Pour it over the fruit. Cover with a meringue made of three egg-whites, and serve very cold with a soft custard for sauce.

Stuffed Bananas are prepared by pressing the pulp thru a sieve, mixing with sugar, flavoring and whipped cream to suit the individual taste. Chill and serve with sponge drops.

Fruit Cottage Puddings are made by stirring the prepared fruit into the batter of a plain cake. Bake in a loaf and serve with hard sauce. Fruit puddings are made by alternating sweetened fresh fruit layers with fine bread crumbs, the top layer of crumbs buttered. Cherry pudding is especially good. Serve with plain cream.

Stale macaroons are very readily converted into a dessert by covering with flavored whipped cream.

Drinks.

Fruit Lemonade: Take the strained juice of a dozen lemons and sweeten with one pint of sugar. Add one-half pint of rasberry juice, one sliced orange, one sliced banana, and stir all into two quarts of iced water.

Strawberry and Raspberry Shrub: Mix five ounces of tartaric acid in two quarts of water. Pour over twelve pounds of the cleaned fruit and let stand forty-eight hours. Strain thru a flannel bag. To each pint of juice add one and one-half pints of white sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, bottle, cork tight, and keep in cool place.

Cream Soda (from The Cooking Club.) Boil together three pints of water, two lemons, and two ounces of tartaric acid until a clear syrup is obtained, then remove from the fire. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, slowly sift in a half cup of flour and stir until smooth, then flavor with essence of wintergreen. When the syrup is nearly cold, add the egg mixture to it, let stand over night, pour into a clean, sweet stone jug and cork tightly. Use two tablespoons to a glass of iced water. Just before drinking add to this a little soda and stir well.

Unfermented Grape Juice: Wash and pulp ten pounds of grapes, bring to a boil, and when cold strain thru a cheese cloth. Add two pounds of sugar, put over the fire again, fill boiling hot into bottles and seal at once. Resin with a little linseed oil melted together is recommended for sealing mixture.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

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Let the Whisky Men Have Their Way.

WE have a letter from a railroad man in Kansas which throws yet more light on the favorite cry of the whisky crowd, that prohibition does not prohibit.

Our correspondent is J. M. Beecher, Jr., one of the trustees of the Methodist Church at Belleville. He says:

While standing in my car door at the terminal, I noticed a gentleman passing back and forth. He paused at the door, and inquired if there were any open joints along our line. I made a non-committal reply, and talked with him until I found he was a whisky drummer, traveling for a Kansas City house.

I gave him some information, and he, in turn, told me of his trips in Kansas and Nebraska.

After complaining bitterly of the difficulties he had to meet in Kansas, in the way of small orders and the uncertainty of finding his customer on the second trip, he stated that in his territory in Kansas there were just three good towns—Leavenworth, Atchison, and Pittsburg. He wound up by declaring, disgustedly, that he sold as much liquor in Nebraska in one week as he did in Kansas in his whole three weeks' trip.

How the whisky men do love Kansas, and how prohibition does not prohibit!

His name is —— ——, and he travels for —— & —— of Kansas City, Mo.

This is not an unusual case, as anyone knows who has traveled in a prohibition state.

The simple truth is that a prohibitory law is usually better enforced than any other sort of law aimed at the whisky business.

Local option territory is being continually invaded by the traffic. Low license states are neither happy nor successful in their attempt to restrict liquor selling. High license states are no better. Witness the present shameful condition of things in New York City, where a district attorney asks for partial Sunday opening of saloons in order to induce the saloonkeepers to be good for the rest of the day!

It may as well be understood by all concerned that the saloon is a chronic and incurable law-breaker. It is as little content to obey "liberal" restrictive laws as it is to obey "Puritanical" ones. No attitude of the law-making power satisfies it. It respects no law, because the nature of its business makes it an outlaw. The saloonkeeper is a most practical and a most dangerous anarchist.

Two alternatives offer themselves for a final settlement of the business of dealing in intoxicants. It may be "let alone." Let it be considered as a legitimate business, like the grocery business, or the clothing trade.

Such a solution would surely satisfy the whisky men. That it would satisfy the sober judgment of the American people not even the whisky men believe.

The other solution is to take the whisky men at their own valuation, and make them perpetual outlaws. They are already willing to be criminals part of the time. They do not seem to be hurt by the disrepute of their business. They accept the role of the law-breaker without hesitation.

The facts, the logic, and the morals of the drink business all point one way. "You can't enforce" any sort of restrictive liquor law. But the more territory the law covers, and the more stringent it is, the more generally effective its enforcement is likely to be.

The dealers in intoxicants know that "free whisky" is impossible. They have taught us that they respect no restriction, however slight. Let us accept the plan of campaign they have forced upon us, and move directly upon their works. —Epworth Herald.

The service of the Nickel Plate Road to New York City and Boston is unsurpassed. Three fast express trains, in each direction, daily. These trains are composed of modern first-class day coaches, elegant vestibuled sleeping cars between Chicago, New York and Boston, and other eastern points. Superior dining-car service, meals being served on American Club plan, ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00; also service a la carte. Passengers can travel comfortably and economically via the Nickel Plate Road. No excess fare charged on any Nickel Plate train. See that your ticket reads that way. Chicago City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Depot, La Salle St. and Van Buren St., on the Elevated Loop.

Magazines of the Month.

EVERYBODY'S for August has an ideal vacation cover, and the contents are in keeping. The fiction is unusually attractive, and the illustrations excellent. Timely articles are "Pope Leo's Successor," and a vacation symposium—"The Best August." "Little Stories of Real Life" are a fascinating monthly feature.

The August METROPOLITAN presents a varied and interesting table of contents, chiefly bright, up-to-date fiction, the most important being a serial story by William Dean Howells. "New York's Public Playgrounds" and "When the Town (New York) Was Young" are of other interest. The magazine is handsomely illustrated.

PEARSON'S for August comes out in an appropriate harvest cover which is a good vanguard for the battalion of bright and catchy stories that follow. There is besides a fully illustrated and comprehensive paper on "The Building of the Panama Canal," that cannot fail to be read with interest. "How to Improve the Game of Lawn Tennis" will be appreciated by those who love outdoor sport.

The complete novel in LIPPINCOTT'S for August has a catchy title—"The Green Dragon," and a very readable summer story it is. There are several shorter stories, and anybody that reads LIPPINCOTT'S knows that its fiction is always of the most entertaining. "Father Kneipp and his Cure" is a gossippy little article about the Bavarian priest's barefoot cure for consumption. Poetry and "Walnuts and Wine" are very enjoyable.

SUCCESS seems to have caught the vacation spirit to keep its sister magazines company, and a very large proportion of fiction has crept into the August issue of this usually strenuous magazine—but then several of the stories are strenuous enough. Some of the substantial articles are: "The Era of Young Men," "There Effort is Bound by Castle Fetters," and "American Cup-Winners and Their Builders." This issue is, as usual, splendid as to matter and illustration.

The August MCCLURE'S is a very handsome issue of that always excellent magazine. The initial article is a fetching child's story—"The Method of Charles Stuart York." The sympathetic illustrations are in color and truly an artistic success. "A Story of the Upper Mississippi" is a thrilling tale of the wild races between rival boats that were so common in the days of a past generation. The stories are all bright, breezy, and original—prime companions for a leisure hour. Lincoln Steffins contributes an intimate and wholly delightful sketch of that genuine reformer —Jacob A. Riis.

The ST. NICHOLAS for August is a delight to the eye and a joy to the soul of every young person who loves good stories and poems and charming illustrations. We couldn't begin to say which is best where everything is so good; but you will enjoy "The Bell Buoy's Story," "The Farman Tea-Room," "How We Boys Were Stormbound on Minot's Lighthouse," and the quaintly illustrated serial "Story of King Arthur and his Knights," by Howard Pyle. To us the most delightful features of the magazine are the departments "Nature and Science" and "The St. Nicholas League." They are a liberal education to the young folks.

The value of the latest issue (July) of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY to temperance workers can best be determined from a knowledge of its contents. The principal articles are: "Inebriety a Disease," "Nature, Effects, Uses, and Abuses of Alcohol," "Infantile Alcoholism," "The Correlation of Alcoholism, Crime, and Insanity," "Tyroscine in the Treatment of Morphinism," "History of the International Anti-Alcohol Congresses," "Taxemias and Their Relations to Alcoholism," "Annual Meeting of the American Temperance Association," "Quarterly Meeting of Association for the Study of Inebriety," etc. (T. D. Crothers, M. D., editor, Hartford, Conn. $2.00 per year.)

The "thing worth while" in the August CHAUTAUQUAN is public improvement. Indeed, the entire number is devoted to "civics." This is a most worthy subject, and deserves all the exploitation it has received of recent years. Beautiful and healthful surroundings cannot fail to refine the people who live in them. The subjects treated indicate the scope of this exceptionally interesting and valuable number. Some of them are: "The Gospel of Pictures," "The Philosophy of the Betterment Movement," "The American Municipal Art Movement," "Most Important Event in Civic Improvement," "Springs and Fountains," "The Story of the Civic Club, of Carlisle," "For a More Beautiful St. Louis," "Progress of Rural Improvement," etc. The articles are appropriately illustrated.

The Midsummer CENTURY is indeed sumptuous, both in matter and illustration. The colored cover page is exceptionally effective. Perhaps the most important articles now running in this magazine, in view of the wide influence of the Methodist Church, are the series of illustrated papers on John Wesley, by Prof. C. T. Winchester. The second paper is entitled "Wesley's Days of Triumph." Other articles of value are: **"An Artist in the Antarctic," illustrated** with pictures in color, "New Light on Lhasa, the Forbidden City," "The Later Years of Sir Walter Scott," and "A Place of Marvels" (Yellowstone Park) and the first of a series of brilliant papers by Hon. Andrew D. White, entitled "Chapters From My Diplomatic Life." The subject of the present paper being "First Mission to Germany." The fiction is bright and fresh.

When we say that the August ATLANTIC is up to its usual standard of excellence we mean a great deal, because to many of us no illustrated **magazine** yet published can take the unique place that this old and favorite **publication holds** in our hearts and intellectual needs. Some of the more important articles are an appreciative study of "Zola," an essay, with a psychological interest in it, by Agnes Repplier on "Consecrated Criminology," and thoughtful "Letters from the Philippines," by Arthur Sayers Riggs. The fiction is bright and fascinating, and forms a large proportion of the contents, the initial article being a delightful novelette entitled "Daphne." The story is radiant with glory of a midsummer Italian coloring, but tempered with an elusive pagan joyousness. The plot does not matter. It is the description. Lafcadio Hearn contributes one of his vivid stories of Japanese life. The Contributor's Club is as usual the best of the feast.

The special features of the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS are a character sketch of the late Pope Leo XIII., by W. T. Stead; a sketch of the artist Whistler, who died in London on July 17, by Ernest Knaufft, with reproductions of several of Whistler's characteristic works; articles on "The Present Status of the American Labor Movement," by John R. Commons, and "The Plight of the English Worker," by Frank Fayant; a study of the recent German elections and the triumph of the Socialist party, by Wolf von Schierbrand; a character sketch of M. Jaures, the present leader of the French Socialists, by Othon Guerlac; an illustrated account of this year's wheat harvest in Kansas, by Philip Eastman; and three articles treating of the latest phases of electric-power development,—on the upper Hudson River, in southern California, and in the State of Washington, respectively. In "The Progress of the World," the editor deals with the post-office scandals, the prevalent mob spirit, American diplomacy in the far East, the coming changes in the army, and the principal current questions in foreign **politics.**

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2 Cocoanut, Shepp's shredded	.80	.40
2 Pure Ground Pepper (in Tin Can)	.80	.40
1 Cinnamon, Pure Ground (in Tin Can)	.60	.38
2 Bottles Root Beer (enough for 10 gallons)	.50	.42
1 Quart Pure Indigo (for 200 washings)	.90	.65
8 Ounces Pure Vanilla Extract	1.25	.75
4 Ounces Pure Lemon Extract	.50	.35
5 Baking Powder, Best	2.50	1.60
1 Pint Best Cherry Phosphate	.90	.65
15 Cakes (5 Castile, 10 G. P. Tar) Soap	1.50	.98
10 Pure Mocha and Java Coffee, roasted	4.00	2.80
3 Cans Columbia River Salmon	.45	.25
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10 Best California Prunes	1.00	.65
10 Bars of Laundry Soap, best quality	.50	.15
5 Best Rice (not broken)	.50	.15
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The Domestic Problem.

By Irma T. Jones.

BETTER household service and more contented domestics can come only as employers and employed grow in knowledge of their respective duties and responsibilities. In its last analysis permanent economic improvement rests on an ethical foundation. A striking illustration is the acknowledged fact that experienced housekeepers have less difficulty in getting and keeping competent help than young housewives. In general, the former are less selfish, less exacting, do not expect impossibilities, and are better managers, so that their domestic machinery works with less friction, while their knowledge and experience inspire respect and confidence and obedience follows without irritation.

Conditions of family life in respect to income, numbers, and social obligations are so diverse that no remedy of universal application can be prescribed. The thoughts herein offered refer solely to average conditions in homes of the great middle class of American life.

Obstacles which hinder betterment are: Absence of business methods in hiring domestics, uncertain hours of labor, injustice in wages paid, ignorance often receiving the same as skill or more; difficulty in advancement or increase of wages; lack of social opportunity; too much expected of one servant, who must often be laundress, cook, charwoman, waitress, chambermaid, with care of children and furnace thrown in gratis; demand greater than supply; public sentiment regarding housework as less honorable than typewriting, selling goods or teaching. In addition to these, and even more difficult to overcome, are the ignorance, selfishness, dishonesty, and greed in servants, in employers, or in both, and what wonder that the domestic service problem shows "confusion worse confounded?" Evidently, any scheme of betterment must be of wide scope, and can only succeed slowly.

Housekeepers' unions promise much, and might in time develop business sense in women. They could regulate wages according to ability, hours, and term of service. They could prescribe rules for the advancement and reward of faithful service. They could strengthen women against the extortion of ignorance, and defend worthy workers from the greed of unprincipled employers. They might increase respect for housework as a vocation, and in time educate women to loyalty to rules, and to the value of efficient service. Such unions could prescribe duties and hours of labor so that a certain sense of freedom and independence might be possible for every domestic.

The removal of laundry work from the home would rob domestic service of half its terrors for the average working girl. In too many households the weekly wash day is the beginning of untold friction, interferes with the comfort and regularity of meals, and is for several months in the year a menace to health and even life.

Simplicity of living and house furnishing, more economical, desirable, more truly American, would also smooth many domestic pathways. Simpler meals and no laundry work would enable many a woman to manage easily with the help of her children and the occasional service of a char woman.

Make household arts fashionable. Insight into the real significance and beauty of well ordered home life, and the expert deftness which comes of mastery, would change household drudgery to something queenly. Even the menial tasks of housework would cease to be considered "common or unclean."

Recognize domestics as having such social needs as friends, comradeship, recreation, fresh air, light, happiness, and opportunity for improvement. The lonely lot of many faithful domestics is pitiable in the extreme. Wisely bestowed favors of this kind bring manifold returns in loyalty and diligence.

Like all evolutionary movements, betterment in household service must needs be of slow growth. It is noteworthy that wherever training in domestic arts has been spread by college or manual training school, improvement in domestic service has resulted. Undoubtedly, therefore, manual training and home science in public schools will, more than anything else, hasten the coming of better service and contented domestics.

Without respect for the vocation, without intelligence to direct it, willing to purchase freedom from effort at any price, indifferent to the welfare of their employes, multitudes of women, blind even to their own interests, are in reality obstructionists, hindering the cause of honest labor, hindering the health and sanity of American home life.

Educate them, develop conscience and character in them, if in no other way by the compulsory education of their children in domestic science in the public school; then will society rejoice in the dawn of better days for servants and served alike.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its eastern connections—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and West Shore and Boston & Maine Railroads—is considered by those who have patronized it as a most desirable line between Chicago and New York, Boston and other eastern points, and takes its place among the first-class lines leading eastbound from Chicago. It is operating three through first-class trains, all daily, and equipped with modern improvements, for the convenience and comforts of the traveling public, and has succeeded, to a remarkable degree, in pleasing its patrons, growing in popularity every day. One of its attractive features and thoroughly appreciated by the traveling public, is its dining-car service, meals being served on American Club plan, ranging in price from 35c. to $1.00; also service a la carte. Colored porters are in charge to look after the comfort of passengers in coaches, and especially to assist ladies traveling with children. No excess fare on any train on Nickel Plate Road. All passenger trains arrive at and depart from the La Salle Street Station, Chicago, the only passenger station in Chicago on the Elevated Loop. When going east try the Nickel Plate Road. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Association and Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital, will be held at the hospital, 167 Sangamon St., Monday, September 14 at 10:30 a. m.

Tabitha C. Reiley,
Secretary.

A Sunday school teacher recently told her class about the cruelty involved in docking horses. "Can any little girl tell me," she said, "of an appropriate verse of Scripture referring to such treatment?" There was a pause, and then a small girl arose and said solemnly, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

BOOKS WORTH READING

1. **In His Steps,** "What Would Jesus Do?" C. M. Sheldon.
2. **Crucifixion of Philip Strong.** C. M. Sheldon.
3. **Robert Hardy's Seven Days.** C. M. Sheldon.
4. **The Miracle of Markham.** C. M. Sheldon.
5. **A Matter of Business.** W. C. Stiles.
6. **To Pay the Price.** Silas K. Hocking.

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184 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Signal Notes

Only twelve out of the ninety-six counties in Tennessee legalize the sale of liquor.

Thirty-four children were sent to the country for a two-weeks' outing by the Chicago Bureau of Charities. Three other parties will soon enjoy an outing.

The floating hospital of the St. John's Guild, N. Y., carried nearly 1,000 invalids on its first trip this year. The boat is fitted with wards for dispensary service, a quarantine for contagious diseases, and a bath room accommodating fifty persons.

The subject of child life in institutions is being studied at the New York summer school of philanthropy. A plea for greater freedom and a natural individual child life was made by R. R. Reeder, superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum.

Sam Davey, thirteen years old, the boy who rowed a small boat thru a storm to rescue seven men who were thrown into Silver Lake by the capsizing of a yacht, has been presented with a handsome gold medal by the men whose lives he saved.

A unique international exposition is to be held in the imperial palace at St. Petersburg next fall. The undertaking is called "The Child's World," and will contain everything from the various countries concerning the moral, physical and intellectual education of childhood and youth.

Colonel Wright, who is in charge of the first and second battalions of the Second Regiment now in camp at Lakeview, Minnesota, has banished the canteen from the camp. Colonel Wright says he desires to have his men in the very best condition for work. The camp is very quiet, and the boys hard at work.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, Maine, Mr. George E. Brackett was again elected secretary. For twenty-eight years Mr. Brackett has filled this office, and for twenty years he has printed and ably edited the "Temperance Record," a paper that has done much for the cause in Maine.

Nineteen bills were introduced in the Nebraska legislature this last session by the liquor men that had for their object the modifying of the force of the Slocum law, but all failed to become law. Two bills passed which make the law more stringent than before. There are 400 cities and towns in Nebraska without licensed saloons.—"Mida's Criterion."

The St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery of Manhattan, N. Y., has opened a summer home at Sea Cliff, L. I. The five hundred children who are taken care of at the Nursery rarely if ever have an opportunity to see the trees and the green grass, and play out in the fields. They will be brought to the home in parties of fifty until every child has had a two-weeks' outing.

The little booklet on "Near-By Resorts" issued by the Michigan Central R. R. will be of much interest to dwellers in Chicago and its numerous suburbs. Seventeen summer resorts are attractively described and time table of trains and special summer rates for tickets given. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by addressing the Michigan Central ticket office at 119 Adams street, Chicago.

Commander Booth-Tucker has purchased for the Salvation Army another farm to be used as a summer resort for the children and their mothers from the crowded districts of New York. The farm cost $13,000 and comprises over seventy acres of land. There is an apple orchard, ten acres of woodland, a lake and clover fields. The building contains about thirty rooms and in connection with a fresh-air camp will accommodate about 150 persons. It will be called "The Cherry Tree Home for Waifs and Strays," a name suggested by Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Groceries for Harvest.

Now is the time to buy a supply of Groceries. Kohl, E. J. Co., 10 N. State St., Chicago, offer one of the best bargains we have ever published. You will find same on page 14.

Publisher's Notes.

Nineteen Beautiful Years.

This sweet story of the life of Miss Willard's sister Mary loses none of its original interest with the passing years. The new edition, just issued, is one of the most attractive ever published; its delicate binding of blue and gold exceedingly appropriate.

Wonderfully true are the words of John G. Whittier, who said:

"The impression made upon me by the perusal of the first edition of this little book has not been weakened by the lapse of time. It seems to me now, as it did then, a very sweet and tender record of the exceptionally beautiful life of a young woman, whose rare natural gifts and graces were sanctified by a deep, but cheerful and healthful, religious experience, free from cant, affectation, or bigotry. It is an attractive picture of the 'sweet reasonableness' of Christian development—a lovely human character flowering into the beauty of holiness." Price postpaid 60 cents.

An Inspiring Booklet.

No more tender tribute to Miss Willard was ever penned than is found in "Frances E. Willard's Message to the Womanhood of the Age," by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Having been a pupil of Miss Willard, at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, Dr. Bristol speaks with knowledge of her wonderful life and its value to the world. Place the booklet in the hands of your friends, reserving a copy for your own desk, that her "message" may often inspire you. Only a limited number of copies are left. Price 15 cents.

Chalk Talking Made Easy.

In "Blackboard Helps for Loyal Temperance Legions," by Mrs. Linnie Gee Finney, we have twelve striking lessons on alcohol and tobacco. The page outline given for each lesson can be easily transferred to the blackboard by one little skilled in drawing. Opposite each picture we find appropriate questions, suggesting the talk which should accompany the use of the illustrations. This is a book needed by every leader of a Legion. The suggestions will be valuable to those who prepare blackboard lessons for Sunday schools and other societies. Price 25 cents.

A Fight Against Odds.

"A Fight Against Odds," by Kate Anderson, presents in a rarely forcible manner the insidious growth of the cigaret habit. Claude, the youngest son of the Kilgour family, is a boy of loving disposition and brilliant mind. Unknown to his family he becomes a slave to the cigaret. The unavailing efforts of mother, sister, and brothers, and even the poor boy himself to free him from the curse, the influences which worked against them and the sad termination are thrillingly told. The interest of the story is absorbing and well sustained. "A Fight Against Odds" appeared as a serial in The Union Signal. We are glad to offer it now in attractive book form, well illustrated and with a handsome cover. Cloth, 75 cents.

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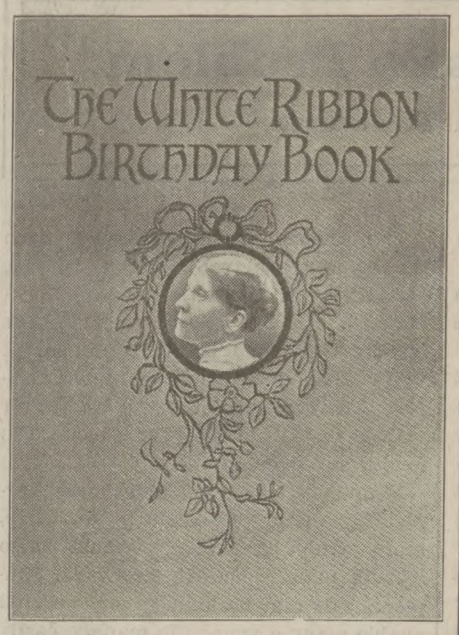

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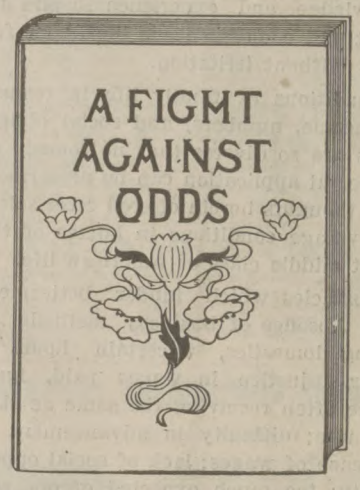

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Full directions, quantity of material required and illustration of garment with each pattern.

Order patterns by their numbers. Give bust measure for ladies' upper garments. Give waist measure for skirts. Give both age and breast measure for misses and children.

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National W. C. T. U.

TO THE UNION SIGNAL SUBSCRIBERS.

A Message of Greeting and Explanation from the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dear Friends:—

For more than two months you have not received The Union Signal, the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The National W. C. T. U. is, however, in no wise to blame for the suspension of The Union Signal, since it has never had financial control of the paper. The National W. C. T. U. has had the editorial control of the Union Signal, but the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, a stock company of Chicago, has owned the paper and has controlled its finances from the first.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just consummated the purchase of The Union Signal, thus coming into full financial as well as editorial control of its official organ. Not until today, when the subscription list of The Union Signal became the property of the National W. C. T. U. as purchased from the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, could the National W. C. T. U. address the individual subscribers to its official organ, although we have sent an explanatory letter to each of our ten thousand local unions, requesting them to inform subscribers as widely as possible of the exact situation.

Five years ago Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the heaviest creditor of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association and a careful business woman, succeeded Mrs. Matilda B. Carse as President of this Association. Mrs. Bailey has made heroic efforts to save the stockholders and all the creditors from loss, and has succeeded in somewhat decreasing the commercial indebtedness. In acting for the W. T. P. A. she has left nothing undone that could be done by a high-minded woman and a true-hearted Christian.

The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association leased its entire business in March, 1901, for a term of seven years to The William Johnston Printing Company of Chicago, who from that time until August 5th, 1903, printed The Union Signal, but since that date, (August 5th, 1903) have failed to send out an issue of the paper to their subscribers, and have stated to the W. T. P. A. and to the National W. C. T. U. that they cannot longer continue the lease. This action was doubtless a surprise to most of the subscribers. Please bear in mind that the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association is a business corporation, distinct from the National W. C. T. U., and that the National has never received one penny of the subscription money for the Union Signal, nor from the proceeds of any other publications of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

The Board of Directors of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association met in Chicago recently and decided to retire from business. They offered The Union Signal and The Crusader Monthly to the National W. C. T. U. at a price which we have accepted and which we will pay in cash.

Having purchased The Union Signal so near the time of the National convention of the W. C. T. U., which meets in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13th, and as there will be many details to arrange, it is deemed best not to issue the first number under the new management until immediately after the close of the National Convention, making this the "Convention Number" and one of especial interest.

We shall proceed carefully and economically, (not purchasing printing machinery, etc.) and we trust that the W. C. T. U. members and all students and friends of the temperance reform will rally to the support of the paper and largely increase its subscription list.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE LIST WILL RECEIVE THE NEW UNION SIGNAL DATING FROM ITS FIRST ISSUE UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TIME WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT THESE SUBSCRIBERS WILL PROMPTLY RENEW.

All subscriptions sent in during the past few weeks since the suspension of publication by The William Johnston Printing Co. will also be honored by the National W. C. T. U., although these subscriptions must be added to the already long list of unexpired subscriptions as above referred to, for which the National W. C. T. U. has received no remuneration.

May we not say that in view of the heavy expense of taking up a paper with a large list of unexpired subscriptions, we hope that all who can afford to do so will feel inclined to cheer and encourage the National W. C. T. U. by at once becoming a "new," rather than remaining an "old" subscriber. While the National W. C. T. U. in its Cincinnati Convention will settle price, etc., of the paper, we can emphatically announce that THE PRICE WILL NOT EXCEED $1 PER YEAR.

Pledges in new subscriptions and from all subscribers now on the list who will kindly help by immediately renewing, can be sent at once to The Union Signal, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill.

PLEASE SEND NAMES ONLY, RESERVING MONEY PAYMENT UNTIL YOU RECEIVE THE FIRST COPY OF THE PAPER CONTAINING THE EXACT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS.

All subscribers who have been receiving the paper and are owing the amount of their subscription will greatly aid the National W. C. T. U. by promptly sending to us the full amount due. Make all drafts and money orders payable to The Union Signal.

We shall aim to publish a paper having a high standard of literary merit, taking a world-wide survey of the temperance field, and invaluable to W. C. T. U. as well as to all temperance workers and specialists.

We again assure you that we have done everything in our power to bring about better conditions and that as speedily as possible, and that we could not possibly communicate with you until today when the subscription list became our property.

Although the National W. C. T. U. has been, as we have tried to show you, the greatest sufferer during this period of suspension of our official paper, we have no reason to be disheartened. The W. C. T. U. throughout all our country and other lands was never so large, so enthusiastic, so promiseful as at the present time. Let us impart a spirit of good cheer, for we have reason to be cheerful, and let us hope that all loyal White Ribboners will be brought closer together because of this temporary deprivation. With faith in God and in the righteousness of the cause we love, let us go faithfully forward.

Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., Oct. 10, 1903.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President.
ANNA A. GORDON, Vice-President at Large.
SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Corresponding Secretary.
CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Recording Secretary.
FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Assistant Recording Secretary.
HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer.

THE CRUSADER MONTHLY.

The Crusader Monthly has been purchased by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be continued without interruption under the editorial management of Miss Margaret Wintringer and Miss Alice M. Krimbill. This sixteen page paper is being greatly improved and should find a place in every home where there are young people. Especially should it be in the hands of every member of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The price is but 25 cents per year. Now is a good time to redeem your subscription pledges. Send all subscriptions addressed to The Crusader Monthly, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois. Make all drafts and money orders payable to The Crusader Monthly.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

Upon coming into possession of The Union Signal, the National W. C. T U. saw for the first time several thousand unanswered letters of inquiry sent to the publishers by subscribers concerning the non receipt of the paper. We believe the writers will find in these pages an answer to their questions. If not, they will please address The Union Signal, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. LITERATURE.

Miss Ruby I. Gilbert manager, Miss A. A. Austin associate, have purchased from the Woman's Temperance Publishing association the entire stock of books, leaflets, pictures, badges and other W. C. T. U. supplies. Misses Gilbert and Austin are well known white ribboners who are familiar with the publishing business and they should have generous patronage. New leaflets will be added at once and the stock greatly improved. Orders for literature will receive prompt and careful attention. Until further notice, send your orders for any of the above mentioned supplies to Miss Ruby Gilbert, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago.

THE OFFICIAL CALL

For the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is hereby officially called to meet in its thirtieth annual convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13th, to continue through the 18th, in the Ninth Street Baptist Church, between Vine and Race streets.

The basis of representation is as follows: The ex-officio membership and one delegate-at-large elected by each state and territory, and one delegate for each five hundred members of whom the National W. C. T. U. has re-

ceived dues; also one L. T. L. delegate for every fifty dollars paid into the national treasury, and one delegate-at-large for every fractional part of fifty dollars received from the combined states, territories and District of Columbia, all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L.

At the close of another decade of earnest work and glad fruition, another ten years of "glorious discipline and blessed sorrow," it is appropriate that we gather with grateful hearts in the old "Crusade State" for our annual meeting. The past year has been, on the whole, one of splendid progress for the temperance cause, and the National W. C. T. U. will bring to this "Harvest Home" an encouraging report of work accomplished, of increased membership, and of an ever-widening field of labor.

At Cincinnati we will remember particularly the inspiration of the crusade days and, to the end that we too, may be specially imbued with power from on high, let us reverently observe the day of prayer and consecration, Nov. 12, preceding the opening of the thirtieth convention of the National W. C. T. U.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, President.
SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Cor. Secretary.

THE CALL TO PRAYER.

According to the official call, the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this year in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13-18, 1903. This means a return to the "Crusade State"and the immediate vicinity of Hillsboro, Ohio, the crusade town, which will be the mecca of delegates and visitors.

This fact can but arouse a universal desire for a renewal of the crusade baptism and power. That we may realize the desire, we issue with new emphasis, the usual Call to Prayer.

On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1903, at Cincinnati, Ohio, an all-day meeting of consecration and prayer will be observed from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. in the St. Paul M. E. Church.

Will our local unions set apart this day, and join with us in the following program:

MORNING SESSION—10 a. m. to 12 m.

Singing—"Give to the Winds Thy Fears."

Prayer. Reading Crusade Psalm.

Singing—"Rock of Ages."

Bible Exposition—"The Sources of Our Power,"—namely: The Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1-5), Prayer (Acts 1:14), The Word of God (Acts 6:4), Consecration (Malachi 3:10), Individual Responsibility for Service (Isaiah 6:6-9.)

A consecration service will follow.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 to 4 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Exercises.

Ten-minute addresses by national evangelists, pastors and W. C. T. U. workers, interspersed with requests for prayer, seasons of prayer, hymns and sacred solos.

Remember the topics for prayer always appropriate:—For our National convention, that Divine wisdom may prevail in our councils and harmony and love be manifested; for our president, general officers and executive committee; for superintendents, evangelists, lecturers and organizers; for the Y. and L. T. L. branches; for white ribboners everywhere; for the overthrow of the liquor traffic; for peace and arbitration and purity; for a baptism of Christ-like love and enthusiasm for humanity.

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD,
World's and National Superintendent Evangelistic Department.

NATIONAL CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Ella A. Roller, 4338 Beech Hill avenue, Cincinnati, is general chairman of the local committees.

Mrs. M. J. Booth, 3646 Eastern Avenue Cincinnati, chairman of the committee on entertainment, will respond to questions about hotels and boarding places. During the convention she will have headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. building.

All banners must be addressed to Miss Ida K. Widrig, 1915 Hewitt avenue, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and she be informed by letter of the manner of transportation.

Mrs. McClellan Brown, 1024 Wesley avenue, Cincinnati, is local chairman on pulpits.

Miss Mary Rennick, 908 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, is chairman of press work.

The Excutive Committee will meet all day Wednesday, the 11th, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The Official Board will meet Thursday at 9:30 a. m. The afternoon of Thursday and the evenings of these two days will be used by one or the other of these boards, according to announcement. These meetings will be held in the First Reform Presbyterian Church, Plum street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Purity Conferences will be held Thursday a. m. from 9 to 12, in St. Paul M. E. church and from 8 to 9 on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday in the same place.

A Young Woman's Conference will be held all day on Thursday, in St. Paul M. E. church, beginning at 9 a. m.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will hold an all-day and evening Conference on Thursday, beginning at 9 a. m., arranged by a special committee of which Mrs. Mary B. Wood, of New York, is chairman. Other Conferences will be held each morning of the Convention from 8:15 to 9:15. There will also be a Conference of local L. T. L. workers each day from 5 to 6 p. m. All of these meetings will be held in St. Paul's M. E. church.

The Information Bureau, Rest Room and Check Room will be in the Convention church.

An all-day evangelistic meeting will be held Thursday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. in St. Paul M. E. church.

Trinity M. E. church, opposite the Convention church, will be used for overflow meetings.

The Board of National Superintendents will meet Thursday a. m. at 9:30 in the Reform Presbyterian church.

The Board of Organizers will meet Saturday a. m. and Wednesday a. m. at 8:30 in the Reform Presbyterian church.

Special department Conferences will be held at 8:30 a. m. during the Convention, places to be announced on the bulletin board.

RAILROAD RATES.

Uniform railroad rates of one and one-third fare for the round trip to Cincinnati have been secured from the following associations: The Central, New England, Trunk Line, and Western. Delegates and visitors should secure a certificate when they purchase their tickets. These must be presented to the chairman of transportation at the convention, and will entitle the holder to the reduction on the return ticket. The special railroad agent will charge each certificate holder 25 cents for viseing her certificate. There will be no special official train.

Give your station agent timely notice that certificates will be needed, as they are not always kept on hand. Secure a certificate for each road you travel over. The trip must be continuous. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 7th and will be good until Nov. 23rd.

All delegates are requested not to deliver their checks for baggage to any one at the depot. Arrangements have been made with the Cincinnati R. R. Omnibus Company for the delivery of trunks and valises for 25 cents each within certain limits and for 50 cents and 25 cents respectively for delivery to the suburbs. An agent from this Company will be stationed at the Convention church door to receive the checks.

BANNERS.

All banners not taken to the Convention personally should be carefully boxed and sent by express plainly addressed to the Chairman on Banners, Miss Ida K. Widrig, 1915 Hewitt avenue, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and she be notified by letter of the manner of transportation. If the sender attends the Convention, she should see the banner safely consigned to the winner with instructions in regard to boxing. If she does not attend, she should write careful instructions to some one who is to be there from her own state. The names of Department banners should be plainly marked on the banners. Transportation should be prepaid in every case. The receiver of a banner should always bear the expense of taking it home and of returning it to the National Convention.

Strong wooden boxes with locks have been provided for the four white star spangled membership banners and for Mrs. Stevens' flag membership banner, and it is expected that these banners will have good care, that they may grow old gracefully. If a banner is worth winning, it is worth the effort necessary to see it well packed for the trips to and from the Convention and to give it good care throughout the year.

Look after your banner when you arrive. Look after your banner when the Convention closes.

HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the National W. C. T. U. will be at the Burnett Hotel, corner of Third and Vine streets. It is a house much patronized by ladies, and is said to have the prettiest dining-room west of the Alleghanies. The proprietor has closed the bar in honor of his White Ribbon guests. By special arrangement, meals and room can be had for $3 per day, two in a room, and at $1.50 per day without meals, two in a room; single rooms with or without meals at higher rates. Application should be made to Mr. T. J. Cullen, Manager. Parlor A. will be assigned for Headquarters work and another large room for the Executive committee if desired.

Delegates to the Convention will be entertained in private families. Lodging and breakfast will be provided and possibly one other meal.

THE CONVENTION CHURCH.

The Ninth Street Baptist church is centrally located and is one of the most commodious church edifices in the city. The officers of this church grant the use of its very excellent auditorium for the Convention, and all the elaboration of rooms for committees and conferences and whatsoever use the Convention may require. The entire church organization is in full sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

The present pastor is Rev. G. O. King. His two assistants are Rev. D. B. Richard and James R. Kirtley. It is the parent church of an active German Baptist church, and of nine Mission Stations with buildings in various sections of the city. These operate free Kindergarten, Kitchengarten, sewing classes, physical culture and industrial classes, an Employment Bureau, a Boys' Brigade and a Men's Club, in the interests of which there are eighty different meetings weekly. There are nearly two thousand members engaged in these various Christian efforts, with a Sunday school attendance of three thousand.

EXCURSION TO HILLSBORO.

The excursion to Hillsboro, O., will be made Monday, November 16. A special train will take delegates and visitors, leaving Cincinnati about 7 a. m. and returning abut 2 p. m. The cost for round trip ticket will be $1.25.

The train will arrive in Hillsboro about 9 a. m. The party will go direct to the church. After the delegations are seated, the Chautauqua salute will

be given to the old crusaders who will be seated in the memorial room. After the services, to be held in the new chapel dedicated to the crusade, the crusade room and the interesting memorials to be found there will be inspected Thompson. It is hoped that Mrs. McCabe, of Delaware, the first W. C. T. U. and luncheon will be served. A visit will then be paid to the home of Mother President of Ohio, and Mrs. Bashford, wife of the President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, will be present and many other distinguished guests, including ministerial brethren who aided in the Crusade. The pastors and people of this historic town are greatly interested in our coming and we will be greatly interested in going. It will be a great event. Visitors are invited to join the excursion.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CONVENTION PROGRAM.

One evening will be devoted to a grand diamond medal contest, with nine contestants and a special program. Another, to one minute speeches by the State Presidents, in which each is expected to name a victory by her state and tell how it was won. Welcome Night, Jubilee Night and Platform Night will occur as usual. There will be no department demonstration this year. The speakers for Platform Night, so far as selected, are Miss Olive Malvery, India; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Massachusetts; Miss Belle Kearney, Mississippi.

The President's Annual Address will be the chief feature for Friday forenoon. It is too early to announce the speakers for Welcome Night, but we may expct brightness and the usual good time.

Mrs. Maria Weed, of Illinois, and Deaconess Sarah J. Elliott, of New York, will give short addresses on the general subject of polygamy in the United States. Mrs. C. C. Faxon, our W. C. T. U. Commissioner to the Philippines will tell about her work for temperance in Manila. Miss M. L. Orr will show the needs of the immigrant station at Ellis Island, N. Y. Miss Olive Christian Malvery, who captivated the world's W. C. T. U. Convention at Geneva, and who is a brilliant speaker and charming reciter, will give us peeps into her native country, India, and temperance truths with dramatic fervor and power. There promises to be an unusual number of good things at the Cincinnati Convention.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES, ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS!

The State Corresponding Secretaries have already been asked to send in their state reports on Oct. 15th at the latest. All organizers should have their reports in by that time and the National Lecturers will please bear in mind the three points called for in the National By-laws, viz., number of lectures, upon what general subjects and in how many different states.

SUSANNA M. D. FRY, Corresponding Secretary.

ATTENTION, TREASURERS!

The books of the National Treasurer will close Nov. 1st. The auditor will begin her work on the 2nd, and after that no dues or other funds can be entered. We are hoping that many states will show good gains, and that several will make a gain of five hundred and more.

HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer.

OUR CONVENTION CITY.

An ably prepared article concerning the great dailies of Cincinnati, the churches, philanthropies, organizations and citizens of our Convention city, together with pictures for illustrations, was sent to The Union Signal for publication, but Alas and Alack! in the absence of an official organ, this labor can be expressed only by this short paragraph. The press of Cincinnati was represented as a unit in its welcome to the convention and as standing ready to publish every item of fact, news or comment concerning the white ribbon movement. As for the welcomes contained in the article, we will have to wait for them until Nov. 13th, all of which will doubtless be published in the great Cincinnati dailies referred to.

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA, Altoona, Oct. 15-20.
INDIANA, Hartford City, Oct. 16-20.
IOWA, Soux City, Oct. 18-22.
CALIFORNIA, Vallejo, Oct. 19-23.
MISSOURI, Hannibal, Oct. 22-23.
KANSAS, Kansas City, Oct. 21-23.
RHODE ISLAND, Greenwich, Oct. 21-22.
NORTH DAKOTA, Mayville, Oct. 23-26.
MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield, Oct. 27-29.
TENNESSEE, Morristown, Nov. 4-6.
MISSISSIPPI, Nov. 22-25.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Miss Cornelia Dow, Maine, Chairman.
Miss Carrie Lee Carter, Missouri, Secretary.
Mrs. A. A. Hawley, Colorado.
Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, New York.
Mrs. Henrietta L. Brown, Oregon.
Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, Kansas.

HUGH BROTHERTON, CURATE.

By Frances Home,

Author of "Against Odds," "The Experience of Dorothy Leigh."

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[So much interest has been expressed in the story, "Hugh Brotherton, Curate," that the last chapter is given here for the benefit of the subscribers to the Union Signal who have waited long and anxiously to know what became of the hero.]

"A mild attack of apoplexy induced by violent cerebral excitement," was Dr. Mann's diagnosis of Enoch's case, and once assured that the old man was "not going to slip thru our fingers this time," Pitsmoor came very near to regarding his seizure in the light of a special interposition of Providence on its behalf. One topic of conversation having been voluntarily tabooed, another, scarcely less dramatic, had been substituted in its place. For the pledge of silence, tacitly given at the meeting was, for the most part, scrupulously observed. One argumentative and reckless young miner did indeed contend, in Sam's presence, that all he, personally, had undertaken was "not to mention no unpleasantness to Mr. Brotherton's face," for the rest, as he fallaciously argued, his tongue was his own. But when, ten minutes later, he turned a damaged countenance upon the company, and savagely demanded the suppression of Sam Widgery, he found, to his discomfiture, that public opinion was entirely on Sam's side. After that it was generally recognized that, for the prudent and peaceable, there was no course but to fall back upon Enoch and the author of the anonymous slander as subjects for legitimate discussion.

As for Mr. Brotherton himself, it was a privilege to get even a passing glimpse of his pale face in these days, for, from the moment when he helped to carry Enoch from the platform to his bed, he seldom left his side. One prolonged interview Hugh had with his father on the morning following the meeting, and after it the solicitor, shrugging his shoulders, washed his hands of all responsibility, and went home to console himself and his wife with the hope that, possibly there was stuff in the fellow that might make something of him after all—stuff that had been altogether wanting in grandad.

Hugh marveled greatly at the forbearance he had shown, and for years to come, no one but the elder Brotherton and Rose, to whom he had taken a marked fancy, knew by whose means he had been held back from open denunciation of his son.

The next shock to the parish was contained in the news that the doctor had decided to exchange practices with another medical man who resided in an equally retired spot, and that he and Mrs. Langley were leaving Pitsmoor forthwith. Mrs. Langley might go and welcome; so many a voice was heard to say, but over the impending loss of the lately despised doctor, Pitsmoor's lamentations were loud and deep. "It allus was the way," grumbled Tummas Windle, "whenever they happened to get a good 'un." But there was no help for it; the doctor went, and Tummas and his cronies got what consolation they could out of the gloomy pleasure of dinning circumstantial accounts of his worth, his assiduity, and his skill into the ears of his unfortunate successor.

Mrs. Langley accompanied her brother to his home, and, from that day to this, they have found it periodically necessary to "move on." The knowledge that it is so is, perhaps, one of the bitterest ingredients in Hugh Brotherton's cup. She resolutely declined to grant him an interview before leaving Pitsmoor, and he never saw her again. Nor, for some years, did he meet Rose Glyn. A day or two after the meeting, in the course of one of his frequent visits to Enoch's bedside, Mr. Boyd incidentally mentioned that his sister-in-law had been suddenly recalled to her father's house, and was already on her way home. Hugh made no comment and asked no questions, but he understood. To the very last Rose professed to be delighted to find that Pitsmoor shared her own views with regard to the most ridiculous story she had ever heard. Why, had it been true, she added scornfully, Mr. Brotherton would have proved himself to be a person too contemptible for words. As things were, he was, if possible, more than ever loved and respected. So sweetly sarcastic were poor Rose's looks and tones that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Boyd felt sorry that she had insisted upon being requested to return home.

Through all these happenings Hugh kept his place by Enoch's bedside, waiting between hope and fear for the first signs of returning consciousness. After awhile, by slow and painful degrees, the signs came. One after another each well known face was pondered over and recognized; one by one the broken threads of life were taken up. Then Hugh understood that with Enoch it was to be as it already was with Sam. With neither was he to be allowed to enter into explanations.

"No, sir, once for all Pitsmoor have spoken, and it munna be," said Sam firmly, when Hugh made one determined effort to open the subject. "That's reet, isn't it, gaffer?" he added, with a grave appeal to the broken old man in the bed.

Feebly Enoch signified his assent. Sam had spoken gently—even tenderly—and tenderly Enoch's hand was laid on Hugh's bowed head; but the unhappy curate noticed that neither of his two friends were willing to meet his eyes.

When he could bear their love and mistrust no longer, he spoke again. It was one night when the three happened to be alone together.

"Old friend," and he gently touched Enoch's hand, "I have news for you. True, honest news of that miserable wretch whose history I told you in the pit."

Sam turned scarlet and Enoch trembled, but Hugh's tone was resolute, and they both longed unspeakably for some such news.

"He has dropped all pretense, and knows himself at least for what he is worth. Please God, by His help, he'll do better yet. At any rate, he hasn't tasted drink, nor wanted to taste it, since—since that day that Sam and I found somehing besides Billy Sellers in the pit. Enoch—Sam—do forgive and try to believe him!"

Enoch's hand sought his tremulously.

"Forgive him? Eh, lad? When I remember the deceitfulness o' my own ways, is it for me to be hard on another man? The Lord forgive and help both him and me!"

For Enoch was humbled to the ground, not only by the recollection of the device by which he had rescued a justly suspected man from a disgraceful but righteously deserved fate, but also by the knowledge that under similar circumstances he would not hesitate to do it again. Hence his abiding sense of sin.

Sam stretched a grimy hand across the bed.

"Mr. Brotherton, sir, it's took a load, has that news, off from me," and once more, he looked squarely into Hugh's face with eyes that shone.

Thus, to all outward seeming, was closed the episode in Hugh Brotherton's early life when, rushing arrogantly to the verge of a fate similar to that of his grandfather, he was plucked back, not unharmed, by means of his own manhood, and, (since life, after all, is not made up of outward things,) was made to drink the cup of humiliation day by day, and year by year, for his soul's good. He lost his youth in the process, and losing it, found that which was better worth having. Even Rose, last and most reluctant of those who had been his friends, was fain to admit it; but that was not until Rose had been for three years and more in the fire. Throughout those years she visited Pitsmoor only when assured of his absence, and during such visits she resolutely hardened her heart against Sam's outspoken partisanship and Enoch's pleading eyes.

As for Hugh, as the years went on, and his manhood strengthened, Mrs. Boyd often wondered would it never occur to him in the light of a possibility that he might win his estranged and indignant love afresh. The question was answered when one day, Hugh handed to Mr. Boyd a letter he had just received from the patron of a neighboring living.

"I congratulate you. In my opinion, he has offered it to the right sort of man," said Mr. Boyd, emphatically, as he handed the letter back.

"You will accept, of course?"

Hugh glanced at Mrs. Boyd before answering.

"I can't say. Most probably not, since it depends entirely upon what Miss Glyn's last word to me may be. I shall ask for it today. There's just time to run down and back before the club opens."

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd exchanged startled glances.

"Mightn't that strike her as being a little sudden?" asked the former dubiously.

"Sudden? Why so? She came to know me pretty thoroughly three years ago, and has had all the time since then for thinking it over and watching the course of events. She left me in no manner of doubt as to what she thought of me then. If she still holds the same opinion and assures me that she must continue to hold it, I don't care that for Courtney's living. I shall stay where I am."

"Oh, Mr. Brotherton, we don't want to lose you—you know that; but will you tell her from me that, if she can be spared, we shall be glad to have her for a week or two," said Mrs. Boyd, eagerly. "And Mr. Brotherton, I do hope she will come."

"Thank you," said Hugh, gravely. For his own part, he felt miserably doubtful.

Throughout that interminable day, Mrs. Boyd repeatedly invited her husband's opinion concerning Rose's decision, and as often scouted his cautious replies.

"I'm sure that I'm extremely sorry to feel so uncertain," he said, at last quite penitently, "but really it is a little difficult to decide what oneself would do in Rose's place. The question is a good deal involved. Naturally, for Brotherton's sake, and in some sense for her own, I hope—I very much hope that she may see her way to come. On the other hand—"

"On the other hand, if she does not come, all I can say is that I shall be very much disappointed in Rose," interrupted his wife, indignantly. "Chris, if I did not know to the contrary, I should suspect that you had never been in love!"

Mr. Boyd raised his head in surprise, and saw her to be ruffled beyond all his experience of her sweet nature.

"My word! I hope she'll come," he said quaintly.

His wife's faith in her sister, if weak, was justified, for toward evening Rose came. She looked pale, agitated and happy; and at once it was evident she had fallen in love over again with the grave lover who had supplanted her fallen hero of old.

Before many days had passed, the voice of joy mingled with the voice of mourning on every hand. The only consolation which Pitsmoor could take to itself in the prospect of bereavement lay in the fact that Mr. Brotherton was not going far away.

"The worst fault I ever see in him," asserted John Broadbent dogmatically, "was the disappointing line he took wi' respect to our weekly temperance meetin'. Shilly-shallyin' we might expect from Mr. Boyd, but we had a right to expect somethin' better from Mr. Brotherton. Here's a parish o' pledged—"

"Oh, shut up, gaffer!" interrupted Sam precipitately, for argumentative souls were pressing round. "He's made a teetotaller of every man Jack of us, and what more do you want?

Sam was still a little apt to speak and act truculently, therefore, Enoch, being unaccountably silent, it was not for John Broadbent to enter into combat single-handed with one who argued so deplorably beside the mark.

THE END.

The first issue of The Union Signal under National W. C. T. U. management will be the Convention Number in November.

The present subscribers will be dealt with justly.

Pledges for new subscriptions, at a price not to exceed one dollar per year, should be taken at once and reported by Union Signal solicitors.

The National W. C. T. U. now owns its official organ, The Union Signal, for the first time in its history and the subscription list should be doubled at once.

All drafts, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Union Signal, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois.

The Crusader Monthly has not lost a single issue and will not do so.

This paper belongs for the first time to the National W. C. T. U.

It is the most popular temperance paper published for young people.

Roll in the subscriptions.

The price remains twenty-five cents per year.

Make drafts, money orders, etc., payable to The Crusader Monthly. Address, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal File for 1904 will include copies issued in Dec. 1903.

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